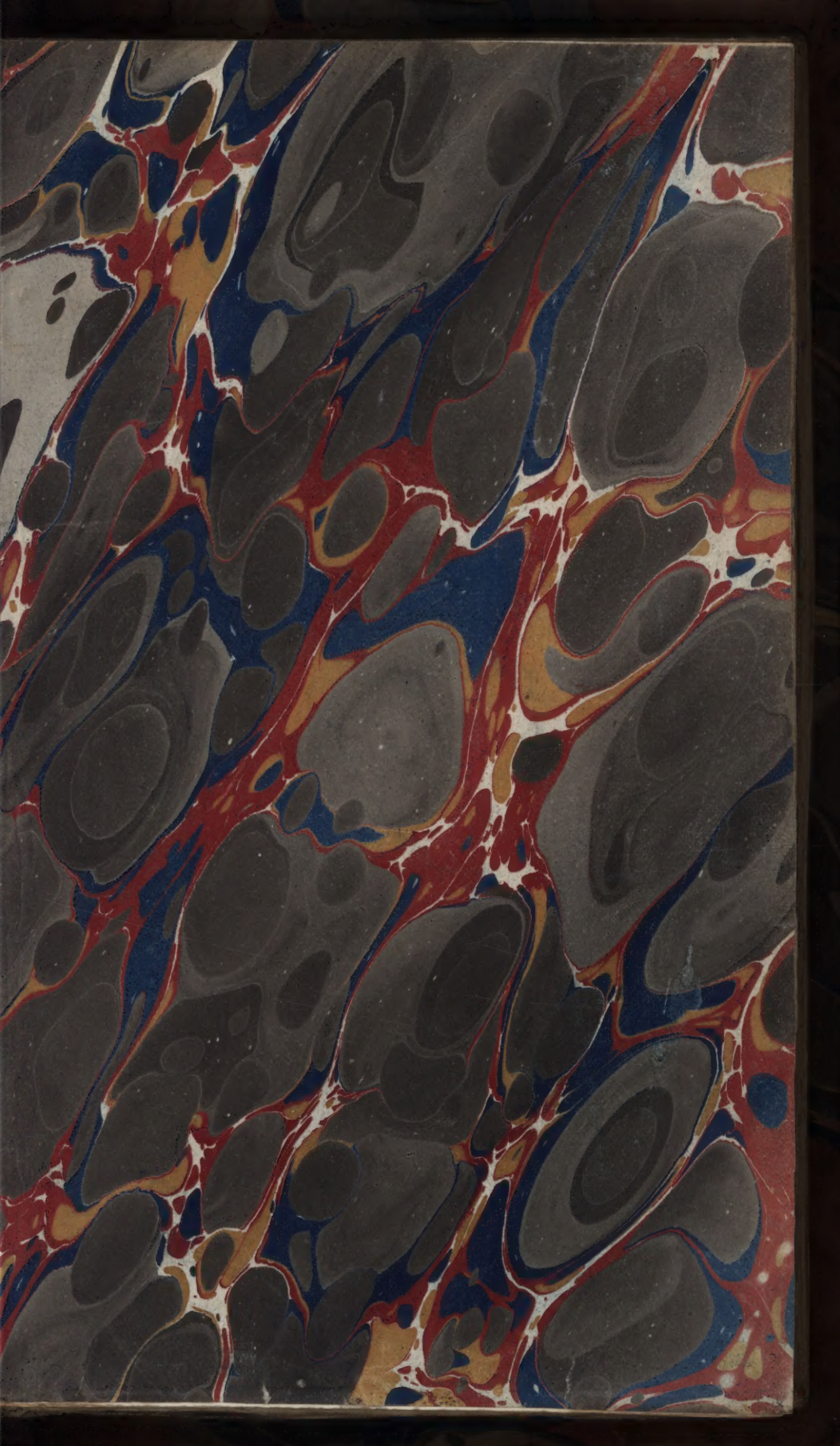
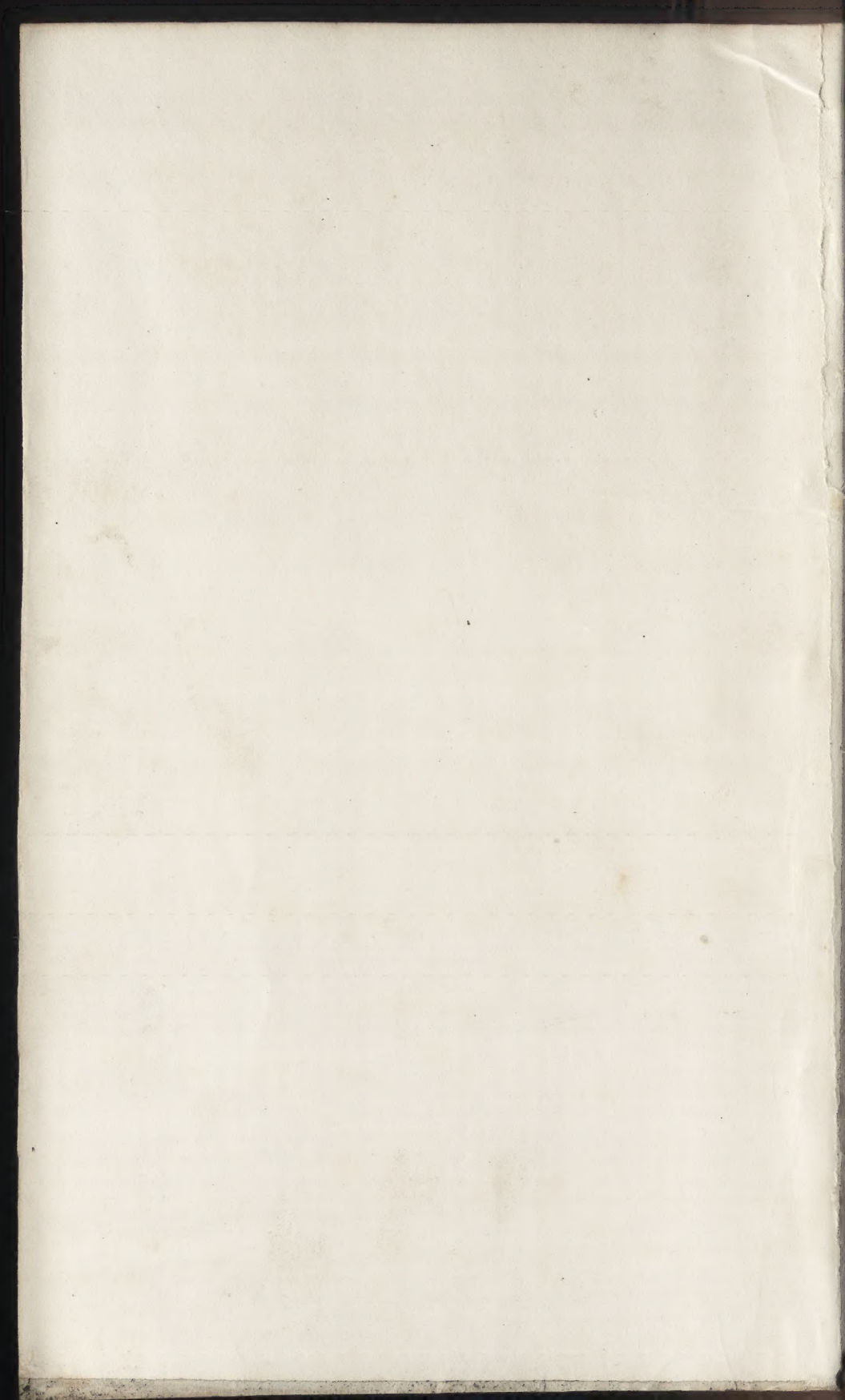






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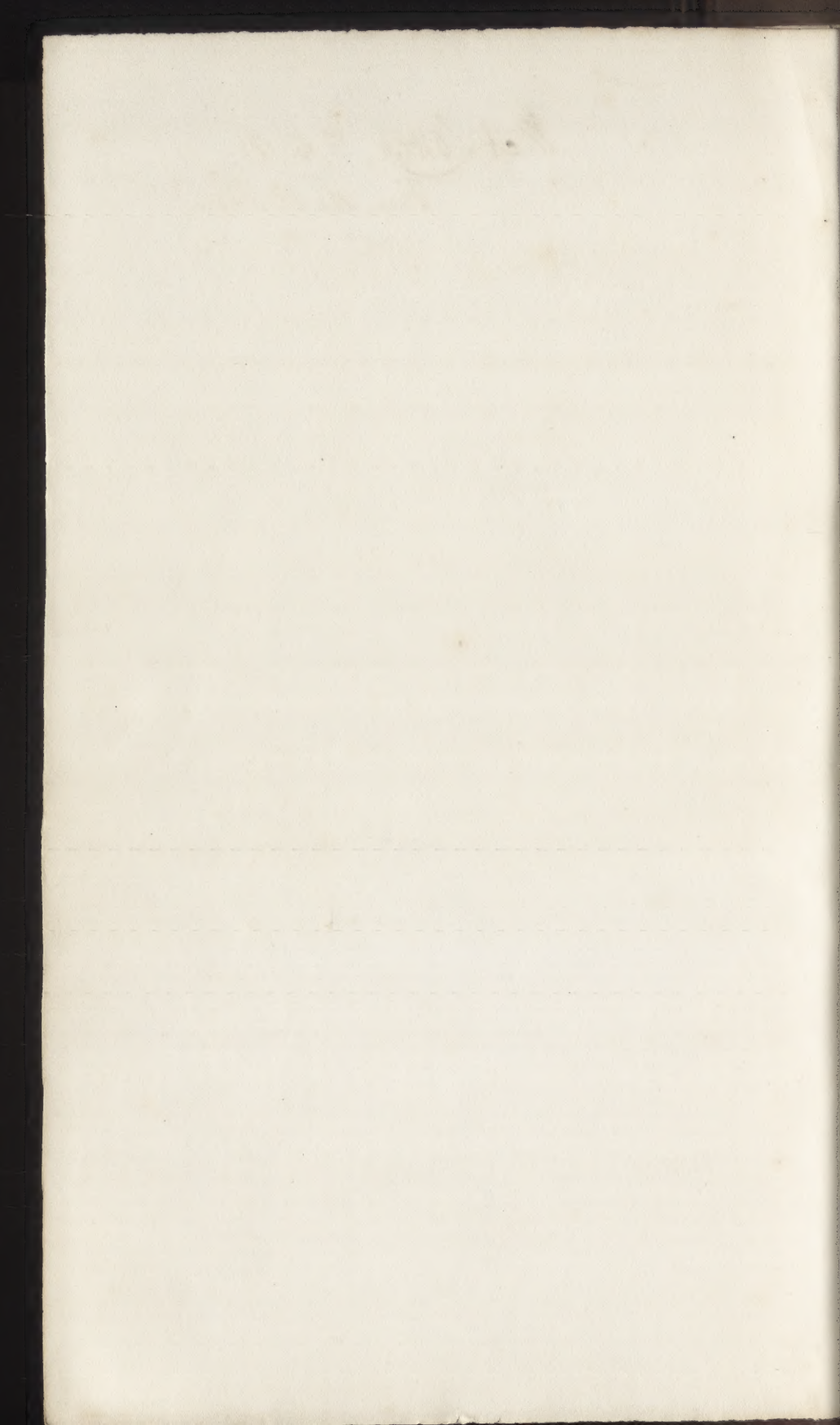




Met: Lower, F.S.A.

From the Author.

— 4 —



COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA,
ETCHINGS AND NOTICES OF
ANCIENT REMAINS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
HABITS, CUSTOMS, AND HISTORY
OF PAST AGES.

BY

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, HON. M.R.S.L.,

Honorary Member of the Numismatic Society of London; Corresponding Member of the Societies of Antiquaries of France, of Denmark, of Normandy, of Picardy, of the West of France, and of the Morini; of the Society of Emulation of Abbeville, and of the Archaeological Societies of Wiesbaden, of Mayence, of Spain, and of Luxembourg; Honorary Member of the Societies of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and of Scotland; Honorary Member of the Archaeological Societies of Cheshire, of Norfolk, of Sussex, and of Surrey; of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, etc., etc.

VOL. III.

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AND
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THE THIRD VOLUME
OF THE
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IN FRIENDSHIP AND GRATITUDE
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P R E F A C E .

At the conclusion of the second volume of my *Collectanea* I doubted if I should be warranted in continuing the work. All who are at all acquainted with the expenses attending printing, must be aware that volumes such as these cannot be produced without heavy cost. It was a consideration of this ordinary result of printing and publishing, that alone induced me to contemplate relinquishing a labour voluntarily undertaken and performed with pleasure, because friends and others, of the value of whose judgment there could be no doubt, spoke and wrote encouragingly. The intimation of my intention produced from those friends, expressions of regret, further encouragements, and suggestions how to remedy, in some degree, the disadvantage adverted to. At the same time, I must own, I myself felt no inclination to abandon my researches; and the convenience of the channel adopted to give those researches publicity, became more and more obvious. After some hesitation and re-consideration, I resolved to modify my former plan; and to guard against heavy pecuniary losses, restricted the issue of the *Collectanea* to subscribers. A circular, notifying my intention, was satisfactorily received; and the present volume, supported by an increased list of subscribers, is the result. I trust, it will be apparent, that I have kept faith with those who have thus supported and encouraged me, and that their confidence has not been misplaced. Fortified by the conviction that such is the case, a fourth volume will be commenced as early as possible. Like its predecessors it will embrace some of the more

remarkable and but little known antiquities of neighbouring countries, which are calculated to assist the more perfect comprehension of analogous remains in our own land. M. Auguste Moutié has placed at my disposal an unpublished account of Frankish remains, from the vicinity of Rambouillet. Recent visits to the extraordinary Roman remains at Thésée, near Montrichard, briefly noticed at p. 219,* and to the Roman fortress at Largay, discovered by M. Boilleau, have provided materials which will be drawn upon for the fourth volume; and numerous matters of interest more immediately connected with our own country, are already prepared for press.

The reception of the former volumes, both at home and on the continent, has been uniformly most flattering. In one instance only was the approval bestowed qualified, or, rather, accompanied, by strictures on the independent position I had assumed. The *Athenæum** asks why the contents of my second volume should not have been printed under the sanction of some of the Associations to which my name is attached, and adds: "why should not the papers on the Roman Villa at Hartlip—on the remains discovered near Colchester—on Anglo-Saxon Antiquities found in Kent, Suffolk, and Leicestershire—and some others of the same character—have been printed in the *Archæologia*? While Mr. Smith would thus have secured to himself a more extended range of readers, his productions would have come out with the additional weight belonging to a chartered body formed expressly for the promotion of that science, to which the author feels most devotion."

A full and complete answer to these remarks, may be found in the Preface to the first volume of the *Collectanea*: in p. iv, of that Preface, I have anticipated all these objec-

* July 10th, 1852.

tions. But as the *Athenæum*, at the time when it published these remarks, appeared as the organ of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, it is but right I should still further explain why I did not choose to lose time in fruitlessly endeavouring to make that Society the channel of communicating my researches to the antiquarian world. I felt that I could not afford to be kept waiting in uncertainty as to the possible publication of papers; neither could I reasonably submit to witness my communications mutilated, unillustrated, and even declined on a question of expense. The first paper in the present volume of the *Collectanea*, I may state, was offered to the Council for the Society; but it was refused, as the Council alleged, on the grounds of there being no precedent for complying with a request I made, that the artist's expenses (estimated, I think, under ten pounds), should be defrayed by the Society! If a Society is unable or unwilling to assist its members in working for it, to an extent so limited, how can it be expected to afford the means requisite for producing annually a volume such as the *Collectanea*? It would be wrong to expect it: but, at the same time, are the members, simply because they are members, to renounce their pursuits and remain in a state of inactivity? Were it necessary, I could readily point out other papers in the *Collectanea*, which the Council of the Society of Antiquaries did not consider necessary to print, except in a very abridged condition. In no way have I deserted the Society; the Society has simply been unable to assist and keep pace with me. To suppose that other Societies, without funds, and perhaps in debt, could do what the rich parent body cannot accomplish, is only to exhibit great ignorance of the efficient condition of such Societies.

With respect to the "more extended range of readers,"

possibly the Athenæum has miscalculated. The *Collectanea* may be found throughout France and Germany; and it is received also in other parts of Europe. The *Archæologia* circulates but little beyond the very confined range of the Society of Antiquaries; and, on the continent, it is almost unknown.

It is not given to the Foreign members; and its gratuitous distribution has ever been on the most narrow scale; although it might have been made of great utility under a more liberal administration. Recently the back stock has been sold to a bookseller at an almost nominal price. I should not consider it would be encouraging archæology to sell the unsubscribed stock of the *Collectanea* for waste paper.*

I have never professed to be able to work without co-operation and support. On the contrary, these volumes are a proof that I need assistance and do not disdain to receive it. But a precarious and inadequate help, clogged with conditions and stipulations, is help only in name, and a hindrance in reality. The subscribers to the *Collectanea*, in generous confidence, leave me perfectly free and unshackled; my only care being an anxious wish they should feel their confidence is not improperly bestowed.

As nothing to me is more agreeable than to acknowledge kindnesses, I hasten to thank those to whom, in connection with the production of this volume, I am especially

* A friend very recently purchased in a grocer's shop, in a town on the south coast, forty volumes of the *Archæologia*, at about eighteenpence a volume! They formed part of the stock sold by the Council for waste paper! Surely it would have been more becoming, and more advantageous to antiquarianism, to have given them to the Foreign members. The Society of Antiquaries, however, is not alone in this indisposition to give its publications: the Society of Antiquaries of France also considers it is not right to send its *Mémoires* to the Foreign members, unless they pay for them: but, it has never appeared that this fraternity sold its back stock for waste paper.

indebted. From Mr. Joseph Mayer my exertions have received a substantial sympathy, the influence of which will extend into future volumes. Mr. Crofton Croker's paper (which cannot fail to be acceptable), has been illustrated at his own expense. The Rev. Dr. Bruce has supplied the wood-cuts used in the notes on Risingham and High Rochester; Mr. Warne presented the plan of Jublains; while Mr. Joseph Clarke superintended the preparation of that and other plans. For etchings, I have to thank, as heretofore, Mr. Brooke, Mr. H. W. King, Mr. Pretty, Mr. H. W. Rolfe, Mr. Waller, and Mr. Windle.

ERRATA.

- Page 3, line 5, from bottom :—*for* “7,” *read* “9.”
- 5, line 2, from bottom :—*for* “10,” *read* “13.”
- 16, line 16, from top :—*for* “harp,” *read* “hasp.”
- 38, line 13, from top :—*for* “county,” *read* “country.”
- 56, line 12, from bottom :—*for* “funeral,” *read* “funereal.”
- 61, line 12, from top :—*for* “through,” *read* “though.”
- 99, line 6, from bottom :—*for* “probably,” *read* “probable that.”
- 103, line 2, from top :—*after* “duties,” *insert* “of the”; *or*,
cancel the leaf and insert the corrected one.
- 109, line 9, from bottom :—*for* “xxii,” *read* “xxvii.”
- 110, line 12, from top :—*for* “xxvii,” *read* “xxviii.”
- 113, line 20, from top :—*after* “south,” *insert* “and.”
- —, line 3, from bottom :—*for* “29,” *read* “28.”
- 121, line 9, from bottom :—*for* “preceeding,” *read* “preceding.”
- 138, line 16, from top :—*for* “convoluted,” *read* “convoluted.”
- 141, first line :—*dele*, “ears from.”
- 144, line 2, from top :—*for* “Milesian,” *read* “Milesian’s.”
- 155, line 2, from bottom :—*for* “Treasury,” *read* “Treasure.”
- 209, line 2, from bottom :—*for* “George Naylor,” *read* “James
Gouge Naylor.”

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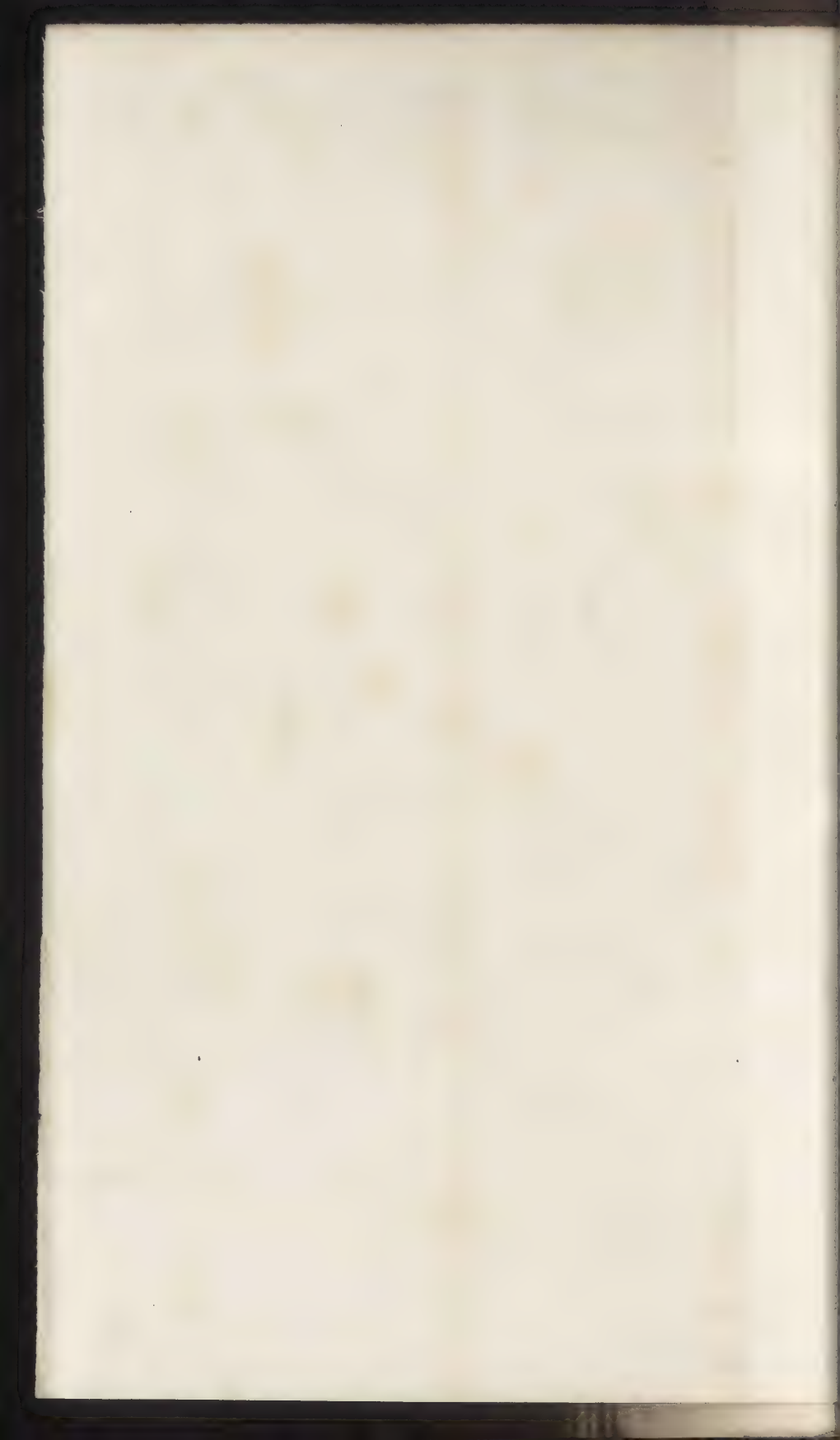
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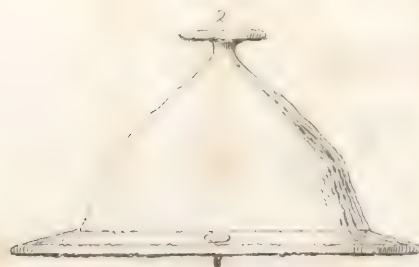
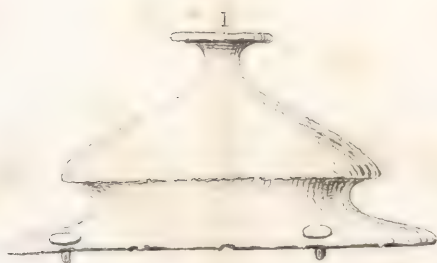
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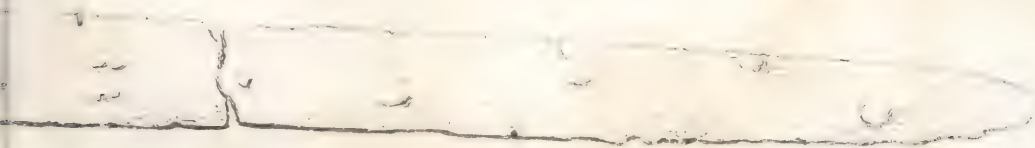
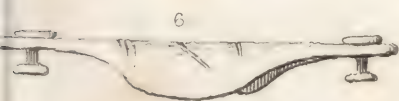
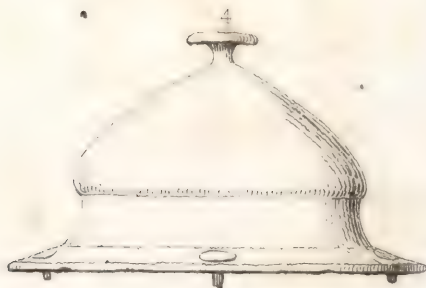
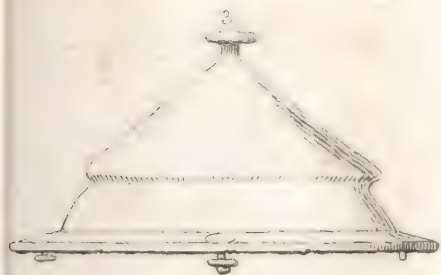


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Scale, 1/2 of the actual size.

W. C. Cresswell
LONDON
WINDMILL



et cetera.

-KENT.

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ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS

DISCOVERED AT

OZINGELL, KENT.

PLATES I. TO VI.

IN the preceding volumes of this work, considerable space has been devoted to Anglo-Saxon antiquities. The growing interest justly attached to this branch of our ancient national monuments, and its historical importance, have induced me to continue the subject from time to time as new materials are brought to light. The science of antiquities is best served by the accumulation of facts, and by copious illustrations, which render written narratives fully intelligible. It is only from complete views of discoveries that satisfactory conclusions can be deduced, for the omission of a single object may possibly be the cause of a misconception of the character of the remains or of the period to which they should be assigned. Selections made for the sake of forming striking pictures injure the scientific value of the whole; the portions suppressed may be those which the practical or historical antiquary could best turn to useful account.

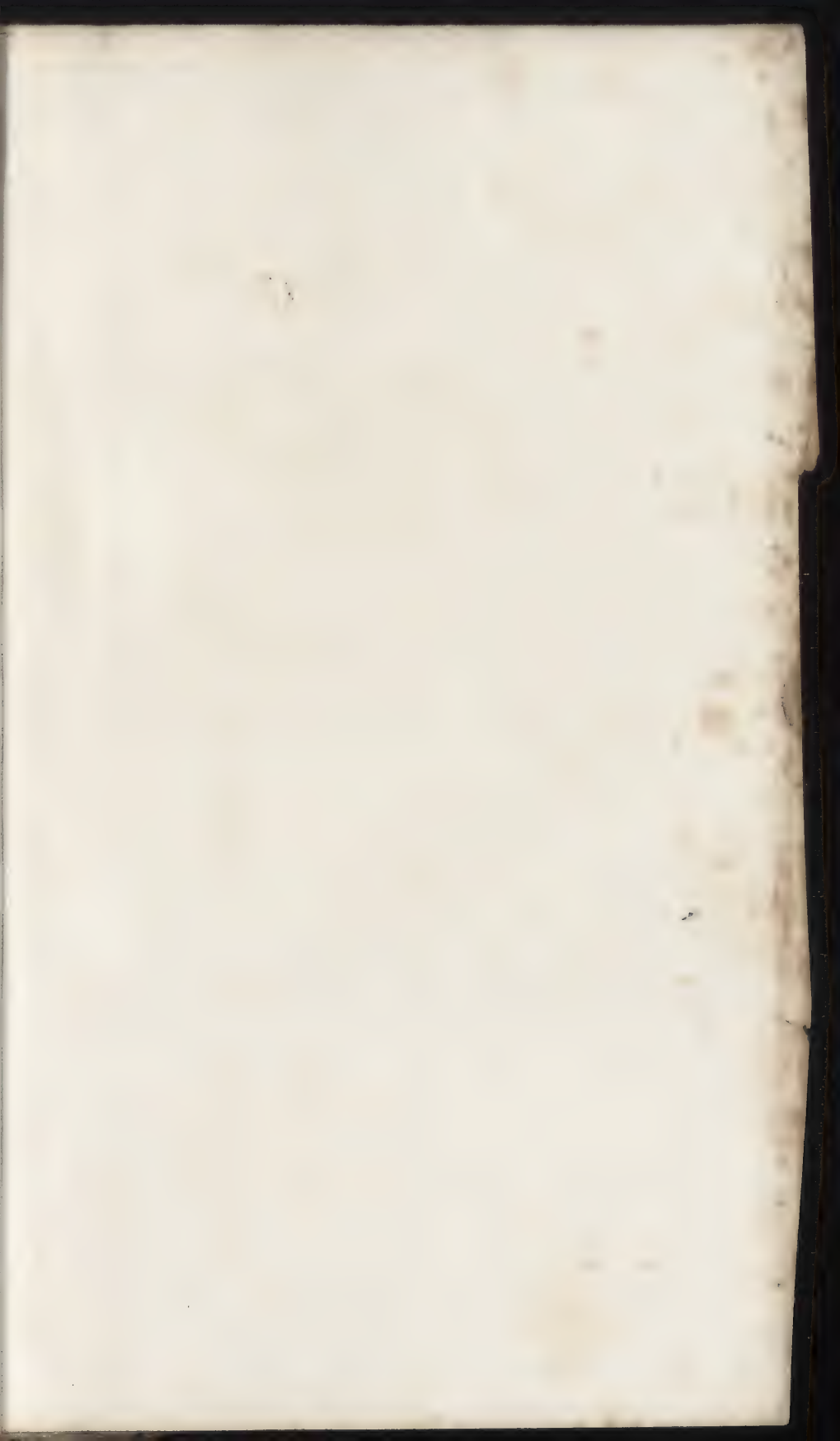
The first six plates of the present volume comprise representations of some early Anglo-Saxon antiquities discovered a few years since at Ozingell, and now preserved in the museum of William Henry Rolfe, Esq., of Sandwich.

Ozingell, or Ossenden Grange, as it is called by Hasted, is about two miles from Ramsgate. It is an open tract of chalk downs crossed by the Canterbury road and by the Ramsgate and Deal railway, and bounded on the west by low ground called Holland Bottom. The Ramsgate and Sandwich high road, winds below at the distance of about a quarter of a mile or less from the spot where

most of the remains were found. This part of the down land was once called "the Butts," and within the memory of man was a sheep-walk, and covered with hillocks. These hillocks were no doubt the mounds above the graves, which were levelled when the pasturage was converted into arable land. The view from the down is extensive and beautiful. Opposite is Pegwell Bay and the great German ocean; to the far right, are Sandwich and Deal. Richborough is hidden by a belt of woodland, but what was the Rutupine harbour forms an interesting feature in the scene, and imagination covers it with Roman galleys, and pictures the traditional advent of Hengist and Horsa, the supposed leaders of the people, among the immediate descendants of whom were the tenants of the Ozingell graves.

It was during the cutting of the Ramsgate and Deal railway, that a portion of the remains was discovered. It is impossible to say how great a number was carried away by the workmen, but there is every reason to believe that before Mr. Rolfe could take measures to secure their preservation, a considerable quantity was sold to curiosity-hunters, who are ever on the alert on such occasions, and who have seldom any other motive in view than that of acquiring possession. The railway-cutting made a section of the cemetery, but in what direction is unknown, as the ground has as yet been only partially excavated. It is certain, however, that it was extensive, and, if we may judge from the portion subsequently examined at the expense and under the direction of Mr. Rolfe, thickly occupied by graves; the excavators stated that they had cut through upwards of a hundred.

About thirteen graves were laid open by order of Mr. Rolfe, who kindly invited on the occasion Messrs. Wright, Halliwell, Fairholt, Keet, and myself. As the ground presented no external indication of interments, a narrow trench was cut to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches down to the solid chalk. By this means the graves were





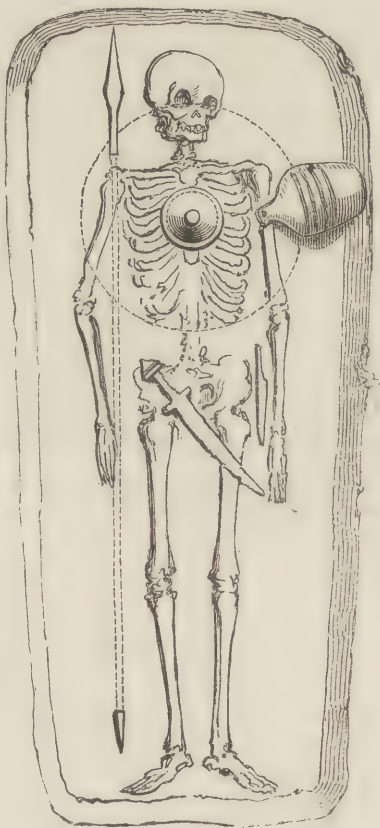
F.W. Fairholt, del. et sculp.

SAXON

OZINGFELL-KENT

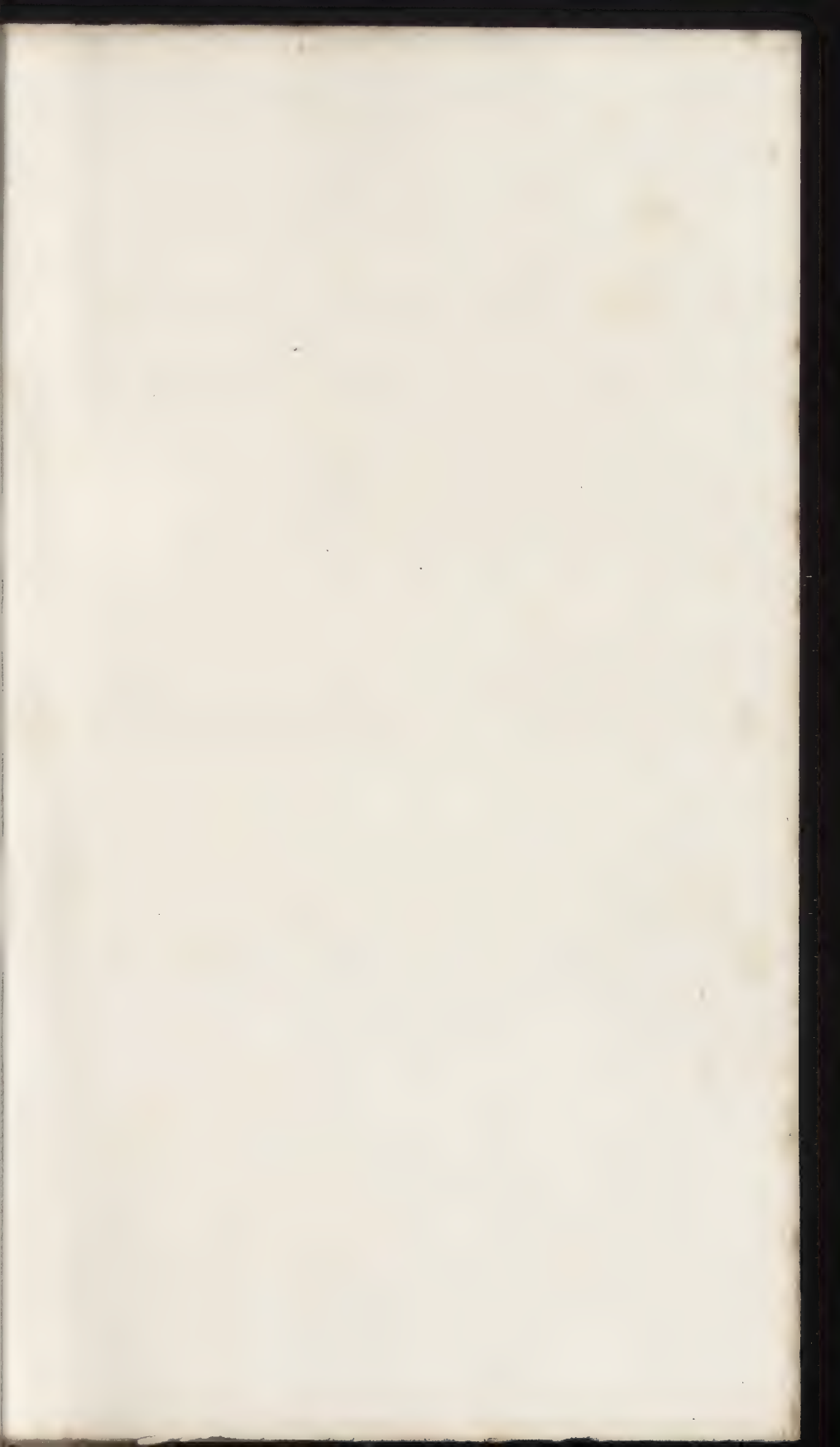
easily discerned by the loose nature of the soil, the natural hard chalk forming the cists, the sides and bottoms of which had been smoothed. When the bodies and the weapons and other objects deposited with them had been arranged, the graves were filled in first with earth, and then with the small friable pieces of chalk dug out in making the graves; but in many instances, immediately over the bodies had been placed thin slabs of laminated sand-stone. Only a few of the skeletons were perfect; many were almost entirely decomposed, with the exception of the teeth, which were generally well preserved and free from disease.

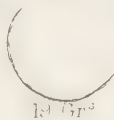
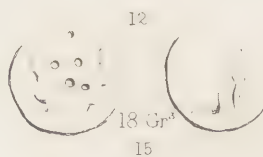
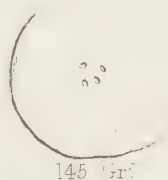
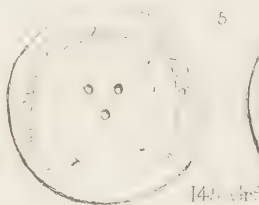
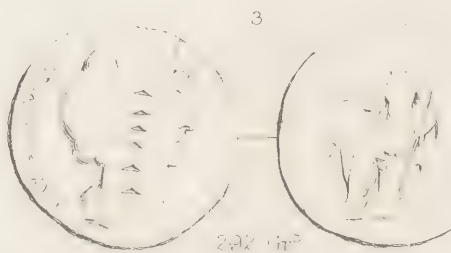
The annexed engraving, from a sketch made by Mr. Fairholt, at the time of the discovery, represents one of the most interesting of the deposits. On the breast of the skeleton lay the iron umbo of a circular shield, (see pl. II); on the right side lay a spear-head, the length of the entire weapon (about six feet) being indicated by the *spiculum* or iron point at the butt-end; at the left hip was an iron knife, and from the right hip across the left thigh a short sword, shewn in fig. 7, pl. II, in an enlarged view. At the left shoulder was an earthen vessel, (see fig. 3, pl. III.)



In another grave, of unusual width, were three skeletons; two, were of adults, a male and a female, the third a child. The former lay close together; their faces had been inclined towards each other; and time, which in other instances, had almost consumed the last vestiges of the human fabric, had dealt more leniently with the inmates of this family tomb, and had brought the skulls of husband and wife, (for such we may consider their relationship to have been), into close contact, face to face, separated only by the spear-head of the man. Beads of amber surrounded the necks of the female and child, and the dress of the former appeared to have been fastened in front by a long metal pin. By the side of the skeleton of the child was also a small knife.

A female skeleton bore upon the centre of the breast the elegant circular silver-gilt brooch, depicted in plate v, fig. 9. The same grave appeared to have contained a second body. In another grave of rather large dimensions, the bones of two, if not three, bodies were traced. With these exceptions, the graves we opened contained only one skeleton each, and from the weapons they all seemed to have been those of men. As far as we could judge from the disjointed and decomposed state of the skeletons, the height of the bodies must have averaged from five feet ten inches to six feet; that figured in the preceding page, we computed to be from six feet four inches to six feet six inches. The railway excavators spoke of the great length of the skeletons, and the large size of the bones they found; but there seems always a tendency in such persons to magnify and distort. From the presence of weapons it is also a common error, not confined to the humbler class, to consider the skeletons as those of persons who had died a violent death, and we are very frequently told of skeletons being found transfixed with spears or swords. Virgil's prediction, though it refers to the results of a battle-field, and we are speaking of peaceful sepulture, is in some points applicable:—





MAXON SCALES & WEIGHTS.

OZINGELL — KENT.

—*et tempus veniet, cum finibus illis*
Agricola, incurvo terram molitus aratro,
Exesa inveniet scabrâ rubigine pila,
Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanes,
Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulcris.

GEORG. lib. 1, l. 493.

I proceed to describe the plates which embrace Mr. Rolfe's entire collection from the Ozingell graves.

PLATE I. Figs. 1 and 2 are battle-axes or *franciscas*. For comparison with other examples found in England and in Germany, see pl. iv, and pp. 207, 224 to 226, VOL. II. Collect. Antiq.; figs. 3, 4, 5, and 10 to 25, are spear-heads reduced, together with the other figures of this plate, to a scale of one-third the actual size; figs. 6 to 9, knives.

PLATE II. Figs. 1 to 4, bosses of shields; figs. 5 and 6, iron binding of the handles of shields, in two views; fig. 7, iron binding of the rim of a shield; fig. 8, the termination of a sword-hilt; fig. 9, the short sword indicated in the cut on p. 3; figs. 10, 11, and 12, long double-edged swords. The figures of this plate are one-third of the size of the originals, except fig. 7, which is half the actual size.

PLATE III. Fig. 1, in pale red clay; fig. 2 and 3, in dark brown clay; fig. 4, in blackish clay; fig. 5, in light brown clay; fig. 6, goblet of dark purple glass; fig. 7, Roman patera in red glazed clay; fig. 8, tumbler of light green glass; one quarter of the actual size.

PLATE IV. Scales and weights in bronze, of the actual size, except the scales, which are a quarter less than the original.

PLATE V. Figs. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 12, beads, chiefly in coloured clay; fig. 2, ornament in glass, the centre an opake blue, the body opake brownish red; figs. 5, 9, 11, silver-gilt fibulæ; figs. 10 and 18, gold pendant ornaments; fig. 10, gold coin of Justinian; fig. 14, a cornelian intaglio with the figure of a scorpion; figs. 15 and 16,

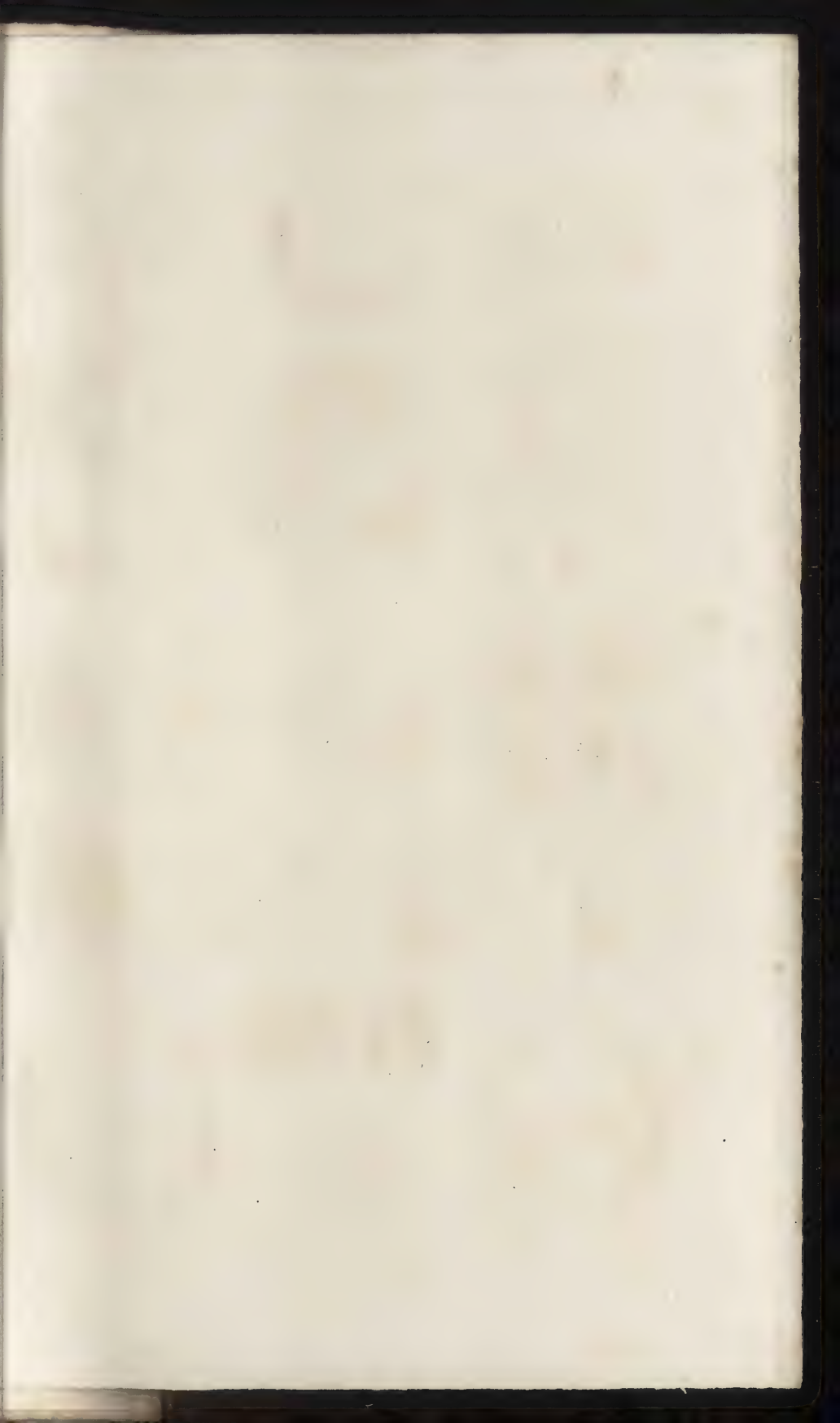
bronze fibulæ or buckles; fig. 16, silver Saxon coin, or *sceatta*; all of the actual size.

PLATE VI. Figs. 1, 2, and 3, fibulæ in bronze; fig. 5, 7, 9, 13, buckles; fig. 6, bronze point of the sheath of a short sword; fig. 8, a key; figs. 11 and 14, bronze tongues of belts; fig. 12 and 13, bronze fastening to belts; fig. 15, bronze tweezers; all of the actual size.

Of the weapons shewn in plates 1 and 11, the spear-heads are by far the most numerous. They range from nine to twenty one inches in length, including the socket, and differ remarkably in form, scarcely two being precisely alike. The most characteristic feature of the early Saxon spear is the longitudinal opening in the socket of the cusp. I have not yet met with an exception to this peculiarity. In fig. 20, it has decayed and fallen away. In some of them the remains of rivets may be noticed; others were bound to the shaft with metal bands, an instance of which occurs in fig. 18, which still retains one of bronze serrated. On former occasions I have noticed the early and constant use of the spear by the German people. Whatever difference we find in the remains of the graves of warriors of the Teutonic races on the continent, the spear is common to all; and a glance at the varieties from Ozingell will be sufficient to show how formidable and destructive a weapon it must have been in the strong arms of the hardy Saxons. The spear-shaft was so commonly made of the wood of the ash tree (*æsc*), that in the old Anglo-Saxon poetry the word *ash* is constantly used as synonymous with *spear*; for instance in the poem of *Beowulf*:—

Swà ic Hring-Dena
hund missera
weold under wolcnum,
and híg wígge be-leác
manegum mægþa
geond þisne middan-geard,
æscum and ecgum.

Thus I the Hring-Danes
for many a year
governed under heaven,
and secured them with war
from many tribes
throughout this earth,
with *spears* (*ash*) and swords.





F. W. Fairbairn, Esq. del. et sculp.
SAXON.
Campbell, Kent

In another passage, the javelins or spears are described as having shafts of ash wood:—

gáras stódon	Their javelins stood
sæi-manna searo	the weapons of the sea-men
samod æt-grædere,	collected together,
æsc-holt ufan græg.	ash-wood grey above.

l. 654.

Æsc-rof signifies famous with (or for) his *ash* or spear; and *æsc-wiga*, a warrior who fights with it. The latter occurs in this poem:—

þonne cwið æt beore	Then will say at the beer
se þe beáh ge-syhð.	one who beholdeth the ring,
eald <i>æsc-wiga</i> ,	some old spear-warrior,
se þe eall ge-món	who remembereth all
gâr-cwealm gumena, etc.	the warlike slaughter of men

l. 4077.

In *Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase*, the term *æsc-berend*, or spear-bearer, is one of the designations of the soldier. In the fragment of the poetical History of Judith, *æsc-plega*, the play or game of spears (ash) means a battle; and in the *Codex Exoniensis* occur *æsc-bora*, a spear-bearer, and *æsc-stede*, a place where spears are used, or, a battle field.

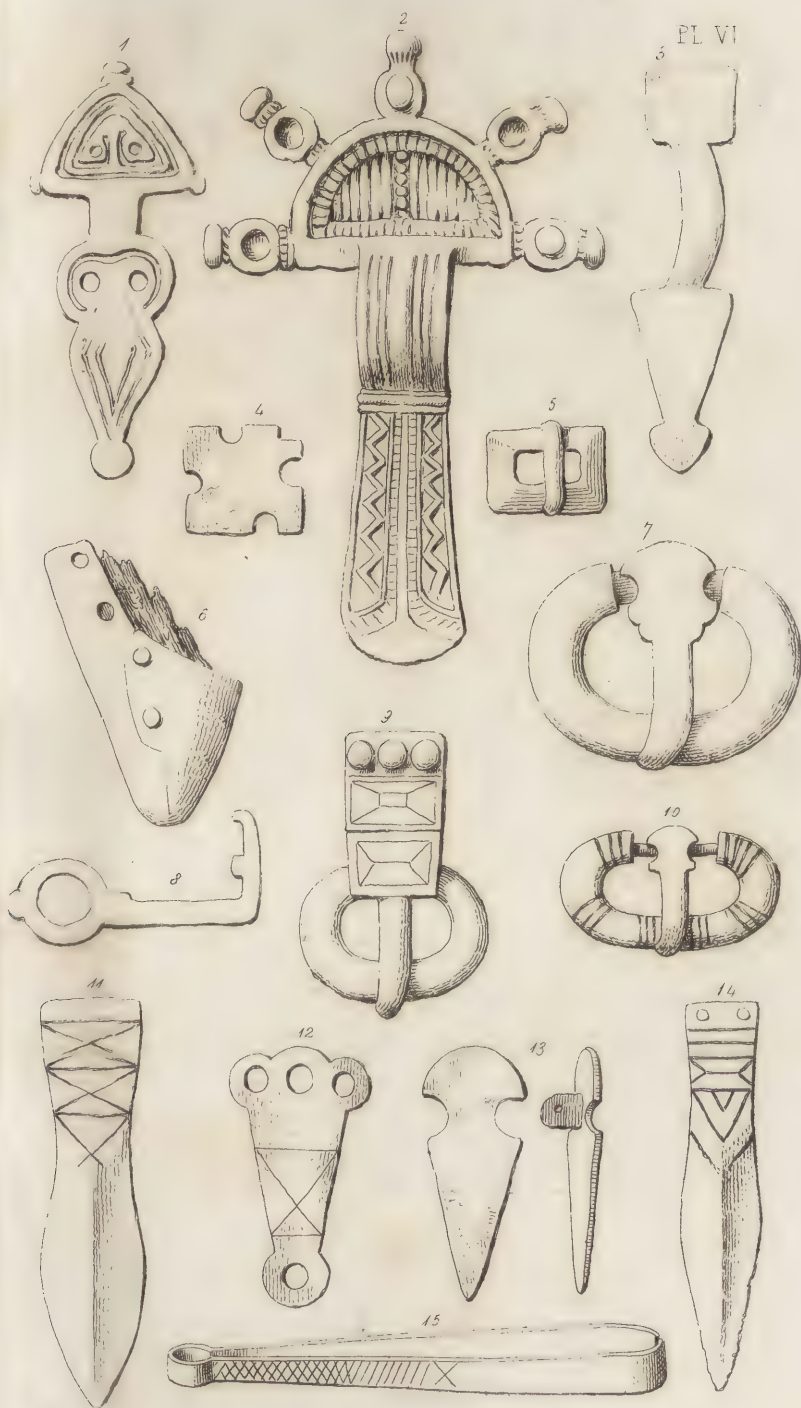
Experiments made by aid of the microscope on the ligneous fibres still remaining in some of the sockets, prove the literal correctness of the Saxon term. Particles were given to two botanists to examine, and both pronounced them to be wood of the ash. The wood on the handle of a sword found at Northfleet, and now in the possession of W. Meyrick, Esq., is, by Professor Lindley pronounced to be pine. On the Saxon knives and axes I have made some remarks in the latter part of the second volume of the *Collectanea*, which supersede the need of saying more on these objects on the present occasion.

The blades of the swords in pl. II., figs. 10, 11, and 12, are from $28\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 inches in length, and from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width at the lower part; they are double-edged; the hilts were incased in wood, traces of which remain on

some. The terminations of the hilts are wanting in these three specimens, but fig. 8 shews an example from Ozin-gell broken from a sword which is missing or lost. The usual type of the Saxon sword may be recognized in the figures of this plate. In all parts of England where they have been found, they differ but little, except being sometimes rounded at the extremity. The Frankish swords are in every respect similar. The swords of noblemen, leaders, and warriors of note, were richly ornamented. The hilts of two, which must have belonged to persons of distinction, found at Ash and at Coombe, in Kent, are figured, the one in pl. XI., vol. xxx., of the *Archæologia*,* the other in pl. xxxviii., vol. II. of my *Collectanea*; the extremity of another of silver, with an inscription in Runic characters, which was also found in the parish of Ash, is engraved in Mr. Wright's *Archæological Album*. In the early Saxon poems such swords are often mentioned; as in *Beowulf*, (line 1338), one of the heroes "gave his ornamented sword, the costliest of irons, to his servant;" and in another passage it is said—"and with it the hilt, variegated with treasure," l. 3228; and the expressive "twisted hilt, and variegated like a snake" in the same poem, conveys a clear idea to all who are familiar with these weapons, and with the peculiar character of Saxon art, as shewn in the ornaments of the warrior's costume. Even the runes on the hilt above-mentioned, are illustrated, and probably their meaning is explained, by a passage in *Beowulf*, which speaks of a sword-hilt inscribed with runic letters denoting the owner's name. The sheaths were made of thin wood and leather, and occasionally we find them tipped and edged with bronze, which is sometimes gilded.

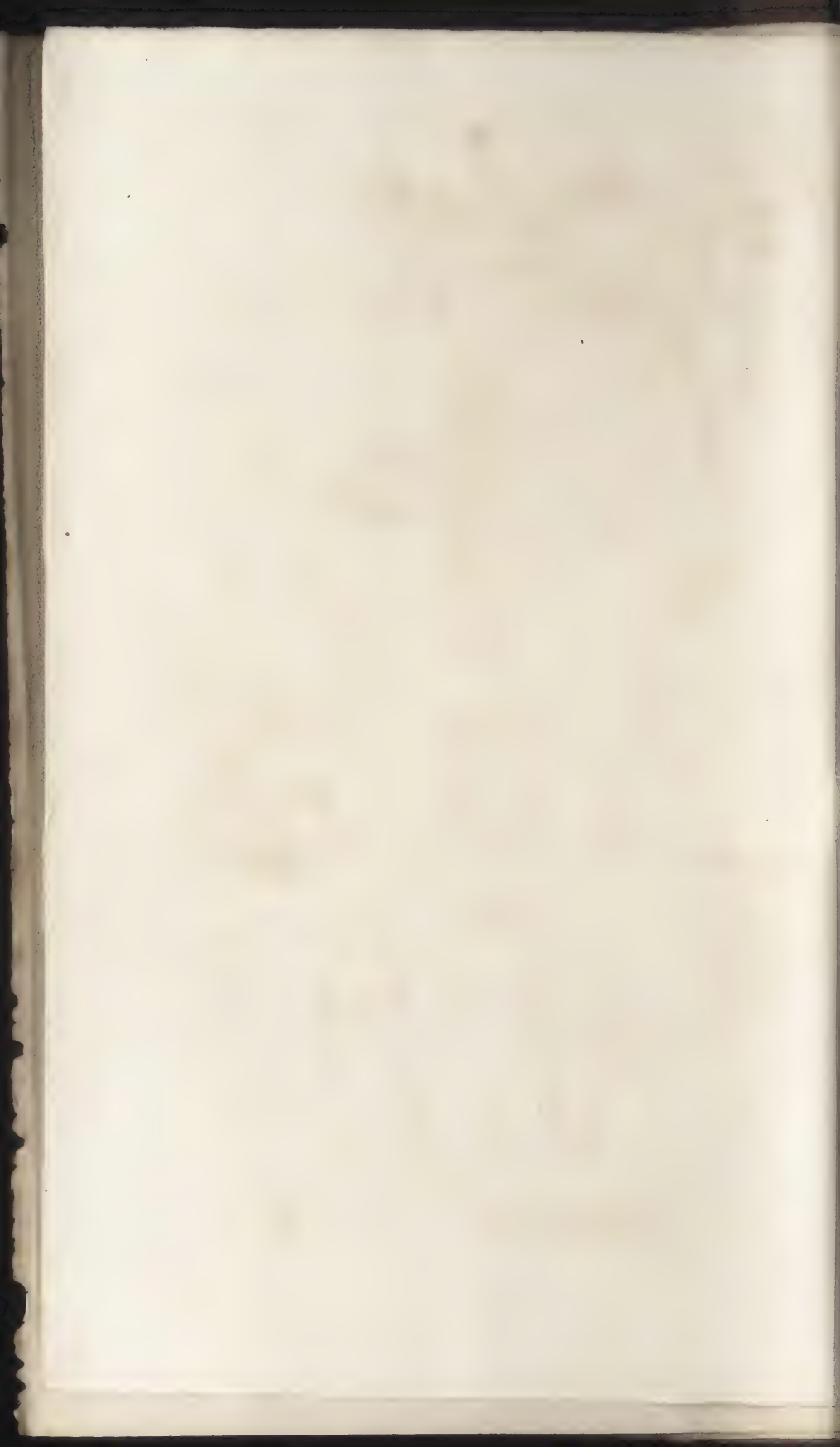
This formidable sword may be regarded as one of the

* This specimen is also figured in pl. xv. of Mr. Akerman's "*Archæological Index*," and in Mr. Wright's "*Celt, Roman, and Saxon*."



F. W. Earle, del. sculp.

MAISON.
Oxford, Kent



national weapons of the peoples of the North from an early period.

Diodorus and Livy concur in their description of the swords of the Gauls as being a long, heavy, blunt weapon; the former calls it *spatha*, by which name this kind of sword is distinguished to a late period. In the celebrated battle between the Britons under Caractacus, and the Romans commanded by Ostorius Scapula, the *spatha* and spear were the weapons of the auxiliary troops; and in the following passage, narrating the close of the conflict, and overthrow of the Britons, Tacitus places the weapons of the regular legions, and those of the allies, in juxtaposition:—*et si auxiliaribus resisterent, gladiis ac pilis legionariorum; si huc verterent, spathis et hastis auxiliarium sternebantur*.^{*} This was in the time of Claudius. The same historian speaking of the swords of the Britons, after a lapse of about thirty years, says they were of huge size and blunt (*ingentibus gladiis,—gladii sine mucrone*).[†]

The application of iron to the purposes of warfare, was more general in the early days of the Roman empire than is usually supposed, and it appears to have rapidly superseded the use of bronze in the northern provinces. The allusions to digging and smelting the iron ore are of frequent occurrence in ancient authors. In the general rebellion of the Gauls and Germans, in the reign of Tiberius, Tacitus speaks of some gladiators of the former nation as being equipped (*more gentico*) in complete suits of iron armour. A remarkable discovery made a few years since in the West of England, shews the increasing use of iron in Britain, not long subsequent to the time of Claudius. On the site of a Roman camp, near

^{*} Annales, lib. xii. cap. 35.

[†] Vita Agricolaë, cap. xxxvi. A paper on some of the weapons of the Teutonic races, by Mr. Akerman, in vol. xxxiv, of the *Archæologia*, may be consulted with advantage.

Blandford, a large quantity of implements and weapons in iron have been dug up, and with them coins of which not one is later than the reign of Claudius.* There had not been, as I am aware of, any example of a sword found there; but several sword-like pieces of iron have been discovered nearly thirty inches in length, which bear the appearance of swords requiring the finishing process of the workman. Precisely similar pieces of iron have been found in Somersetshire. On the monument of a soldier of the second legion, quartered in Britain, the effigy of the deceased is represented with his hand resting upon a long broad sword. (See Col. Ant., vol. i., p. 127.) On one of the sepulchral stones at Mayence, a horseman of the province of Noricum is armed with a spear, and the *spatha* or broad sword, which bears a close resemblance to the Saxon and Frankish weapon. This is probably of the third century. These monuments may no doubt be relied on as giving very faithful representations of weapons and costume. An interesting proof of this is afforded in a sculptured stone lately found by Mr. Potter, at Birdoswald, on the Roman wall, where a cohort of the Dacians was stationed. An inscription testifies that this stouë was erected by the soldiers of this cohort; and on the side is a figure of the curved Dacian sword, precisely as it appears on coins and upon the Trajan column.† Towards the decline of the Roman empire, the use of the long broad sword had become very general, as by the Notitia it appears there were manufactories of it at Rheims and at Amiens, and also in Italy; (*Fabrica Ambianensis Spathria et Scutaria* — *Fabrica Remensis Spathria*, &c.) Besides these ponderous weapons, the Saxons used several other kinds of swords,

* I published some notes on this subject in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. iii, and may probably, when an opportunity offers, give some illustrations in the Collectanea.

† Mr. Potter has communicated the inscription to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Rev. J. C. Bruce, favoured me with a sight of a drawing of the sword.

somewhat resembling our modern cutlasses, dirks, and knives. I have already given several examples of these in the concluding part of the last volume. Fig. 9, of plate II., and figs. 3 and 4 of plate I. are reproduced, in order to give the Ozingell collection entire.

The bosses, or umboes, figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in plate II., are almost all that remained of the shields. They are of iron, and were fastened to the circular wooden framework with rivets or nails, which are very often silvered on the copper surface, as is also the apex. Below the boss was the handle of wood, encased in iron, of which figs. 5 and 6 afford an example in two views; the marks of the string which served to secure it are very visible. These handles were formerly considered as bow-braces, but the fact of their having been found directly under the bosses, leaves no doubt of what they really are, and at the same time shews the importance of a careful attention to such objects *in situ*. The fragment in iron, with a bronze stud, shewn in the annexed cut, appears to be part of a band



$\frac{2}{3}$ the actual size.

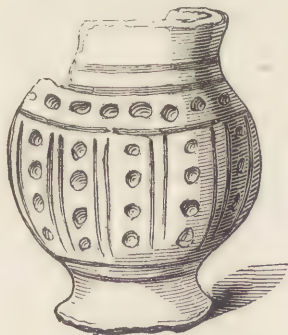
which crossed the shield to strengthen it. There are two or three more, on all of which, below the stud are traces of wood. The shield itself was usually made, it appears, of lime or linden wood, as in the Gnostic Verses in the Codex Exoniensis:—

reap reat genæleð.	A ship shall be nailed;
reýle gebunðan,	a shield bound,
leoht lindan boþe.	the light linden board.

The second of these lines may also serve to illustrate the fragment of the binding of a shield, fig. 7. We are thus, from what time has left us, enabled to restore the

Saxon shield, or at least, that which must have been generally used by the early settlers in Britain. From illuminated MSS., and from the ancient poems, we further learn that they were painted, and it is very probable in colours, to distinguish the various companies or bands in like manner as the shields of the Roman forces are pictured in the *Notitia*.

The fictile and glass vessels, represented in plate III. next demand some remarks: but as in the preceding volume I have written rather at length on the peculiarities of the pottery and glass of the Saxons and Franks, it will be almost needless to do more than to direct attention to that volume. Fig. 7, is a Roman patera. Others of the same kind were found in graves in this cemetery. In the deposit of vessels such as these, and indeed of all those figured in this plate, we can but trace a close adherence to a Roman custom: indeed, the sepulchral ceremonies of the two nations very closely resembled each other, with the exception of the interment of the weapons of war, which is the chief characteristic of the graves of the Teutonic peoples. I am enabled to



Height 3½-inches.

add a sketch of a small slate-coloured earthen cup, which with a few other objects from Ozingell, fell into the possession of the late Mr. E. Bedford Price, F.S.A., having been bought of the railway excavators by a friend of his, who during a stay at Ramsgate, accidentally passed when they were dug up.*

The scales and weights, (plate IV.), are among the most interesting objects in this collection. They are stated to

* They were kindly presented to me by Mrs. Price.

have been found by the side of a skeleton. With the exception of figs. 4, 6, and 7, these weights are all formed of Roman coins, and marked evidently with a view to adapt them to the purpose of weighing certain objects, which from the small size of the scales (engraved one quarter less than the original), must have been of intrinsic value, such as gold and silver coins, and ornaments in the precious metals. At the period to which the inhumations of the Ozingell cemetery must be assigned, the Anglo-Saxons had commenced striking coins, on the Roman model, unless we believe they brought with them the silver pieces known by the term *sceattas*, having coined money in their own country previous to their invasion of Britain; or, unless we accept these coins as struck by some of the German states in the sixth and seventh centuries. Both suppositions would be against the general opinions of numismatists, and against the evidence of local discovery. They have been frequently found in a very extensive variety of type in this country, but I believe they are seldom discovered in France or in Germany; they have been repeatedly found in the Saxon graves in Kent; never, as far as I know, in the Frankish burial-places. But these coins constituted only a small part of the monetary circulating medium of commerce. There were abundance not only of the gold coins of the Merovingian kings, but also the Byzantine gold and silver, and the old Roman. Of the last, the quantity in circulation throughout Europe for many centuries after the fall of the western Roman empire, must have been immense, to say nothing of the Roman brass coins which could never cease to have value. The great variety of weights of these numerous coins must have naturally caused whoever received them in exchange, to estimate them by weight as so much gold, or as so much silver; and this necessity obviously led to the use of terms which have been by many supposed to be names of Saxon coins. As it must then have been

necessary for almost every person making purchases or exchanges, to know the real worth of the coins he was giving or receiving, we can well understand the use of the scales and weights consigned to the grave with their Saxon owner. It is not so easy to understand what each of these weights represented, or to establish any satisfactory theory upon them. Although they appear to be marked to designate a relative value, it does not appear, as will be seen on reference to the plate, upon what principle they are graduated. Considering them as the private weights of some jeweller or other tradesman, and made by him for the purposes above suggested, we may suppose that fig. 12 may have represented the weight of a *sceatta* of 18 grains, or, if we take those coins at 20 grains each, which some weigh, and which is supposed to have been their proper weight, that then the oblong piece of 100 grains was equivalent to five; that the figs. 5 and 8 may have each represented two *solidi*, or gold Roman coins, of 73 grains each. In 1771 similar weights were found at Ash, and they are engraved in pl. xii, of the *Nenia*. Douglas observes that the reverses of the coins have been ground smooth to make them of a certain weight, and that they were found with other plain brass weights, and one of lead, piled one upon the other, gradually lessening to the top to the number of eight. Those which he has engraved are large brass coins of the two *Faustinæ*, one of which is marked with six points, thus ::::, one with a single point, and the third with six points placed perpendicularly. The weights of the coins he has not given.

The personal ornaments which, with a few trifling exceptions, comprise plates v. and vi., suggest, at present, no particular observations; the fibulæ, (figs. 5, 9, and 11,) are set chiefly in coloured glass in cells, at the bottom of which is thin gold foil; (fig. 5,) has been varied with an enamel, which is much decayed. The gold

coin, (fig. 13, pl. v.,) which bears the name and effigies of Justinian (A.D. 527, to A.D. 565,) is an imitation of the true coins of that emperor, and was struck probably in France.

The presence of contemporaneous coins under circumstances such as attended the discovery of this gold piece and three sceattas, (fig. 16), is of great importance in confirming other evidences which bear upon the question of the period of time when the interments were made. Coins carry dates, or characters equivalent to dates, and although they do not settle the precise time when they were deposited, they give an approximate approach to it, and inspire the antiquary with confidence in appropriations to which he has been led by a sequence of facts, unsupported by a single inscription. Besides the three sceattas and the gold coin, the Ozingell cemetery afforded another, which I regret I am unable to give an engraving of, as Mr. Rolfe has mislaid it. It is, however, figured in the Proceedings of the Numismatic Society for 1845-6, and may be referred to in vol. 8, of the Numismatic Chronicle. It is a small thin coin, weighing only three grains. On the obverse is a diademed head to the left, surrounded by a pearled border and letters, the two first of which can be read as D.N. On the reverse is a seated figure, surrounded by letters, VICTOA. This unique coin is obviously a copy from the common coins of the Lower Empire.

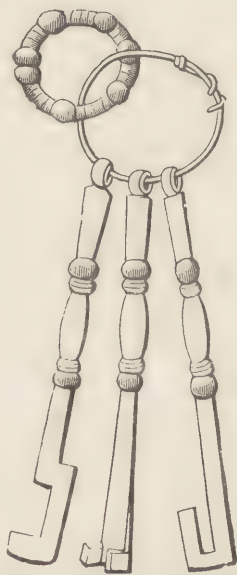
A few objects, not included in the plates, remain to be mentioned. The first, in iron, appears to have been part of the clasp of a purse or bag, suspended at the girdle. It is covered with the remains of a coarse kind of linen, such as is still to be seen on some of the fibulæ and other fastenings of the dress. It is very usual to find on Saxon skeletons, and also on the Frankish, an accumulation of small objects, such as tweezers, combs, shears, and knives, on the line of the girdle, to which they seem to have been suspended in a bag or purse.

With this presumed portion of the clasp of a purse,



was a small neatly made buckle in bronze, that fixed on the centre being in iron. None of those peculiar girdle ornaments, such as I have given examples of in the second volume of the *Collectanea*, have been, as yet, noticed in the Kentish graves: but I here present a no less ornamental and a more useful appendage to the Saxon female costume—a bunch of keys, those guardians of the domestic *penetrabilia*, which our good English housewives have only discarded from their waists within the last century !*

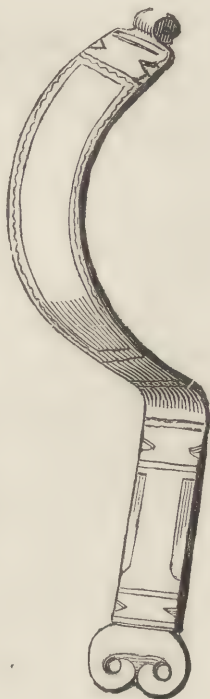
What the bronze article somewhat resembling a harp, shown on the cut in the following page, is, we must await a future discovery to determine. Two of them were found together, and each had been fastened, possibly connected, at the top with an iron pin. With them was brought a piece of bronze twisted at the ends which retain also iron, so it is not unlikely they may have been united for hanging at the girdle.



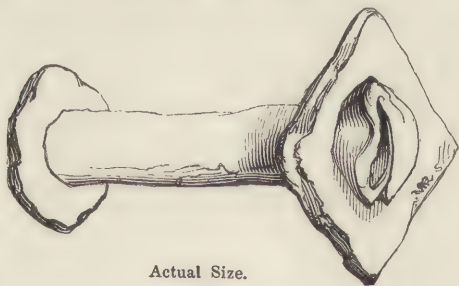
Two-thirds the actual size.

* I am indebted to Mr. J. G. Virtue for the loan of this cut taken from "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon."

The last cut (that at the bottom of this page), exhibits a rivet in iron, resembling what are technically termed clench-bolts. Of these, Mr. Rolfe preserves about twenty specimens, which the man who brought them to him stated were found in one grave. In the total absence of any statements that can be relied on with respect to the discovery of the Ozingell specimens, we must go farther a-field and collect information wherever it can be had. M. Charma has very kindly sent me several examples which exactly resemble those from Ozingell, as will be apparent on comparing the cut here given with the lithograph prefixed to M. Charma's report on excavations made at Câtillon, near Bénouville, published in the *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, vol. xix., p. 485. The excavations brought to light upwards of three hundred skeletons laid in rows close



Actual Size.



Actual Size.

together without any weapons, and with only one earthen vase of a description different from any I have ever seen

in this country, being perforated round the side and slightly glazed. M. Charma and his colleagues conclude, very satisfactorily, that they are the remains of soldiers who had fallen in battle. Among the skeletons an abundance of these iron implements, called by M. Charma *écrous*, were found. It was noticed that in most cases, two of them lay, a little distance apart, on the left side of the skeleton near the place of the hands, if the arm were extended along the body to its utmost length. But there were three remarkable exceptions to this arrangement; one of the skeletons had three of the *écrous* beneath the head disposed triangularly; another had, not only under the head but under the entire body, two rows of twelve each; the third presented a like number, similarly disposed, but above the body. M. Charma concludes these objects to have been used for fastening the handles of bucklers; that those laid in pairs by the sides of skeletons, indicate the shields of the common soldiers, and that the two exceptions to the general rule denoted long shields, (to which some of these two-headed nails may also have served as ornaments,) which had belonged to chiefs, one of whom had been carried to the grave upon his shield, the other buried with the shield covering his body. M. F. Troyon agrees with M. Charma's views, and states that he has discovered similar iron fastenings with skeletons in tumuli in Sweden, and that he considers they appertained to the handles or garniture of bucklers.

With this information, I think it is probable these clench-bolts or rivets may have been found as stated, in one grave, and that they may be considered as indicating a long buckler. A question may be raised as to the date of an interment so different in character from what we have noticed at Ozingell and other places in this country, which further discoveries may better enable us to discuss.

ON THE LARGE IRON NAILS

FREQUENTLY FOUND

IN ROMAN GRAVES.

ON May 16th, 1850, C. Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, "An Account of the discoveries of some nails of a peculiar form, supposed to have been used for the purpose of crucifixion, at Bourne Park, near Canterbury." The information respecting the finding of these nails, was supplied to Mr. Martin by Mr. Bell, of Bourne Park, in a letter, as follows:— "There were, I think, either three or four skeletons in a good state of preservation lying near together, about two feet under the surface, without any appearance of a tumulus over them. There were about four nails, or the remains of them, found with each skeleton, more or less corroded." The report printed in vol. ii., p. 79, of the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries" continues:— "Some were quite straight, others were much bent. After the second skeleton had been discovered, Mr. Bell directed the foreman of the works to take care that any future skeleton should not be touched till he had himself seen it. Soon after, Mr. Bell adds, he came to me with the intelligence that another had just been discovered, and he added, "There is one of those long nails driven right through the shoulder-blade;" Mr. Bell went immediately to the spot, but the workmen had disarranged the bones and the nail; when he saw it, it was not in the position in which the foreman had assured him it was when first seen. No other

remains were found with the bones, nor were there the least indications of any coffins. About thirty or forty feet from the skeletons were found several sepulchral urns of the usual shapes ; and at the same spot was discovered a vessel of very thin green glass, which fortunately, was preserved entire ; and the fragments of another. These were the facts of the case. In support of the inference drawn from this discovery, Mr. Martin passed his observations on the peculiar form of the nails, coupled with their unusual size, remarking that the discovery of the urns in close proximity shewed that these remains were Roman, and that the practice of that nation to punish both slaves and thieves by crucifixion was sufficiently known. Mr. Martin next quoted various passages cited by Bishop Pearson from ancient authors, as well as extracts which he had himself made from both ancient and modern writers, descriptive of the particular mode of inflicting the punishment of crucifixion, finally remarking on the fact, that the general reception of christianity over the whole empire led to the abolition of this punishment during the reign of Constantine. These remains, he adds, must therefore be placed at an earlier period ; but beyond this there does not appear to be any ground for assigning a date to them."

At the following meeting of the Society I expressed dissent from the opinion of my friend Mr. Martin, as regarded the purpose to which these nails had been applied, and I gave several instances of similar discoveries to shew that the presence of nails of a large size is of common occurrence in Roman graves in juxtaposition with skeletons, and that it seemed to me by far more satisfactory to infer, that they had been used for fastening wood-work or coffins. The specific purpose for which nails have ever been made is to fasten wood : their application to the barbarous punishment of crucifixion must have been a rare exception to their general use, the evidences

of which, for many reasons would hardly be likely to have come to light under circumstances such as occurred in the discovery made in Bourne Park.

The first account of this discovery was printed in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. iii., p. 47, from information forwarded by Mr. Bell, including details which left no doubt as to the character of the remains. From the quantities of pottery, glass, coins, a large urn containing ashes, and other objects, the site seemed clearly to have been that of a regular burial-place or cemetery. The skeletons and nails confirmed this notion, for they are both often met with under like circumstances. Mr. Bell observed, after describing the former objects;—"At a very few yards distance, and about the same depth, he shortly afterwards discovered (besides fragments of bones) three perfect skeletons; the earth round them was carefully searched, but the only relics found were several immense nails, from six to nine inches in length. Four or six nails were found with each skeleton, near the shoulders, hands and feet; some of them are straight and clean; others are very much bent and twisted, and covered with a thick incrustation; there were no traces of coffins. Several coins were found at different places;—a few Roman brass, quite defaced; one only, of Carausius, being in good preservation." Bourne Park, we are well assured from other discoveries of Roman remains, is the site of a pretty extensive Roman burial-place. It was afterwards hallowed in like manner by the Saxons,* and admitting (which I am not disposed to do), that the size or asserted position of the nails tend to favour the notion of crucifixion, it is not in such a place that malefactors would be likely to be interred.

Stow claims priority of citation on the matter in ques-

* See "*Archæological Album*" p. 6, and Dunkin's "*Report of the Proceedings of the British Archæological Association at the first general meeting held at Canterbury.*" p. 102.

tion. Speaking of discoveries made on the site of one of the great burial-places of Roman London, that of Spittlefields, in 1576, he states: "Moreover, there were also found the skulls and bones of men without coffins, or rather whose coffins (being of great timber) were consumed. Divers great nails of iron were there found, such as are used in the wheels of shod carts, being each of them as big as a man's finger, and a quarter of a yard long, the heads two inches over; those nails were more wondered at than the rest of things there found, and many opinions of men were there uttered of them; namely, that the men there buried were murdered by driving those nails into their heads; a thing unlikely, for a smaller nail would more aptly serve to so bad a purpose, and a more secret place would likely be employed for their burial. But to set down what I have observed concerning this matter, I there beheld the bones of a man lying (as I noted), the head north, the feet south, and round about him, as thwart his head, along both his sides, and thwart his feet, such nails were found, wherefore I conceived them to be the nails of his coffin, which had been a trough cut out of some great tree, and the same covered with a plank, of a great thickness, fastened with such nails; and therefore I caused some of the nails to be reached up to me, and found under the broad heads of them the old wood, skant turned into earth, but still retaining both the grain and proper colour; of these nails, with the wood under the head thereof, I reserved one, as also the nether jaw-bone of the man, the teeth being great, sound, and fast fixed, which, among many other monuments there found, I have yet to shew; but the nail lying dry, is by scaling greatly wasted."*

Mr. Wire of Colchester, in compliance with a request I made to him, has forwarded me the following information:—

* "Survey of London," Thoms's edition,—p. 64.

“ In one burial-place discovered some few years since in this town (Colchester), the number of skeletons was large and with the majority of them were nails of a similar description to those found in Bourne Park, and most probably, with all; but as the excavations were not carried on systematically and continuously, many were probably carted away unnoticed. My opinion was that they were coffin nails from their position when discovered. To illustrate this a diagram is forwarded. It is not to be taken for granted that the nails were placed *exactly* as shewn therein, but as near so as my memory will serve; one can hardly be induced to believe that they were driven into the coffins opposite each other, the length of some being twelve inches. Out of between twenty and thirty of these nails in my possession (and I could have had more than a bushel-ful from the same burial-ground), most of them have wood adhering to them, and when discovered, at the bottom of the graves or trenches, they were embedded in black earth, evidently the remains of decomposed wood. Had this occurred only once or twice it might have passed unobserved, but with every skeleton exposed to view (and I dare say more than two hundred were examined by me), there was a recurrence of these nails and black earth.—Where an urn was found with a skeleton, it did not contain calcined bones, but the nails were sure to be present, sometimes four, other times six. With several of the skeletons I noticed other remains of iron which clearly shewed that some of the coffins or chests had iron handles. With others were iron keys, arrow-heads, spear-heads, bronze and glass vessels, bracelets, bone-pins, metal brooches, bracelets in Kimmeridge shale, and various other ornaments, such as are usually found in Roman burial-grounds—still the nails in the same position.”

Some particulars furnished by Mr. Bateman are also pertinent, although the nails he refers to are not so long

as those found at Bourne Park and in other places. He observes that "the Roman coffin nails from York have been originally five inches long, and are much like common brad nails, only that they have circular heads instead of oblong ones. In the summer of 1845 I was at York, and in the course of my rambles in the pursuit of antiquities at that place, I observed a cemetery which was exposed to view by the adjoining land having been removed for railway operations, so as to leave a section of earth about eight feet high, in which were numerous interments five or six feet from the surface. The skeletons mostly lay on the back, and most, if not all of them, were surrounded by large iron nails in a vertical position as they might have been left after the decay of the wood which formed the coffins. Most of the nails exhibit the traces of the wood into which they had been driven. I presume the skeletons to be of the Romano-British period, from the fact that I found coins of the lower empire deposited with them."

In the "Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie," tom. vii., p. 69, mention is made of the discovery at Amiens of urns and coins of Constantine with coffins of wood indicated by nails *à grosse tête*; and M. Ch. Dufour in the "Catalogue du Musée d'Amiens," remarks that the nails in iron, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found round each skeleton during the excavation in the citadel of Amiens, in 1840, indicated that the bodies had been enclosed in wooden coffins. At Saint-Prex in the Canton of Vaud, M. F. Troyon* says, Roman remains were found, and among them were human bones and *large nails*, upon the rust of which were still traces of wooden coffins. It would be easy to fill many pages with similar extracts, but I shall content myself with directing attention to two other statements for comparison with the discovery at Bourne. They are made from personal observation and are to be found in the first volume

* Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zurich, 1841.

of the *Collectanea Antiqua*. The first refers to the large nails found in the Roman burial-place at Strood, the second to similar ones in the Romano-Gaulish cemetery at Boulogne, a specimen of which, six inches in length, is engraved in plate LIV.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century, the celebrated catacombs at Rome were first subjected to exploration. It was soon ascertained that they were the burial-places of early Christians. The learned authors of the elaborate works which were subsequently published on the researches made in these extensive cemeteries, neglecting to seek an explanation of the objects there discovered in the general customs of the age to which they belonged, and biassed by strong religious prejudices, looked upon many of the tools and utensils designed upon the tombs in reference to the trades or professions of the deceased, as implements of torture; and in the same light some instruments in iron were viewed and attempted to be explained. Among the latter, nails often of large size, were of the most frequent occurrence. Boldetti, Aringhi, and others, under the influence of motives which at that time commonly prevailed at Rome, recognized in them evidences of crucifixion; but whatever weight may have once been attached to notions which seem unsanctioned by any ancient authority, modern antiquaries explain these relics in a more simple manner, and more in conformity with the spirit of ancient customs.

Nails of a smaller description are also very frequently found with the remains of bodies which have been burnt, either loose in the graves or enclosed in urns of clay or of glass. Occasionally the presence of nails under such circumstances may indicate that some of the contents of the graves had been enclosed in wooden chests or boxes. In a walled Roman cemetery discovered by the late Mr. Clement Taylor Smythe, in Lockham wood near Maidstone, and excavated under the direction of that gentleman and

Mr. Charles, of Chillington House, there was discovered a larger number of vases, in one of which of about the capacity of a gallon, was an iron nail in the midst of calcined human bones; it was perfectly free from rust, two inches in length, and precisely similar to those of the present day. Mr. Wright found many long nails in a large barrow at Hoborough, near Snodland.*

Monsieur Joly,† in describing discoveries of some Gallo-Roman burial-places in Flanders, makes mention of iron nails collected with vases of three different deposits; and he cites M. de Caumont,‡ who thinks that the nails not unfrequently found near sepulchral urns belonged to small coffers or boxes in which vases and other objects were sometimes enclosed. Mr. Joly observes that the nails which came under his own observation led him to suppose that the wood of the coffer, if such it were, must have been of a very considerable thickness. The three graves in which he found nails enclosed the greatest number of vases. Herr Janssen found similar nails in a tumulus at Moyland, with fragments of glass.§ M. Joly also notices the discovery of an ancient cemetery at Montreuil-sur-Haine, a village of Hainaut, situate a short distance from Quièvrain, the particulars of which were communicated to him by M. Darteville, the *Curé*. The burial-place was of considerable extent and contained numerous deposits, such as we are familiar with in our own country, and throughout France and Germany. M. Darteville collected from the excavations a considerable number of iron nails of various sizes; many of them having been found in urns well closed with covers, it was naturally inferred that those particular nails could not have belonged

* Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. xxxviii, p. 570.—1852.

† Antiquités Celto-Germaniques et Gallo-Romaines trouvées sur le territoire de Renaix et dans les communes environnantes (Flandre Orientale et Hainaut) par Ed. Joly. Gand. 8vo. 1845. p. 83.

‡ Cours d'Antiq. Monum. 11^e partie, p. 259 et 265.

§ Gedenkteeken, p. 148, & pl. xviii., fig. 3.

to a chest or box in wood; M. Darteville considers they had served to join the planks of a kind of bier, in which the body was burned upon the funeral pile, and this supposition appears very reasonable.

The evidence here collected from documents at hand, is sufficiently ample to shew the almost universal usage of nails, by the Romans, in the coffins or wood-work of their graves. The details of their discovery are well authenticated, and whenever opportunity has been afforded for careful observation, there seems to have been but one opinion on the reason of their being found in such situations. In the graves laid open in Bourne Park there seems to have been no material exception from the general rule; a few nails more or less, and the precise position in which they are stated to have been found, if circumstances admitted, on this point, a positive decision, can hardly be allowed to weigh against overwhelming testimony, and in favour of a mere possibility.

M. Raoul Rochette,* repudiates the belief that the nails of iron found in Greek and Roman tombs, are a sign of martyrdom and crucifixion. He thinks they are rather to be looked upon, as the result of a tradition of classical antiquity. He refers to the well-known usage among the Romans, of driving yearly a nail into one of the walls of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. This nail, which was called the yearly nail, *clavus annalis*, became, he observes, a symbol of the divinities who presided over the course of time; it was the emblem of the great Etruscan deity named *Nurtia*, worshipped at Volsinii, at Nurtia, and at Sutri, a goddess resembling the Roman Fortune of Præneste and of Antium; it was thus an attri-

* Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, tom. XIII., p. 783.

bute of Necessity, of Nemesis, and of Atropos, the Fate who measured the course of time and of human life, such as she is represented upon many objects of Etruscan art. But notwithstanding the ingenious explanation offered by M. Raoul Rochette, I place more dependance in the less refined and more homely and obvious solution suggested by the facts presented in the foregoing pages, facts, which might easily have been augmented, had they not seemed to me quite sufficient to leave the subject no longer questionable.





CP. 2nd. III.



2nd. III.

THE
VASES

ROMAN SCULPTURES

FOUND AT

WROXETER.

PLATES VII, AND VIII.

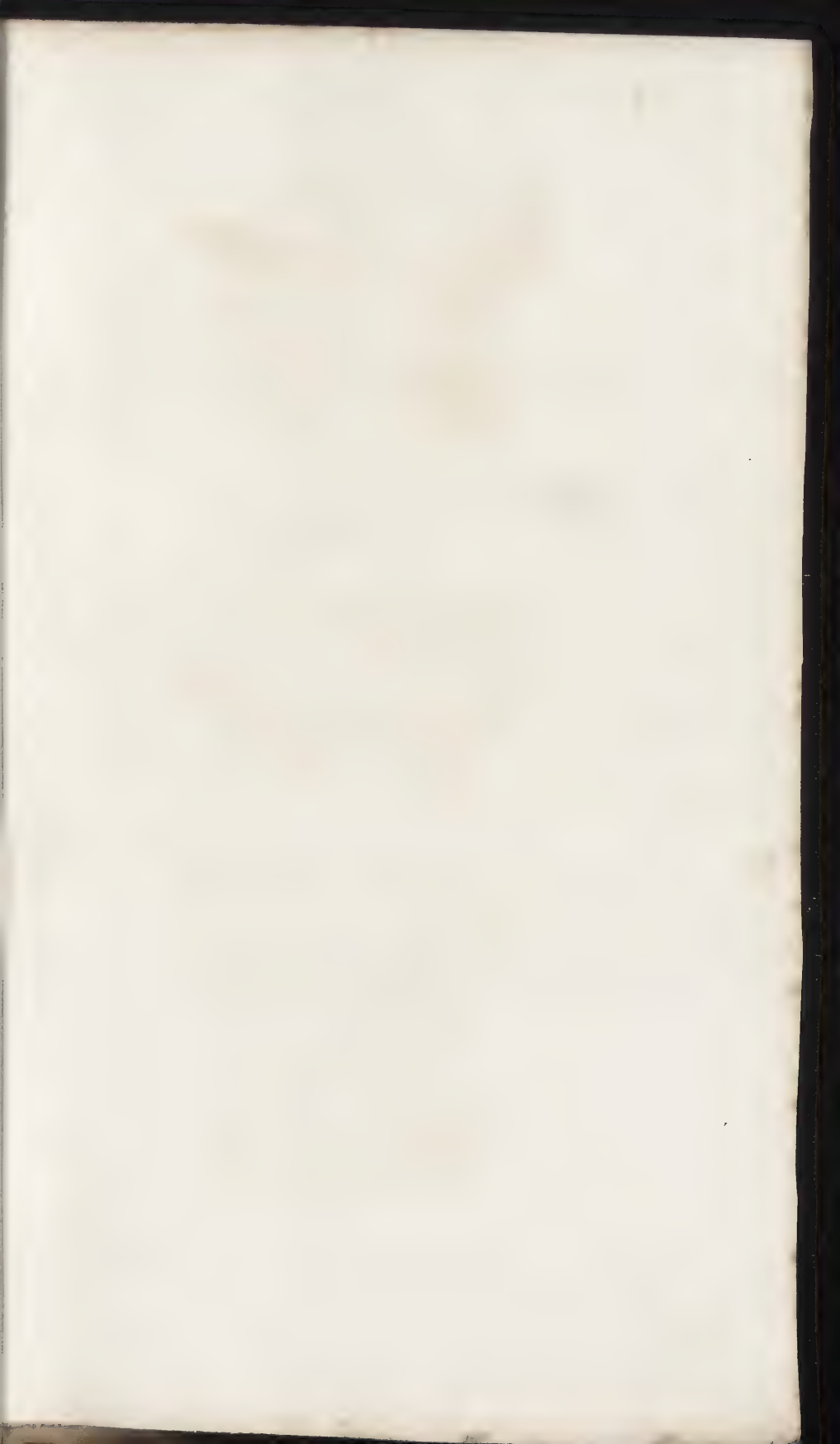
Wroxeter, situate about five miles from Shrewsbury, at the junction of the Severn and Tern, is a straggling and picturesque village, containing a church, farm-houses, cottages, and a few gentlemen's houses, with gardens, orchards and other appurtenances, such as make it one of the better-class villages which contribute so much to the beauty of English scenery. It commands extensive views over a rich country, diversified with meadows, woods and hills. The prospect on the eastern side is peculiarly fine and grand, being bounded by a mountainous ridge, with the celebrated Wrekin, 1320 feet high, in the centre, and fronting the village, at the distance of three miles. The commanding site and charming scenery would alone arrest the attention; but when the visitor feels he stands upon ground which covers the ruins of an ancient city, and sees, here and there, the yet lingering traces of its faded grandeur, he is struck with a double motive of admiration and inquiry, and perceives how sensibly and strongly the charms of nature are heightened when they are associated with the memory of the past.

On entering the village by the Shrewsbury road, a fragment of masonry in an arable field on the left becomes conspicuous. It has formed, apparently, the western extremity of a temple which would seem to have been arched; the inner side still exhibits the remains of the red-paint with which it was ornamented, and the outside is faced with cut stones and rows of tiles; it is upwards of three feet thick, and as far as I can recollect, may be about

forty feet in length and twenty in height. It is rather surprising that, while all sorts of conjectures have been put forth on the character and destination of the building to which this fine fragment belonged, no one seems to have attempted to set the question at rest by excavating the foundations and recovering the plan. This could be done at a trifling expense, and there can be no doubt of the success of such an exploration.

The village itself would well repay a careful investigation. During a brief visit I was enabled to make in 1851, in company with my friend Mr. Samuel Wood, of Shrewsbury, I noticed among the ruins of a cottage, cut stones which had obviously been taken from the remains of Roman buildings, one of which was five and a half feet in length, by two feet; portions of shafts of columns I also noticed lying about the farm yards, ready to be used for building materials, and Mr. Saull has recently informed me that in one of the stack-yards, which I did not see, is a settle or stand for ricks, formed entirely of the capitals of Roman columns, the centre one of which is of large dimensions.

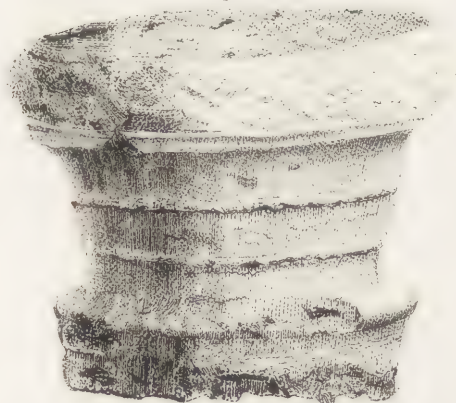
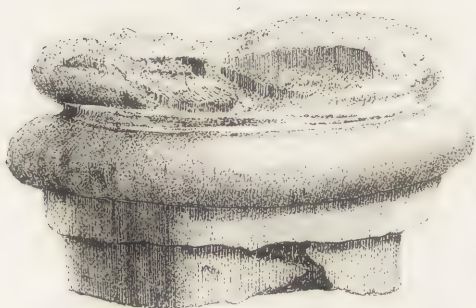
I was, however, enabled to sketch fragments of columns and a capital preserved in the garden of Mr. W. H. Oatley, which are remarkable for their elaborate ornamentation, and give some notion of the architectural embellishments of the buildings of the Roman town. They are shewn in plates VII. and VIII. The two fragments of columns in plate VII. were found by Mr. Oatley, devoted towards the construction of a wall, which was being erected in the village. They are in grey sand-stone. Fig. 1, is thirty-one inches in length, and thirteen in diameter; fig 2. is thirty-four inches by twelve; it is not improbable that they have formed parts of one and the same shaft. Examples of similar columns are not uncommon in some of the temples in Italy, and the scale or leaf ornament, and that of the crossed bands, are common in the Roman architectural remains in France, particularly in the south; but in this country I



1



CRS 90



2. N. K. 100

ROMAN
SPECULUM

am not aware of similar examples, although it may be presumed, they were of no unusual occurrence in the principal Roman towns. We must never forget in surveying such remains, that they are but the relics of fourteen centuries of vandalism, and the wonder is, when we still find them being cut to pieces by masons and builders, that even a vestige should be preserved. The figure on fig. 1. appears to be part of a Bacchus, and the animal on the right hand may have been intended for a panther, the head of which seems directed towards some object, probably a wine-cup, or bunch of grapes. The costume, however, is rather that of Atys than of Bacchus. It is the trowsers or *braccæ*, such as Atys is usually represented as wearing, and it will be observed they are thrown open in front as they appear in the statuette found in the Thames, and engraved in vol. xxviii. of the *Archæologia*. Possibly the figure may have been intended to represent Atys, and in that case we may recognise in the animal a shepherd's dog. On fig. 2. is a winged cupid, kneeling upon a pannier and holding a bunch of grapes.

Fig. 1., plate viii, is a richly ornamented capital, in a grey conglomerate, sixteen inches in height, and twenty inches in diameter across the top, which Mr. Oatley procured from the bed of the river which flanks his garden. Fig. 2. measures twenty inches by twelve, and fig. 3. nineteen inches by sixteen. They were subsequently obtained by Mr. Oatley, from, I believe, the same site as fig. 1., and the sketches were made by Mr. R. G. Blunt, and forwarded to me by Mr. S. Wood. Both the plates are contributed by Mr. H. W. King.

Mr. Oatley also possesses among other architectural fragments, a round stone pillar, about three feet in height, and eighteen inches in diameter, which has been inscribed. It was probably a *milliarium*, but the few remaining letters upon it are insufficient to enable us to form any decision or judgment. Mr. E. Stanier, of Wroxeter, has preserved some bases of columns, thirty-three inches in diameter,

and a few miscellaneous antiquities found in the village, such as urns, an earthen lamp ornamented with the figure of a lion, an alabaster lamp-stand, a potter's stamp upon the rim of a *mortarium*,—*DOCILIS F.*, &c.

In the garden wall of the Rev. E. Egremont, was a stone inscribed *BONO REIPUBLICAE NAT.* in three lines. It may be the termination only of a longer inscription. This title occurs in two inscriptions of Constantine, given by Gruter, and the same prince is also thus styled on some of his coins, so that it is not improbable that he is the person here alluded to as born for the good of the republic. Mr. Egremont has very considerably presented this monument to the Shrewsbury museum.

Wroxeter occupies the site of Roman *Uriconium* or *Urioconium*, mentioned in the second *itèr* of the Itinerary of Antoninus, and also by Ptolemy. The late Mr. T. F. Dukes states that its circumference was nearly three miles. I had no opportunity of testing the accuracy of his measurement, but there is no reason for supposing it to be incorrect; neither, during my short visit, had I an opportunity of ascertaining if any vestiges of the town walls could be seen. Several inscriptions have been found in past times, and I understand they are preserved at Shrewsbury. They are all sepulchral, excepting that mentioned above. One is to the memory of a soldier of the twentieth legion; another is dedicated to a standard-bearer of the fourteenth; and a third commemorates a horseman of the Thracian cohort; others are memorials of civilians. Very beautiful tessellated pavements have also been discovered, of some of which coloured drawings were made by the late Mr. Dukes, together with sketches of other Wroxeter antiquities, but what has become of them since his decease, I am unable to say.

* See the Rev. J. C. Bruce's "Roman Wall," p. 207, for a similar inscription recorded by Horsley on a Roman milestone at Chesterholm.





C.R.S.

ROMAN.
Dorchester. Dorset.

ROMAN ORNAMENTS

FOUND NEAR

DORCHESTER, DORSET.

PLATE IX.

The Rev. Henry Moule, of Fordington vicarage, kindly placed in my hands, for exhibition, at one of the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, some objects in glass, and in Kimmeridge shale. They may be described as follows:—

- 1 Two bracelets, in Kimmeridge shale, the one serrated, (fig. 1), the other plain.
- 2 Two large beads of the same material, fig. 2.
- 3 Seven hair-pins, in blue and green glass, fig. 3.
- 4 Portion of a necklace of beads, in glass, and of metal chain-work, fig. 4.
- 5 Numerous small beads, chiefly in white and blue glass, and in amber, fig. 5.
- 6 Billon coin of Postumus, rev. "Salus Provinciarum," a recumbent figure; and a small brass coin of Constantine, rev. "Soli Invicto Comiti," the Sun standing.

The history of this discovery is thus stated by Mr. Moule:—"They were found by me in year the 1835, when engaged in lowering the hill between the High Street of Dorchester, and the parish church of Fordington. During the progress of this work we exhumed the skulls, arm-bones and thigh-bones of about fifty bodies. Those of the man from whose jaw I took the accompanying coin of Constantine, lay on the side of the road close to the

vicarage garden door; the others on the opposite side of the road; and the females to whom the necklaces and pins and the Kimmeridge coal ornaments belonged, were nearest to the rising piece of ground, immediately opposite the vicarage, which has to me the appearance of having been the site of a barrow. There were indications of graves within this piece of ground, but the owner would not allow it to be explored, nor had I the means of doing so. The tradition of the place is, that the burial ground once covered nine acres, instead of an acre and a half, and bodies have been found on all parts of the hill."

"The necklace, of which a portion of the metal remains, lay across the place of the neck of one whose skull had still every tooth perfect. On the bone of her arm was the neater of the two armlets, and near it the ruder armlet. On one side of her skull was the red earthen lachrymatory, which I think I shewed you, and on the other, a black vase, containing a small portion of some greasy substance. This body, like nearly all the rest, had evidently been buried in a coffin. In the grave were nails with the fibres of the wood still cleaving to the rust."

"The glass pins I took from beneath the skull of a female lying near. The beads of her necklace were recovered by washing the chalk which the pickaxe had disturbed. She had the smaller armlet and the neater amulet, which last when taken from the grave was beautifully sharp in its workmanship and without a crack. The coin of Postumus was picked up by a ploughboy while throwing the chalk into a cart. I have no doubt of its having been in a similar position to that of Constantine."

Metal, bone, and ivory bodkins or pins for fastening the hair, are not unfrequently found with Roman remains, but this, I believe, is the first instance in which they have occurred in glass. Thus they present a novel and curious addition to our knowledge of the Romano British female costume. The position beneath the skull leaves no doubt

as to their having been used in the head-dress. In form they precisely resemble the bone pins often found in Roman graves, which were probably used either for the hair, or for some part of the dress.

The bracelets and beads, formed of the so-called Kimmeridge coal, are particularly interesting as specimens of a native manufacture which has only been discovered, or rather understood, of late years. Circular pieces of bituminous shale found almost or quite exclusively in the bays of Kimmeridge and Worthbarrow, in Dorsetshire, and commonly called "Kimmeridge coal-money," had long been known and collected, but their origin for some time remained unsuspected. Mr. W. A. Miles attributed them to the Phœnicians, who, he imagined, "made and used them as representatives of coin, and of some mystical use in sacrificial or sepulchral rites." The late Mr. J. Sydenham was happier in his explanation, and proved not only that there was nothing mystical about them, but that they were the rejected portions of pieces of shale which had been turned in the lathe by the Romans who occupied the district, for making bracelets, such as those now exhibited, and alongside of which I place* specimens of the *pseudo* coins, for the examination of those who may not be familiar with them. In a paper read at the meeting of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury,† Mr. Sydenham entered at length into the subject and set the question at rest. Of these waste pieces thrown out of the lathe as the refuse nuclei of rings, large quantities are found beneath the pastures of the Purbeck district. There is an extensive bed of the material on that part of the Dorsetshire coast, and it appears to extend a considerable distance inland, and a vein of it was pointed out to me by Mr. C. Hall on his land at Ansty.

* These notes, now first printed, are given as communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1851.

† Printed in the Archæological Journal, vol. i., p. 347.

Mr. Sydenham in his paper refers to armillæ and beads of this shale found in 1839, in the Romano-British cemetery at Dorchester, and to an armlet found in Scotland. But it would now be easy to cite many instances of the discovery of such armillæ in Roman burial places. I may mention those of Strood, Colchester and London, from the last of which sites I possess several specimens. It is probable they were made in imitation of the jet bracelets which are often found under similar circumstances both in this country and on the continent. Among the articles discovered by Mr. Gomonde * on the site of a Roman villa at Dry Hill, near Cheltenham, is a bead described as of Kimmeridge coal, precisely like those in the possession of Mr. Moule.

The Kimmeridge shale seems to have been extensively worked by the Romans, and manufactured, not only for personal ornaments, but also for various other purposes. Professor Henslowe discovered an urn formed of it, and Mr. C. Hall possesses a leg of a small stool, neatly carved in the same material. In our excavations at Lymne we found a large circular perforated piece the use of which is not very apparent.

* "Notes on Cheltenham: ancient and medieval." by W. Gomonde. 8vo,—1849.





W.F.W. del.

R.W. Soutp. 1853.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

SAXON PERIOD.

BY F. W. WAKEMAN.

PLATES X, XI, XII.

UP to a comparatively recent period it was the opinion, even of the most judicious among our collectors of antiquities, that for information concerning the weapons, ornaments, dress, &c. of the various tribes who occupied these islands during the period between the final departure of the Romans from Britain and the coming of William the Conqueror, our only source was in the drawings which are contained in a few ancient MSS., in the sculptured representations upon early stone crosses, and other monuments, or in the slightly touched and generally very unsatisfactory descriptions of old authors, which have been handed down to our time. Archæologists were aware that long before the stormy period referred to, bronze had ceased to be used in the manufacture of war-like weapons, except in some rare instances, and then only sparingly, and in their ornamental portions. It was not supposed that iron could long resist the effects of damp, or of other corroding influences; and as to objects in the precious metals, many most interesting specimens, which are now judiciously classed as belonging to the iron age, were commonly looked upon either as ancient British, or

as the relics of a foreign people. Fortunately as our antiquaries acquired more knowledge, and as investigation increased, they began to find a new field of study in a class of objects not hitherto supposed to exist—in the urns, arms, personal ornaments and implements, &c., of the “rude forefathers” of the immense majority of the English people, as also of our prosperous cousins upon the other side of the Atlantic.

If in Great Britain considerable progress in the collection of facts relating to objects of what is called the iron age has lately been made, Ireland has not been behind hand in the march of investigation. In the latter county, within the period of about fifteen years, there have been discovered in various parts of the island, at least three great hoards of objects, of an age corresponding to the Saxon epoch in England. A comparison of such of the Irish antiquities as are fortunately still forthcoming, with objects of a similar age and character found in England, or upon the continent, cannot fail to be of great interest, now that the importance of that mode of investigation has become so fully recognised. It should be remarked as a very curious fact, that while in England nearly every object of the same period which has been found, had been deposited in a grave, the Irish sepulchres of about the same time scarcely ever contain any object of ancient manufacture beyond a few pins of bronze or bone, which it has been supposed had been used in the dress of the deceased, or in fastening the grave clothes, except in some rare instances, a few beads, or amulets. This may in some degree be accounted for by the fact that long before the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity, the Irish had embraced the Faith, and had, as a consequence, abandoned their old Pagan customs of sepulture. In a class of graves sometimes found in Ireland, and which are undoubtedly Danish or Norwegian, the usual deposits of arms, personal ornaments, &c., occur. It would thus

appear that the Pagan Irish either had little knowledge of iron, or that the custom of burying the arms, &c. with the deceased had been totally abandoned long before the arrival of Saint Patrick amongst them. Except in tombs undoubtedly pagan it is of rare occurrence that any weapons other than axes, knives, or arrow heads of flint are found.

The circumstances under which the discoveries already alluded to were made, were nearly alike in each instance.

A lake had been partially drained, during which operation the remains of what had been an artificial island became exposed. Round the islands, and amongst the ruins of their timber-work, an almost incredible number of things were found. How they came there in such profusion would form a very curious matter for investigation. It has been suggested that they had been thrown away as worthless objects by persons who anciently held the islands, and who had carried them there amongst plunder which they had not had time to sort. It is certain that no objects of gold or silver were discovered. My own opinion founded upon a very careful examination of the remains in each place is this, that such artificial constructions being necessarily low, they were subject to sudden inundation, and that during the hurry and confusion consequent upon such an event, only the most valuable property was removed. The houses and works of the stronghold being altogether composed of timber, would soon yield to the action of the water; and such matters as had been abandoned, would necessarily disappear in the debris. Some objects, may certainly have been lost in a struggle, at or near the island, and at Strokestown; as at Dunshaughlin, human skulls with marks of violence upon them, were found amongst the rubbish. Immense quantities of the bones of small and short-horned cows, the long nosed pig, now extinct;—of deer, horses, sheep, and even of birds, were found at different depths in the

surrounding soil; a circumstance which would go far to establish the long occupation of the site by man, as an habitation or stronghold. In the "Annals of the Four Masters," lately translated into English, by John O'Donovan, Esq., we have frequent notices of these island fortresses, from an extremely early, down to a comparatively late period, for instance:—"The age of Christ, 848." "Cinaedh, son of Conaing, lord of Cianachta-Breagh, rebelled against Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh; and went with a strong force of foreigners (Northmen), and plundered the Ui-Neill, from the Sinnainn to the sea, both churches and territories; and he plundered the island of Loch Gabor, and afterwards burned it, so that it was level with the ground. They also burned the oratory of Treoit, within which, were three score and two hundred persons." The "island" of "Loch Gabor," is now no longer surrounded by water, except in the depth of winter, or after continued rains, but the place is still known by its ancient name softened into Lagore; and the country people still call the highest point of the ancient lake, which is now a soft bog or morass, "The Island." Here, as in the other similar islands, upon digging, an enormous quantity of antiquities were found intermixed with the ruins, and many tons weight of animal remains. Amongst the things of interest thus brought to light, we may mention bracelets of jet, beads of glass, amber, clay, and bone; axes very similar to the Frankish specimens figured in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. II., small double edged swords and knives, buckets of wood bound with ornamented hoops of bronze, pins and brooches of wood, bone, iron, and bronze; bowl-shaped vessels of iron and bronze, combs, shears, and dagger-knives exactly resembling the specimens figured in "The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver and Lymne," p. 99; chains, fetterlocks, bridle bits, saws, gouges, besides numerous other

things. Of the larger objects, not the least curious were boats or canoes, formed out of a single tree, roughly hollowed. The poorer people of the neighbourhood soon assembled, in order to purchase the animal remains, for which there was a good market in Dublin. The antiquities long continued uncalled for, and many valuable specimens were consequently lost. Dr. Petrie was, I believe, the first to declare their character as invaluable illustrations of the arts and habits of an ancient people. But he came only in time to stay the destruction, and very soon collectors possessing little knowledge appeared in the field, and the things became scattered over the country, so that though some hundreds of swords and spear heads were found (to say nothing of innumerable other matters) it would be difficult to say where one dozen have been deposited. The great majority of the antiquities found at Lagore, or Dunshaughlin, (as the place is often called), must be referred to a very remote age, as I think can be shewn by a comparison of them, or rather of their ornaments, with known Frankish and other relics of an early period.

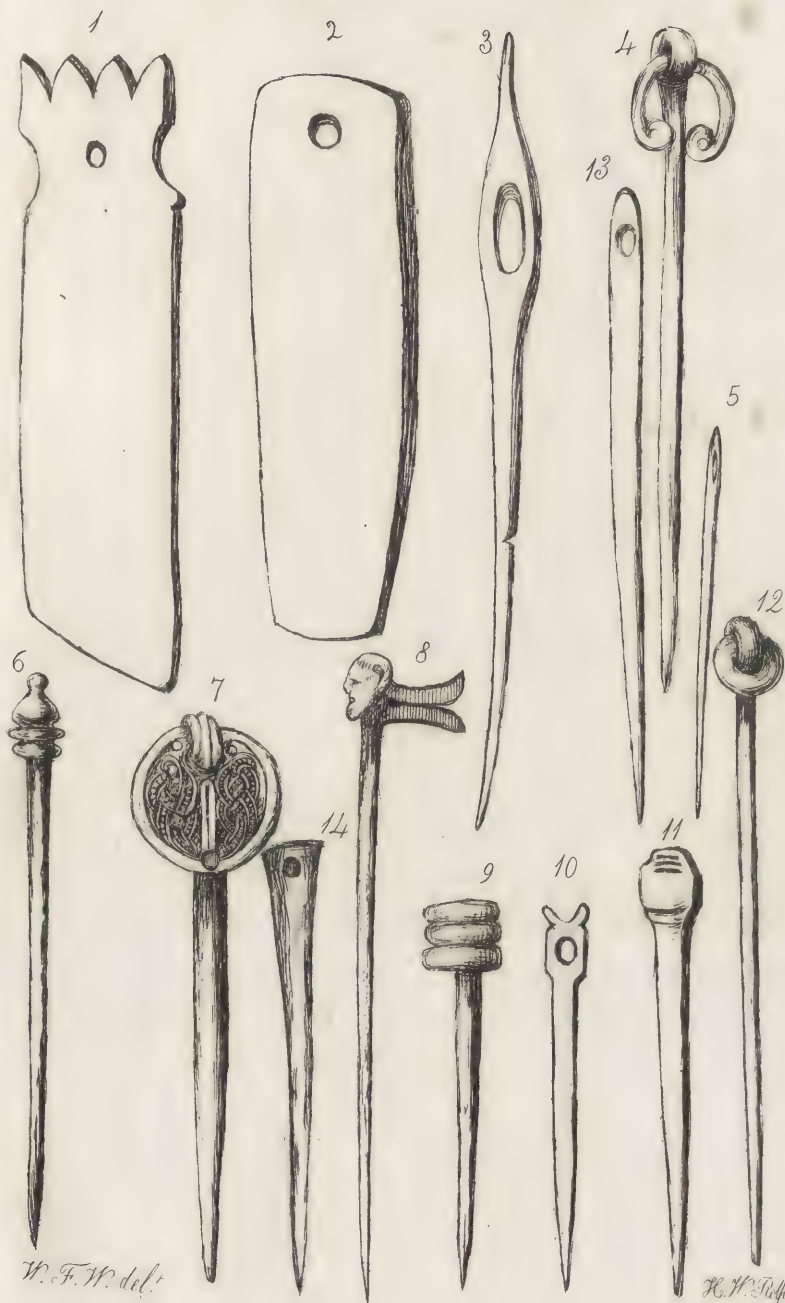
A glance at the accompanying plates will afford the reader a very perfect idea of the character of many of the things found at Dunshaughlin and at the other places. The subjoined cut, borrowed from Surgeon Wilde's interesting work on the Boyne and Blackwater, represents the finest of the buckets hitherto found in Ireland. It was dug out of a bog near Clonard in the County of Meath, about four years ago, and measures six inches in height. At Strokestown and at Ballinderry, buckets very similar occurred, and one specimen from the former place, quite perfect, is deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Fig. 1, plate x., represents the usual form of the knife sword, of which a great num-

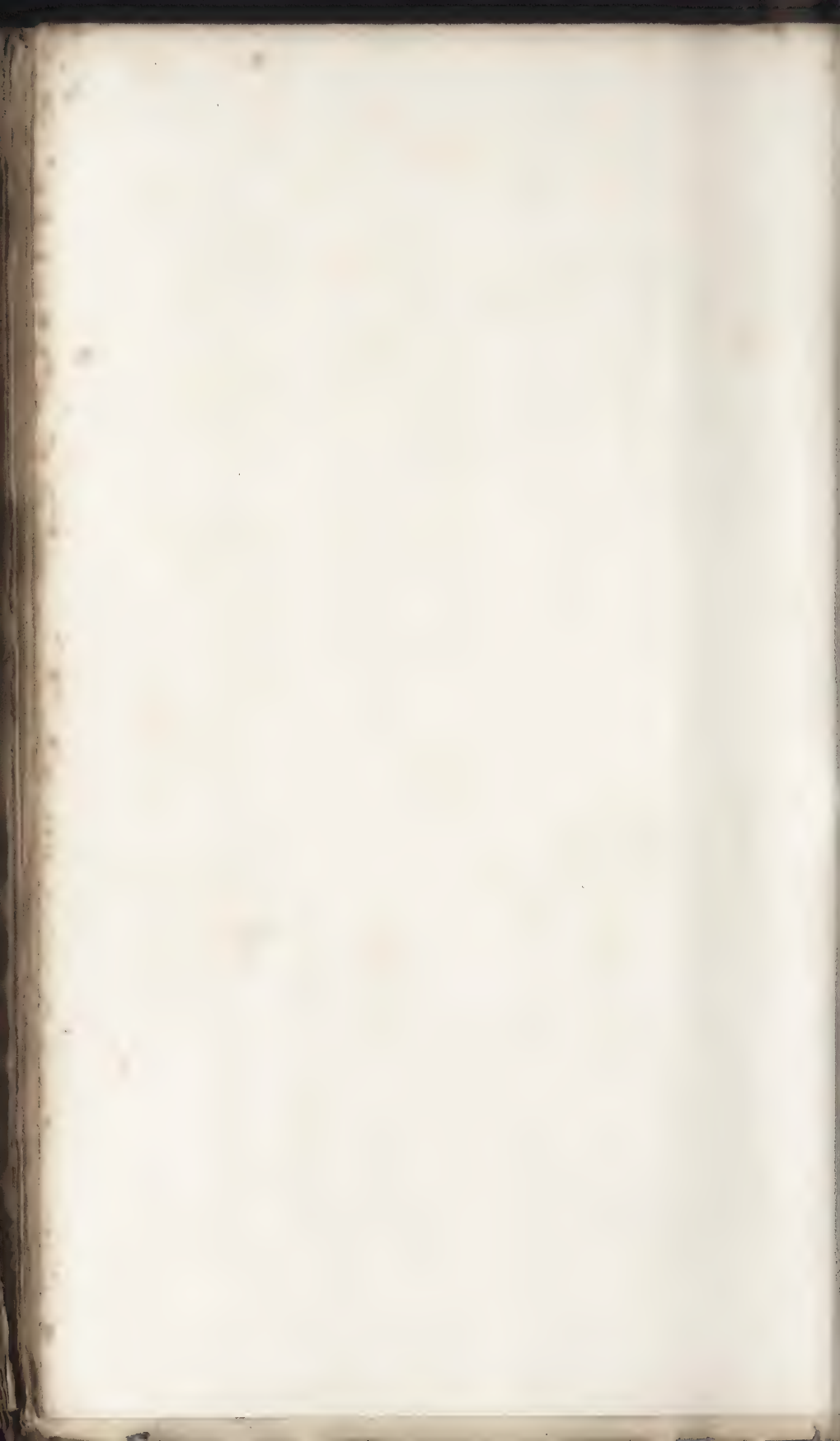


ber, of various sizes, were found. The original, measures 16 inches in length. Fig. 2, a weapon of the same class, retains its original handle, which is of wood ornamented with zig-zag figures. The blade is unfortunately imperfect. These examples are almost quite similar in form to the specimen of Saxon and Frankish sword knives, noticed I believe, for the first time, in the Collectanea. Fig. 3, represents a sword from Ballinderry, of the usual type. They vary in size, from 12 to 30 inches, and have been found with the handle of bone remaining. Figs. 4 and 5, plate x., are axe heads of the usual form. The spear heads, figures 6, 7, and 8, also from Ballinderry, are singularly like specimens found at Ozingell, and which have been referred to pagan times. The originals, measure from 13 to 16 inches in length. Figs. 9 and 10, represent knife blades, of which, an almost innumerable number were found, of every size, from the sword knife of 16 inches down to two inches and a half.

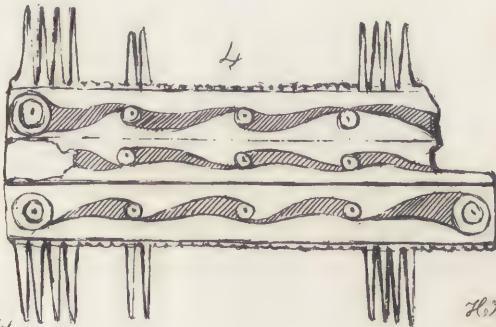
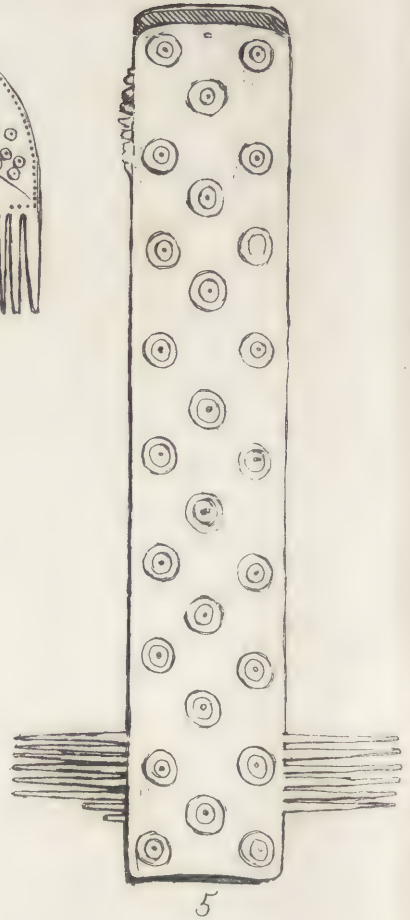
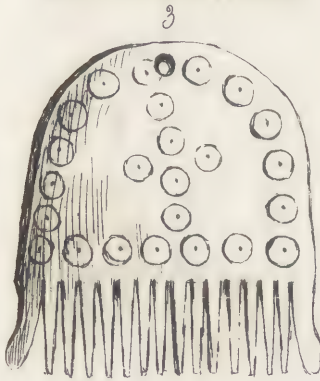
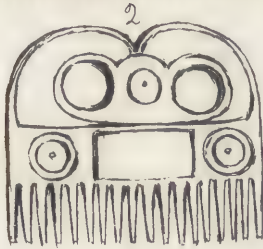
The shears, figs. 11, 12 and 13, are scarcely different from such as are commonly used at the present day. The specimens discovered at Richborough, and figured in "The Antiquities" of that place are probably Saxon.

The beads, figs. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, are all from Dunshaughlin. Fig. 14, is composed of semi-transparent glass, and displays a beautifully executed spiral ornament in yellow enamel. Fig. 15, also of glass, is semi-transparent, and of a light green color. The body of fig. 16, is made of a dark brownish red composition, encased in a crust of white, green, and yellow enamel. Fig. 17, a very beautiful example of ancient glass working is decorated round its centre, with bright yellow enamel, and round its opening with white streaks, as shewn in the illustration. Fig. 18, is of a dark green color, with chevron ornaments in white. Fig. 19, like the majority of examples found, is of amber. Fragments of a magnificent bracelet of dark blue glass, ornamented with a design in white, similar to the decoration round the opening of fig. 17, from Dun-









W. F. H. del.

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shaughlin, is now in the cabinet of Dr. Petrie. That beads of glass and amber were highly prized by the ancient Irish, there can be no doubt. Fig. 12, plate xi represents a pin of bronze, furnished at the head, in place of a ring, with a bead of dark blue glass, round which the bronze has been carefully turned. Several brooches found at Dunshaughlin were ornamented with amber settings. Fig. 2, a sharpening stone, is drawn full size. Fig. 1, is reduced one half. Figs. 3, 13, and 5, are needles, the first of wood, the second of bone, the third of bronze; and there were some of iron. Fig. 6, is very like a pin found at Richborough. Fig. 7, from Ballinderry, is of bronze, and has been plated with silver. The unique pin, fig. 8, is composed of bronze plated with gold, greatly alloyed. Figs. 9, 10, 11, and 14, are of bone, and like the other examples of pins and needles have been drawn the full size. No. 4, is of iron.

The combs, figured in plate xii, have been drawn their actual size. Fig. 1, from Lagore, it will be observed, displays the same style of ornament as that which occurs upon the Frankish hair pin referred to in the *Collectanea*, vol. 11, plate xlix. It is ornamented upon both sides, but not uniformly. The resemblance of the bird's head ornament to that upon the Frankish pin is very striking, as also the circular figures, which occur upon most of the Irish combs. Fig. 2, also from Lagore, is the smallest specimen I have seen. It is ornamented uniformly upon both sides. Fig. 3, of which several examples were found at Lagore, is of somewhat ruder type, but it certainly belongs to the same age as the former. The beautiful fragment (fig. 4), from the Strokestown hoard, is one of many found at that place. Fig. 5, is from Lagore. From the accompanying engravings, the reader may form a very correct opinion of the leading characteristics of the combs generally found in Ireland. Of course, there are other varieties, no two having been found exactly alike. The types, however, are here sufficiently

given, for all purposes of comparison. The figures of warriors and of ecclesiastics, as sculptured upon the ancient stone crosses and shrines of Ireland, are almost uniformly represented with long flowing hair, and the abundance of combs amongst the antiquities of the iron period, discovered at Lagore and elsewhere, is proof of the care with which it was kept. Pins of bone, iron, bronze, and even of wood, generally accompany the combs; but whether they were hair pins, or a substitute for buttons, in confining the dress, remains to be ascertained; and it will be seen at a glance, how like these undoubtedly Irish remains are to relics which have very generally been considered as peculiar to certain districts in England, or upon the continent.

F. W. W.





ROMAN SEPULCHRAL REMAINS

DISCOVERED NEAR THE

MINORIES, LONDON.

PLATES XIII, AND XIV.

THE line of the wall which surrounded Roman London, is bordered on the east by Houndsditch and the Minories, two long streets intersected by the Whitechapel and Aldgate entrance, which occupies the site of one of the chief gateways of the Roman city, that which led to Camulodunum, now Colchester, a city second only to Londinium itself. These streets stand partly upon the vallum or great ditch, which on the land side flanked the wall. Between Aldgate and the Tower, was a postern entrance. At the present day it requires some little acquaintance with the ancient topography before a stranger can detect the few remaining portions of the Roman wall and follow its course, so densely have streets and buildings covered its ruins, and spread themselves far and wide to a vast extent around. Still more difficult is it for him to imagine the state of the suburban Roman district in its present altered condition. What is now an extensive portion of London, was, during the Roman rule, an open country. On either side of the roads immediately beyond the wall were the burial-places of the inhabitants of Londinium. Those of the wealthier classes were distinguished by sepulchres of stone, frequently of considerable magnitude, and decorated with sculptures elaborately worked. Some of them, as there is every reason to believe from

fragments yet extant, and from the numerous analagous remains of other Roman towns, must have been of striking grandeur and of elegant workmanship. Sarcophagi, both ornamented and plain, and other substantial stone monuments, gave a marked character to the suburban roadside scenery, the peculiar funereal features of which were further displayed by the less obtrusive indications of the graves of the humbler and poorer people.

To the east of the Minories, during the comparatively brief period in which works of ancient art have attracted attention, several accounts of discoveries of Roman sepulchral interments are on record; and in our own times we have had ocular proof during excavations in Mansell street and its vicinity, of the peculiar appropriation of the district. Even so late as last year, the foundations of a strong buttress which had been built up against the Roman wall at Tower hill, were found to be in part composed of sculptured stones which had obviously formed parts of Roman sepulchral monuments. On a future occasion, I purpose describing these and other similar remains; at present restricting myself to the discovery of a sarcophagus and leaden coffin, which present some interesting peculiarities.

On the 24th of May, the workmen employed in digging for the foundations of warehouses for the London and North-western Railway Company, in Haydon square, between the Minories and Mansell street, struck upon what, with customary ignorance, they imagined to be a chest containing treasure. Breaking the cover and finding nothing but a leaden coffin within, too cumbersome perhaps to be concealed for sale, a respite was afforded to the ponderous relics; and the Rev. Thomas Hill, the incumbent of Holy Trinity, promptly interposed to save them. Under his order the sarcophagus was taken into the church, and by his permission, a

public examination of it and of its contents was made under his superintendence; a considerate course of proceeding which claims our best acknowledgments.*

From information afforded by Mr. Hill, it appears that the exact spot at which the sarcophagus was found, was the north-west corner of Haydon square, about fifteen feet from Sheppy yard. It lay east and west, at the entire depth of about fifteen feet. Immediately above it were two skeletons embedded in lime, but without urns or other usual accompaniments of Roman sepulture; over these skeletons some indications of other interments had been noticed, and still nearer the surface were two encaustic tiles, probably part of the flooring of the religious house of the Sisters of the order of St. Clare, commonly called '*sorores minores*,' from whom the neighbouring street derived its name.

The sarcophagus, (Plate XIII), formed out of a rather soft oolitic stone, apparently Barnack rag, measures in length nearly five feet, in width about two feet, and in height, including the cover, twenty-two inches. The entire front and the sides are ornamented, the back quite plain. The cover, which is roofed or saddle-backed, is covered on its face with a foliage pattern, not uncommon on Roman monuments, and the striated ornament on the lower portion, will also be recognised as frequently met with on Roman sarcophagi. In the centre is a sunken circular compartment containing in bas-relief, the bust of a youthful male figure, clad in a tunic; the head turned to the left, and the countenance marked with an individuality of expression, which suggests the notion that it was intended for a portrait of the person whose body was deposited within the sarcophagus. The age of the tenant of the tomb,

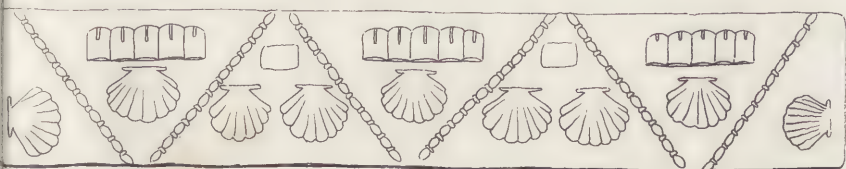
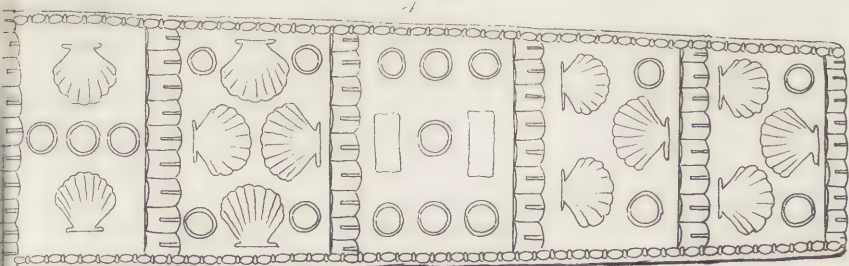
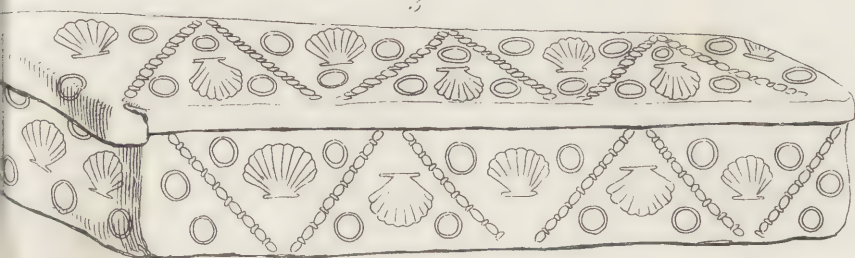
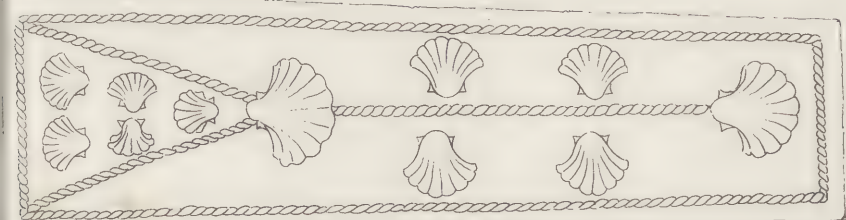
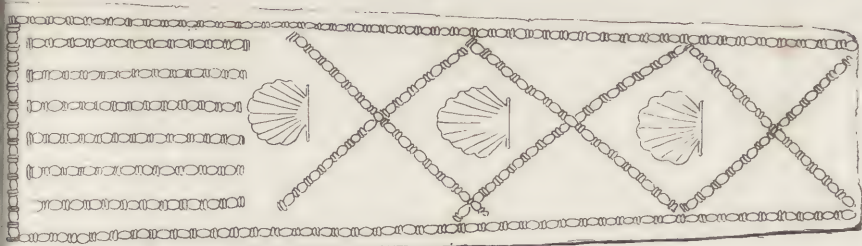
* The sarcophagus and the lid of the coffin, were subsequently given by Mr. Hill and the Churchwardens, to the British Museum.

as inferred from the skeleton, supports this conjecture. The hair of the head is by no means so well executed as the features of the face, on which some care and skill have been bestowed. Each of the extremities of the sarcophagus is ornamented with a basket of fruit, probably intended to represent apples.

The sarcophagus contained a leaden coffin, within which were the skull and the disjointed and partly decomposed bones of a boy of about ten or twelve years of age, together with a quantity of lime. No personal ornaments were noticed, no urns, vials, coins, or inscription. The coffin was well preserved, but without ornament. The lid, ornamented with a beaded pattern and escalloped shells disposed as shewn in plate XIV, fig. 1, is slightly turned over along the edge, the corners being cut to admit of the folding necessary to make a cover lapping about an inch over the coffin. This seems to be the case with all the Roman coffins found in this country which will be presently enumerated.

Unassisted by any inscription it would be useless to speculate who the youthful occupant of a tomb on which so much care and expense were bestowed, might have been. That he had opulent relatives or friends seems obvious; but beyond this conjecture, suggested by the comparatively expensive mode in which he was interred, we have no clue to gratify curiosity, or to assist enquiry.

Sarcophagi ornamented with bas-reliefs are of very uncommon occurrence in this country: but on the continent, and especially in Italy, they are frequently discovered, and numerous examples are preserved in public and private collections. Some of them are most elaborately worked with festoons of flowers, genii, and mythological subjects; and busts and even full length portraits of the deceased are sometimes inserted. A richly decorated example found at Treves, (figured on p. 92, vol. 1, of the *Antiquitates et Annales Trevirenses*,) has an inscription





on the front of the roof-shaped cover. One in marble, lately published by M. Arneth,* bears a bust in the centre, evidently intended for a likeness of the defunct, supported by winged genii, and a variety of accessory ornaments. Some of the sarcophagi found at York are inscribed in plain labels on the side. Those in marble from the catacombs at Rome furnish numerous examples of profuse decoration. They are frequently almost entirely covered with sculptures, representing scenes from Sacred Writ, sometimes blended with profane subjects. Reference to these will at once shew the origin of the wavy ornament on the specimen found in the Minories. The designs and ornaments on most of the sarcophagi were dictated by the popular taste, and bear no reference to the profession, or calling, or history of the persons buried in them. The inapplicability of the sculptures and the constant repetition of the same myths or stories, show that the sarcophagi were usually kept ready-made by the manufacturers to be used directly they were required. In the Life of St. Frodobert, abbot of Troyes in Champagne, in the seventh century, we read that at her death the abbess of Saint-Quintin asked if they had prepared a coffin? They replied, that they had purchased of an illustrious man, called Walbert, a coffin of stone; but that it would not suit on account of the great length of the deceased. They demanded another of the merchant, who ceded that which he had prepared for himself!†

Most of the Roman sarcophagi discovered in this country are, either almost or quite plain, or worked in a simple pattern, like that on the specimen found at Keston, (*Archaeologia*, vol. xxii, pl. xxxii.) and commonly without inscription. Some of the best examples we possess are those found at York, and figured in the Rev. C. Wellbeloved's "Eburacum." In most of these rectangu-

* *Archaeologische Analecten*. taf. i. Wien, 1851.

† Mabillon, *Acta SS. Benedict*: tom. ii. p. 607.

lar sarcophagi, the body was placed entire, and covered with slaked lime. In other cases, when the body was burnt, the vessel used at the funeral ceremony, the personal ornaments and other objects were not unfrequently enclosed in massive stone cists with covers, such as have been found at Avisford* in Sussex, at Harpenden in Hertfordshire,† and at Southfleet in Kent.‡ Sometimes these cists are of small dimensions, as that found at Cirencester, which is like a portion of a shaft of a column hollowed for the reception of the urn, containing the burnt bones; and, as is well known, the amphora was frequently used as a substitute for a stone cist or sarcophagus. It is remarkable that most of these deposits are without any inscription. The inference is, that the epitaphs were cut upon separate stones, which were appropriated, in after times, to other purposes, sometimes, possibly, at no very remote period after their execution. We find the Romans themselves were not very scrupulous about using the monuments of their ancestors as building materials, and in after ages pagan sculptures and inscribed stones were purposely destroyed or mutilated.

Coffins in lead of the Roman epoch are not of very frequent occurrence in England and in France, but there is every reason to believe that they have often been confounded in past times with those of a much later date and have consequently not received the attention they deserved. I shall therefore enumerate some instances of their discovery in this and in other countries, and have given in plate xiv, etchings of the more remarkable examples.

Weever§ has the following interesting account:—
“Within the parish of Stepney in Middlesex, in Radcliffe

* *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. 1, pl. xlv.

† *Archæological Journal*, vol. 2, p. 250.

‡ *Archæologia*, vol. xiv, p. 38. The last two examples are preserved in the British Museum.

§ *Funeral Monuments*, p. 30, edit. 1631.

field, where they take ballast for ships, about some fourteen or fifteen years ago, there was found two monuments, the one of stone wherein was the bones of a man, the other a chest of lead, the upper part being garnished with scallop-shells, and a crotister border. At the head of the coffin and the foot, were two jars, of a three-feet length, standing, and on the sides a number of bottles of glistening red earth, some painted, and many great vials of glass, some six, some eight inches square, having a whitish liquor within them. Within the chest was the body of a woman, as the chirurgeons judged by the skull. On either side of her there were two sceptres of ivory, eighteen inches long, and on her breast a little figure of Cupid, neatly cut in white stone. And amongst the bones, two printed pieces of jet, with round heads in form of nails, three inches long. It seemeth (saith Sir Robert Cotton, from whom I had this relation,) these bodies were burned about the year of our Lord, 239, being there were found divers coins of Pupienus, Gordian, and the emperors of that time, and that one may conjecture by her ornaments, that this last body should be some prince's or propretor's wife here in Britain, in the time of the Roman government."

Of course the whole of these remains have long since perished. The jars spoken of, were doubtless amphoræ; the bottles of glistening red earth, what is now understood and prized under the term "Samian." The large vessels in glass and the other objects, shew the costly character of the interments. It is difficult to say what the "sceptres of ivory" may have been, but an ornamented bronze wand, twenty-four inches in length, found with numerous other remains at Filmingham, appears to be correctly designated by the Rev. Richard Hart,* a sceptre; and

† The Antiquities of Norfolk: a Lecture, etc. p. 5. Norwich, 1844.

it is not improbable the ivory sceptres mentioned by Weever, may have been the insignia of some sacred office, such as that of priestess, held by the deceased.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" for April, 1739, it is stated, that a leaden coffin was ploughed up at Kate's Cabbin, near Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, with Roman coins and a cinerary urn. We may consider this coffin to have been Roman.

At Colchester, a city which has vied with London in the number and importance of its ancient monuments, and, like London, has comparatively but few remaining, several Roman leaden coffins have been found, from time to time. Morant states, that on :—"The 24th of March, 1749-50, in Windmill field, near the west end of the town, was found a leaden coffin; not lying due east and west, but north-east and south-west. In it was a quantity of dust, but no bones, except very small remains of the back-bone, and the skull, in two pieces. There lay near the head two bracelets, or picture frames (!) of jet, one plain, the other scalloped, and a very small and slender one of brass wrought, and four bodkins of jet. The coffin was cast or wrought all over with lozenges, in each of which was an escallop shell, but no date. Near it was found an urn, holding about a pint, in which were two coins of large brass, one of Antoninus Pius, and the other of Alexander Severus."

In more recent times the discoveries made at Colchester have been more systematically chronicled. Thanks to the zeal and intelligence of Mr. William Wire, I was enabled a few years since, to publish engravings of two specimens of Roman leaden coffins, which are now reproduced in figs. 3, and 4, of plate XIV. That represented in fig. 3, is fortunately preserved†; the other, soon after

* History and Antiquities of Colchester, p. 183.

† In the Museum of Mr. Bateman, of Youlgrave, Derbyshire.

its discovery, was sold for its value as old lead, and melted down. Both were dug up on the site of a Roman burial place to the west of Butt Lane, at the depth of about six feet. Fig. 3, was about half full of lime, upon which lay the remains of a skeleton much decomposed. The contents of fig. 4, were similar, but the skeleton, which appeared to be that of a young person, was better preserved and the teeth were quite perfect. Mr. Wire states that the two oblong medallions in the central compartment of the lid, which were repeated on the side, contained what appeared to him to be a representation of persons sacrificing. It is now useless regretting that Mr. Wire was not authorised to secure so interesting a monument for a local museum or that circumstances did not permit of his saving it from destruction ; the little encouragement he received from his fellow-townsmen, is best explained by the following extract from one of his letters addressed to me :—

“ In this Roman burial ground which is a short distance south-west from Head Gate, were found not only these two leaden coffins, but a great variety of other sepulchral remains ; and if the ground had been carefully dug and examined there might have been collected materials to exemplify the several modes of burial by the Romans, such as probably would not have been surpassed by any other of the Roman cemeteries in this kingdom. There was the deposit of burnt bones simply laid upon a tile without any protection from the earth ;—the deposit in urns of various shapes, patterns, and sizes, in some instances accompanied by other fictile vessels ;—there was the deposit of the body entire, enclosed in a wooden box, or coffin, as the large iron nails testified ; some of them accompanied by urns. Then there were the remains of a tile tomb similar to those given in Mr. Wellbeloved’s “ Eburacum ; ” and there was the Roman tomb constructed after the manner of our town walls which you took a sketch of

when you were last here. The lead coffin mentioned by Morant, was found immediately opposite the Hospital, on the other side of the road. I have heard old people say that some years ago a scallop-shell lead coffin was found in the field where the Union-house now stands."

At Southfleet, in Kent, in 1801, was found "a tomb of stone, covered with two very large stones, in each of which was fixed with cement, (not lead) an iron ring. The tomb contained two leaden coffins of the most simple construction, consisting each of two pieces of lead; the bottom pieces being turned up, formed the sides of each; and the top pieces by being turned down at each end, and a little over at the sides, formed the tops and ends of the coffins."* This interment was one altogether of a costly description.

To return to London; fig. 4, of this plate, has been copied from a sketch in a richly illustrated copy of Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey," in the library of the late Mr. Richard Percival, of Highbury Park. Beneath the sketch it is merely stated, that on the 15th of January, 1794, four skeletons were dug up in Battersea fields, one of which was in the leaden coffin with lime. Notice appears to have been sent to the Society of Antiquaries,† but without any good result; no attention was paid to the discovery, and the coffin no doubt soon found its way to the plumbers.

In 1811, one was dug up in the Old Kent Road, near the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The lid, as

* Archaeologia, vol. xiv. p. 38.

† "I have a Note, written to the late Rev. John Brand, Secretary to the Antiquarian Society, from a person who says, that in passing through Battersea fields, that afternoon, he saw some labourers dig up a leaden coffin in which was a skeleton, and near it were three more skeletons. There is no date, but it is addressed to Mr. Brand, at Northumberland House, which he left about 1795."—Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey"; iii, 328.

shewn by an engraving in the "*Archaeologia*," vol. xvii, p. 333, was bordered and divided into five compartments by the band-and-fillet ornament. In the uppermost were two figures of Minerva; the three intermediate divisions were crossed diagonally by the same ornament, and the lowest contained two scallop shells. Within the coffin were portions of a skeleton.

In 1844, during excavations in Mansell-street, White-chapel, a small leaden coffin containing the remains of a child or infant, was found. It was in a very decomposed state; in make, it resembled that from Colchester, but was void of ornament, except a neat beaded moulding round the bottom. In its immediate vicinity and on the same level, were found skeletons, urns with burnt bones, coloured glass beads, and bracelets in bronze and in jet.

In 1844 a leaden coffin was found on the site of a Roman burial-place, about one hundred and fifty yards to the south of the old ford over the river at Stratford-le-Bow. It contained the remains of a skeleton of a young person, and a large quantity of lime. It was unaccompanied by any other objects except some vestiges of decayed wood. The field in which it was found is now built over, but a few years ago it was an open pasture. Adjacent to it, have been discovered a considerable quantity of Roman sepulchral remains. The lid of this coffin was ornamented with a cable moulding, like that on fig. 4, but disposed in plain lines along the sides, and diamond-wise down the centre; in the middle was a fanciful decoration only to be rendered intelligible by the engraving which illustrates the letter descriptive of it, communicated by me to the Society of Antiquaries, and which is published in the "*Archaeologia*," vol. xxxi, p. 308.*

Leaden coffins have also been discovered at Kingshome,

* The coffin was then (October, 1844.) at Mr. Farnes's, of the Bombay Grab, Bow.

near Gloucester, at Southfleet, and at Ozingell, in Kent.* The last of these deserves attention, in connection with the extensive Anglo-Saxon cemetery which occupied the site of an earlier Roman burial-place. The primitive Anglo-Saxons did not bury their dead in lead; but it is questionable if this material was ever wholly disused for funeral purposes. The sepulchral coffins of William, Earl of Warrenne, and of his wife Gundrada, found on the site of Lewes Priory, were manufactured precisely as the Roman, and even the decorations are derived from the same source.

I proceed now to enumerate some of the more remarkable and well authenticated discoveries of Roman leaden coffins which have taken place in various parts of France.

Near the village of Savigny-sous-Beaune, in 1819, a kind of vault was brought to light by labourers digging in a vineyard, in which was a coffin in lead, protected on one side by a wall of rough stones, and on the other by six tombs bearing sculptures and funereal inscriptions, disposed so as to enclose the coffin which was found to contain human remains in a very friable state, a vessel in glass of a greenish white colour striated and decorated with a raised border formed of three circles, and one of the class termed *guttus*. Outside of the funeral stones, were the skull of a female, two small earthen vessels, one of which contained four jet pins worked in facets; seven iron pins, (*boulons*;) and twelve small brass coins of Maximinus, Constans, and Constantius. II.

In 1828, two leaden coffins were found at Rouen. The first contained the skeleton of a young person, at the head of which was a brass coin of Postumus, and two small vases of elegant form, the one in thin glass, the other in clay of a very light weight, covered with a bronze-coloured varnish, and the word AVE in well-

* The last is now in the collection of Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich.

formed letters. The second coffin, of smaller dimensions, enclosed the skeleton of an infant, by the sides of which lay a plaything formed of a bronze ring and two boar's tusks, a little quadrangular bell, a shell, two enamelled balls, and four Roman brass coins, the effigies on which could not be determined.*

The museum of Rouen, which contains these coffins, has acquired other specimens found during the past year. The most remarkable of these are thirty-seven and fifty-seven inches in length.

The former is ornamented on the lid and side with lions' faces enclosed in octagonal twisted borders, the centre ornament of the lid being raised by the introduction of a female head. The latter has only three circular ornaments on the lid, enclosing, like the other, lions' faces. No information could be obtained respecting the circumstances of the discovery. In the same museum I noticed another leaden coffin, (thirty-seven inches and a half by fifteen and a half,) the lid of which is ornamented with a cable pattern arranged diamond-wise and with circles; and in the court-yard a very large stone sarcophagus, perfectly plain, within which is a leaden coffin, only a portion of which is visible. The lid appears to be decorated with plain bars, placed cross-wise in form of the letter X. All these coffins are manufactured in the same way as those found in England.

In 1835, one was found near a Roman road at the entrance to Evreux. It enclosed some glass vessels and other objects, including a coin of Constantine.† Several, I am told, were dug up on the site of the Roman burial-place near Boulogne-sur-mer. M. de Gerville records the exhu-

* The notices of these discoveries, are taken from a paper by M. Beaulieu, published in vol. xvi, of the "Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France."

† Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France, tom. xiv. p. 105.

mation of one on the site of a Roman station at Saint-Cosme, in Normandy, in which was a coin of Postumus, and of another near Coutances, in which was a small glass vessel. They have also been found at Toul, at Saint-Acheul, at Metz, and other places, and, in many cases, they contained vases in glass and terra cotta, as well as other objects.

In 1836, a leaden coffin was discovered in the village of Milhau, near Nismes, on the side of the road leading from Nismes to Montpellier. M. A. Pellet, communicated a notice of it to the Society of Antiquaries of France, which comprises the following facts.* One of the sides of this coffin is ornamented with bas reliefs representing two winged griffins walking from the right to the left, two lions moving in the same direction, and two pairs of naked genii holding between them a vine tree which they seem to be planting in the ground, and of which the bunches of grapes hang over their heads. In the centre of the upper side of the coffin, where the skull of the defunct was found, is a lion, in the same position as the preceding. The other sides are quite plain and have never had bas reliefs. The coffin was enclosed within masonry of large fragments of tiles, chalk, and stone. It contained human bones and a lachrymatory, and was completely filled with earth which in the course of ages had infiltrated under the lid, which was not soldered nor fastened sufficiently to prevent the infiltration of the earth and moisture. Some months before, the Sieur Antoine Basty, had discovered in the same locality a coffin in lead, without ornament, and containing also human bones and a bottle. At the same time and in the same place were found coins of Diocletian, Maximian, Probus, Claudius Gothicus and Constantine.

* Mémoires, etc., publiés par la Société Royale des Antiquaires de France, tom. xiv, p. 98, *et seq.* M. Pellet's notice is illustrated by a lithograph of the coffin.

In 1839, a remarkable coffin of this description was dug up at Amiens. It contained a skeleton, the skull of which had become tinged of a green colour; upon the arm was a jet bracelet, and by the sides some vessels in glass. Upon the lid is engraved in relief an X, having on each side an I, the whole placed between two ornaments of the trapezoidal form, and surrounded by a double border, which like the enclosed figures is formed of beads divided by lateral strips. M. Beaulieu considers that these signs had a christian signification and indicated the religion of the deceased; although he adds, the catacombs of Rome and of Naples, have not yet afforded any similar example.* He also refers to leaden sarcophagi which he assigns to the same epoch, found in the *commune* of Saint Pierre-l'Etrier, near Autun, among a quantity of others in stone, the christian origin of which is decided by the monogram of Christ between the letters A and O.

The foregoing citations comprise most of the known discoveries of Roman leaden coffins in England and in France. In the mode of manufacture and in the ornamentation, there is a remarkable general resemblance. The escallop shells seem peculiar to those of our country, and their common use as a Christian symbol, in the middle ages, have suggested to some persons the notion that the coffins may probably belong to a date much later than that to which I have assigned them; but a review of the entire evidence here collected, while it leaves us in no doubt as to their Roman origin, affords no proof that any of the ornaments are to be regarded as Christian symbols. On the lid of the coffin found in the Kent Road, the escallop shells are associated with figures of Minerva, and there seems no reason for supposing that the former were intended otherwise than as a neat and not inelegant ornament selected to

* Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France, tom. xvi. p. 109.

suit the popular taste or the whim or convenience of the manufacturer. The same remark with regard to the insufficiency of the style of decoration to support a symbolic interpretation, applies to the Amiens example; the maker being supplied with a mould for stamping this peculiar beaded pattern, seems to have adapted it to produce a variety of forms, and those of the letters X and I were such as might easily occur on such an occasion.

The comparatively late date of some of the coffins found in France is decided by the presence of coins of Postumus, but there seems no reason for restricting their use to any particular period. The lead mines in the provinces of the North were worked coevally with the Roman domination and the abundant supply of metal which they yielded, doubtless soon suggested its application to sepulchral purposes. It is very probable that researches in Spain would contribute to increase our materials in illustration of this interesting subject.*

M. Beaulieu states, that in the islands of the Archipelago, the use of sarcophagi in lead, is of remote antiquity, and that they were often made large enough to receive three bodies.† He observes that if the inhabitants of Gaul introduced the usage of leaden coffins, it

* In the *Mémoires* of the Society of Antiquaries of France, tom. xiv, p. 102, it appears that in 1836, a Roman hypogeum was found near Santarem, in Portugal. It consisted of two vaults; in the one was a large stone sarcophagus inscribed with the name of MARCUS MINATIUS SABINUS; the interior contained a quantity of ashes among which were many small spoons and four vials, all in silver. By the side of the sarcophagus was a coffin in lead, containing remains of bones, and a bulla, in gold of a round form and set with precious stones.

† “ Dans plusieurs des îles de l’Archipel l’usage des sarcophages en plomb remonte, en effet, aux temps les plus reculés, et on les faisait souvent assez larges pour recevoir trois corps; mais la plupart ont été

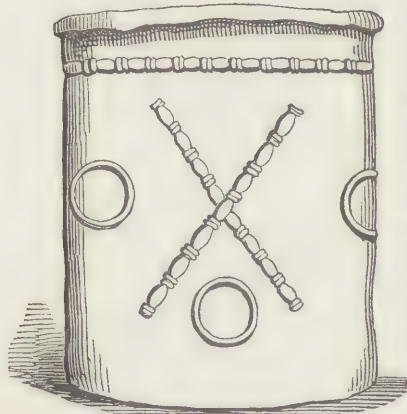
could not have been from Italy, where, not a single specimen has been discovered, but from Greece. This is rather extending the enquiry without the assistance of facts. Having applied to Colonel Leake, and to Mr. W. H. Hamilton, for information on the subject, those gentlemen, whose knowledge of the antiquities of Greece is well known, assure me that leaden coffins, if found in Greece, had never been noticed by them. Colonel Leake observes:—"I cannot assert that leaden coffins of a very early period are never found in Greece, but I believe it is very uncommon; and I never met with one; through I have found in excavations small leaden boxes, containing earth, which was probably the ashes of the deceased. In these, as well as in similar terra-cotta boxes, there is, as far as I know, invariably a shell. I have lately placed one of the leaden boxes in the British Museum, which I found in an excavation at Cassope in Epirus." Some of these cylindrical leaden boxes, found at Delos, are also in the British Museum. together with one found in Fenchurch Street, in 1833, which, if it be Roman, and funereal, and really found within the walls of the City of London, we should refer to a very early period, on the assumption that as interments were not allowed within the precincts of Roman towns, it must have been deposited there before Roman London extended so far in that direction.* M. Beaulieu says, that these boxes appear to have been particularly

déterrés par les Grecs modernes, qui les ont fondus et livrés au commerce; cependant le colonel Bory de Saint-Vincent assure en avoir retrouvé plusieurs encore intacts dans les îles de Délos et de Rhénié." *Mem. Soc. Ant. Fran* vol. xvi. p. 100.

* There is another of these leaden vases in the British Museum containing burnt bones, which Mr. Franks thinks may have been found in this country. The two are different in shape from those found at Delos, and also from the specimen in the Rouen Museum. They are fashioned at the top like tea cannisters, with a low narrow neck, wide enough to admit the hand, and an overlapping cover.

used in Belgic Gaul, where, they have been discovered in great number, especially in excavations at Bavay. One of these contained among burnt bones, some coins, one of which was of Hadrian.

The annexed cut represents an example of these leaden



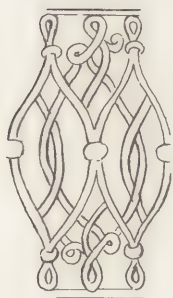
Height 9 inches; diameter 8 inches.

vessels, preserved in the Rouen Museum. It is labelled as having been found at Rocherolles, but no further information is afforded. The ornamentation is exactly of the same character as that of the coffins, with which these boxes are doubtless contemporaneous, and they appear to have been used for the remains of

bodies which had been burned. They have hitherto been even less noticed than the leaden coffins, so that the above cut will most likely represent an object altogether novel to the English antiquary. The general application of lead to burial purposes in Britain and in Gaul also appears far more extended than has been usually suspected, and I shall be much gratified if the foregoing notices and remarks elicit from my friends and correspondents in England, and on the continent, communications on a subject so interesting.

* Since the above was in type, Mr. Edward Hawkins, F.R.S. has shewn me a sketch of a leaden coffin found at Petham, near Canterbury, in 1775. It was ornamented on the lid and sides with a raised corded pattern and contained a patera, an urn, and a drinking-cup of the same kind as some engraved in pl. iv, vol. 1. of the *Collectanea*, and bearing like fig. 6, of that plate, the word BIBE.

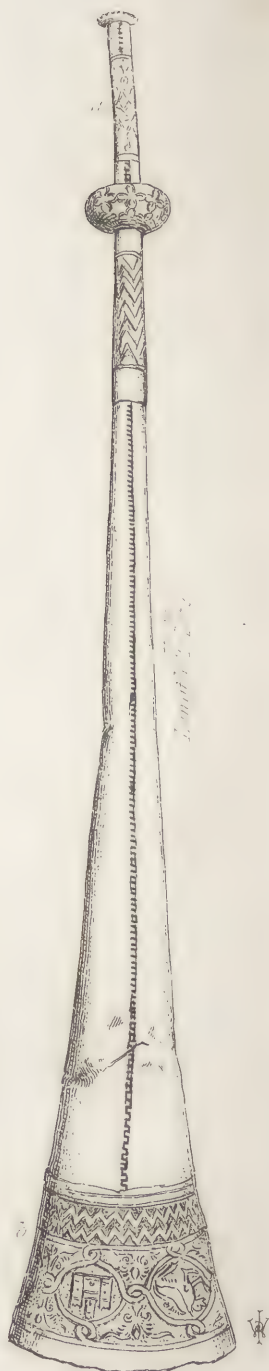




BRASS TRUMPET

Med. A.

ROMNEY, KENT



BRASS TRUMPET

FOUND AT

ROMNEY, KENT.

PLATE XV.

THE subject of this plate, for which I am indebted to Mr. Waller, was found a short time since, at low water mark, on the sea shore, off Romney. It passed forthwith into the possession of Mr. H. B. Mackeson, F.G.S., of Hythe, who kindly placed it in my hands, with permission to have it engraved.

This trumpet is of a kind of which it is by no means easy to find examples, and being in excellent preservation, the publication of it will doubtless be acceptable as affording a novel and good illustration of maritime customs in the middle ages. Mr Fairholt, in a note addressed to me, observes:—"the form of the trumpet is ancient, and may be traced in its general feature in those represented in the arms of the Trumpingtons, as given on the shield of Sir Roger de Trumpington, A.D. 1289, in Trumpington Church, Cambridgeshire, the family arms being azure, crusuly, and two trumpets *or*, as given in Waller's Monumental Brasses. These trumpets have a difference, however, in the circumstance of two bosses being upon the stem, that found at Romney having but one, toward the upper part. We shall find more direct counterparts in the seals of the Cinque Ports and maritime towns in the fourteenth century, a period to which, perhaps, we may refer our specimen. The seals of Dover, Hythe, Winchelsea, etc., represent trumpeters seated in the high

stern-castles of vessels, blowing lustily upon long trumpets, to cheer the sailors at their departure, or to announce the entrance of the ships into port, a custom of very old standing, and one frequently alluded to by medieval writers. In the poems by Roger Minot, (*circa* 1352,) the Spaniards are described as sailing forth

—in a summer's tide,
With trumpets and tabors
And mickle other pride.

Froissart frequently alludes incidentally to the trumpeters who went out with the war ships; and he narrates the victory which Edward the Third obtained over the French fleet off Sluys, concluding his description in these words—"when this victory was achieved, the king all that night abode in his ships before Sluys, with great noise of trumpets and other instruments." The magnificent illuminated copy of Froissart in the Royal Library at the British Museum represents many scenes of naval prowess, in which the trumpeters played a conspicuous part. He has described in his usual picturesque style the embarkation of various English and French knights on an expedition to Africa to assist the Genoese against the Pirates. says: "They were embarked on board of ships and galleys; it was a beautiful sight to view this fleet with the emblazoned banners of the different lords glittering in the sun and fluttering in the wind, and to hear the minstrels and other musicians sounding their pipes, clarions, and trumpets, whose sounds were re-echoed back to the sea." It was no doubt in a vessel of this kind that the trumpet found at Romney was brought toward our shore, upon which it may have been wrecked, or destroyed in warfare. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the trumpet used in the field, or on the battlements of a castle, as this before us is sufficiently illustrated by the quotations I have given, which all refer to the ship's trumpet. The long, straight trumpet of the fourteenth century with the bosses for steadying the hand in sounding it is too well defined in

works of the period to lead us to hesitate in fixing that as the time when our's was fabricated."

At a period much later than can possibly be assigned to that found at Romney, the form of the ship's trumpet became somewhat altered. It was more slender in the tube and more expanded in the mouth. There is a good example in a Dutch Engraving (in the possession of Mr. Crafter, of Gravesend,) representing the attack on our ships in the Medway, in June, 1667. Pepys in his Diary, June 22, 1667, concludes a notice of the capture thus: "presently a man went up and struck her flag and jacke, and a trumpeter sounded upon her '*Joan's placket is torn.*'"

Mr. Waller at first was of the same opinion as Mr. Fairholt as regards the date of the trumpet, but on more closely inspecting the workmanship and the ornamentation, particularly the shape of the shields, he is disposed to assign it a date not earlier than the close of the fifteenth or commencement of the sixteenth century. This view is supported by the character of the interlaced work, (*a* in the plate,) forming the decoration near the boss, which resembles Moresque designs frequently found on Spanish weapons of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Mr. Waller considers the workmanship to be Flemish, and the intimate connection between Flanders and Spain at the supposed period of its date, as well as the arms of Leon and Castile, support this opinion. The peculiar mechanism of the instrument, and the material of which it is made, Mr. W. A. Waller considers, are against the earlier antiquity which some of the decorations, would rather indicate. It is wholly formed of the thin metal termed latten brass, which at the top and bottom is red, in the middle yellow, and the tube is clamped and brazed up throughout its entire length. The red brass at the two extremities is fixed with a hard solder containing zinc. Mr. Lower thinks that the central shield (*b*), is the arms of some Spanish family. "I can hardly sup-

pose," he observes, "that any English shipman would adopt those foreign devices in preference to the ensigns of his own country. Otherwise, there are three bearings given in Glover's Ordinary, with one of which this central shield might be identical :—

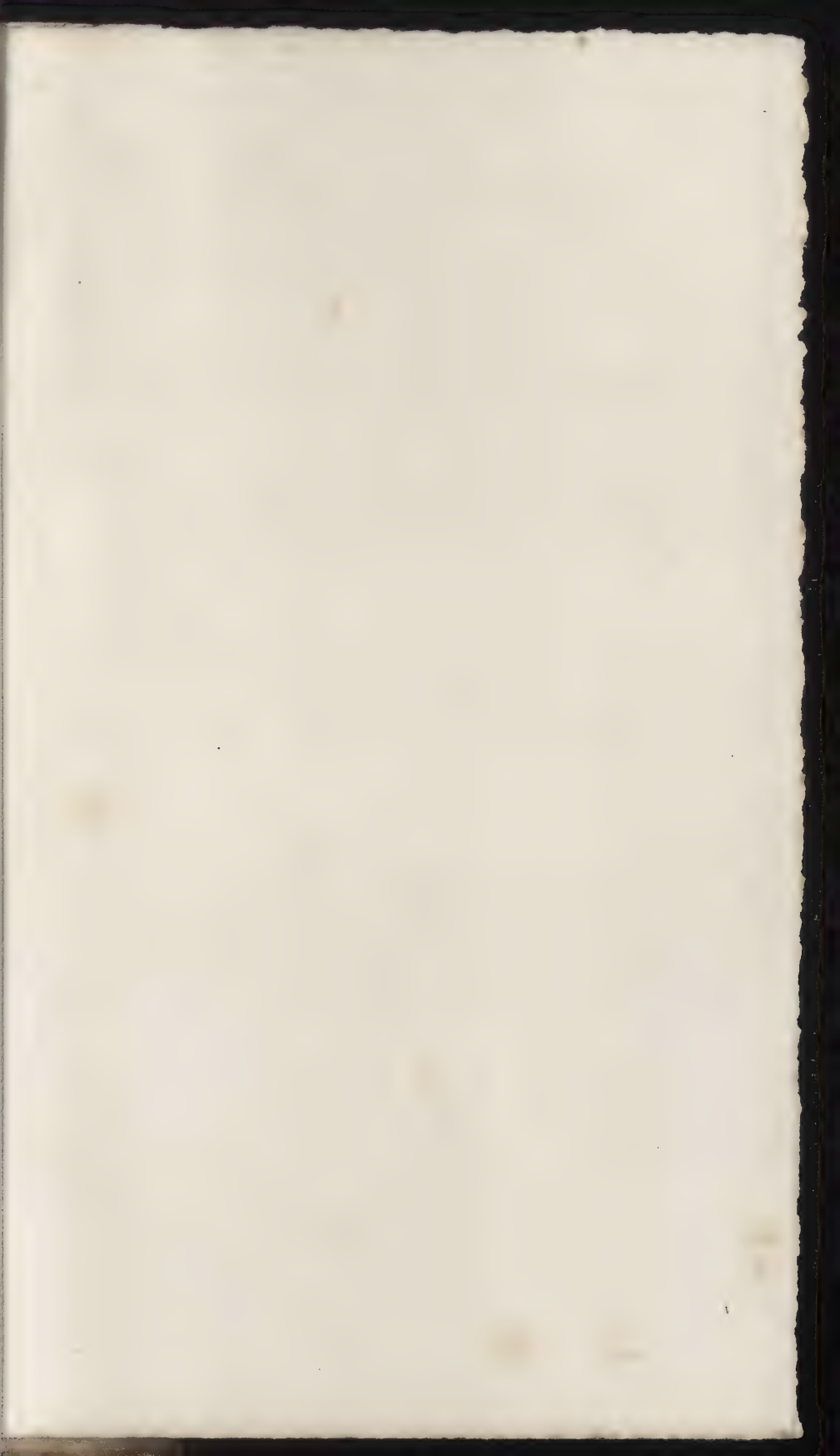
Azure, two bars dancetté, arg. *De la Ryver.*

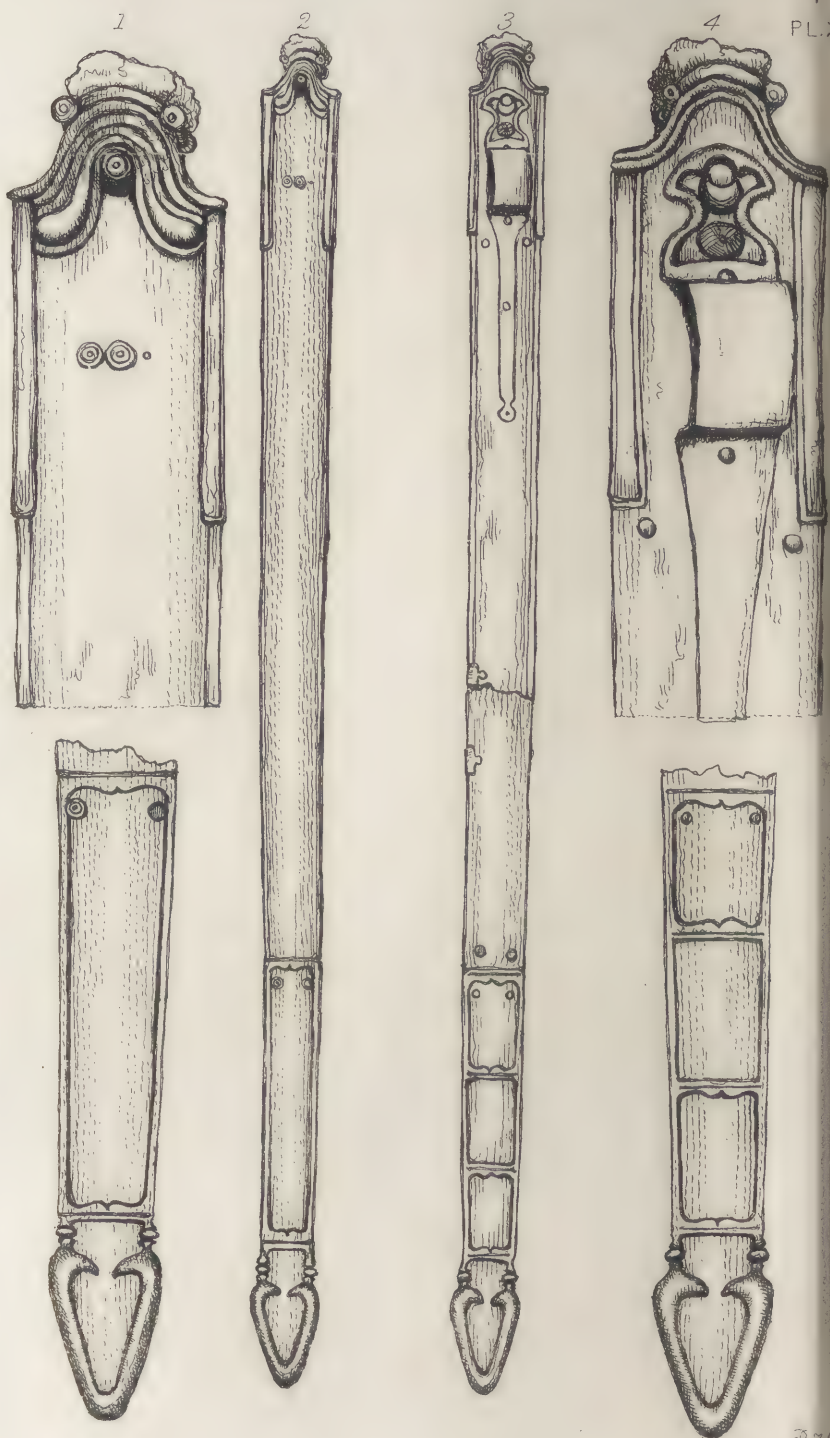
Azure, two bars dancetté, or. *De la Rever.*

Gules, two bars dancetté, arg. *Asurant.*

It is worth noticing that the ornamentation with *dancetté* is evidently borrowed from the charge of this shield."

The trumpet is almost three feet in length, and in circumference at the mouth measures fifteen and a half inches.





ROMANO-BRITISH SCABBARD AND SWORD.

SWORD AND SCABBARD,

FOUND

IN THE THAMES.

PLATE XVI.

THE scabbard, shewn in two views in this plate, is one of the most remarkable and interesting objects in the valuable armoury of Lord Londesborough at Grimston Park. It was recently dredged from the bed of the Thames, together with a very fine specimen of the well-known bronze leaf-shaped sword, and a large stone celt, now also in his lordship's collection. The scabbard still contains its sword, which, from a ferruginous oxidation at the upper part, as well as from a small remaining portion of the handle, seems to be of iron.

The value of this sword and its sheath, will be appreciated by all who have given attention to the subject of ancient weapons, and who must, consequently, know how very rarely specimens of the class to which these belong are to be met with. Swords and spear-heads in bronze, in considerable variety and of good workmanship, are to be seen in most of our public museums and in our chief private collections; but it would be somewhat difficult to refer to examples of weapons such as are here illustrated.

We are not, however, wholly destitute of means of comparison. In the volume of the Proceedings of the Archæological Institute at York is engraved an iron sword, found near Flasby, in the parish of Gargrave,

in the West Riding, and this sword and sheath resemble less perfect examples found at Stanwick, in the same county, and figured in the same work. The former is said to have been found at a spot adjacent to Roman remains, including a tessellated pavement. The latter was found within extensive earthworks, deposited in a pit at the depth of about five feet, together with numerous other objects in metal, consisting of "bronze ornaments of horse furniture, bits, ornamented rings of various sizes, portions of iron chain-mail, handles and cross-guards of daggers, some fragments of gold, and objects both of light coloured mixed metal and of bronze hammered up or *repoussés*, some of them representing horses' heads. Some of these curious remains exhibit traces of enamelled work. At a spot adjacent to that where this deposit was found, large iron hoops, conjectured to have been the tires of chariot-wheels, had been discovered."* These remains are now in the British Museum, where also are deposited a small collection of objects analogous in workmanship, and therefore evidently of the same period, found at Polden Hill, near Bridgewater, in 1800, and figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv. p. 90. In the British Museum, moreover, are some bronze enamelled armlets and other ornaments in bronze, from Drummond's Castle, Perthshire, and an iron dagger in a bronze sheath, from some other locality in this country, which are of the same class. Mr. E. J. Willson, F.S.A., possesses an iron sword with a portion of a bronze ornamented scabbard adhering to it. It was found, together with a bronze sword (resembling that which was dredged up with the scabbard and sword now under consideration,) in the river below Lincoln, near the place where the shield, figured in vol. xxiii. of the *Archæologia*, was found.† A few other examples might

* Catalogue of Antiquities exhibited at York, in 1846, p. 10.

† Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Vol. ii. p. 199.

be cited, but the foregoing are more accessible for comparison, and for the present purpose quite sufficient.

In two instances, at least, these peculiar remains are stated to have been found, in, or near, Roman camps, or, at all events, contiguous to places where the Romans had settlements. The enamel work upon the scabbards and upon the armlets, the horse furniture, and the other objects I have referred to, very closely resemble that which is often met with in Roman fibulæ, and other decorated works of the Roman period. With this conviction I have placed a bronze enamelled ornament precisely resembling one found at Polden Hill, (*Archæologia*, vol. xiv. pl. xviii, fig. 3.,) under the head of Roman.* It was found in London, in a locality where numerous self-evident Roman remains were discovered, and thus becomes additionally interesting when compared with that from Polden Hill, in serving to explain objects which had by no means been satisfactorily understood.

But though we may safely ascribe our sword, and the whole of the antiquities found at Stanwick, at Polden Hill, the sword from Flasby, and objects analogous in fashion and workmanship, to the Roman period, it does not follow that we can strictly and exclusively call them all Roman. Although they exhibit skilful workmanship, and the designs are often not inelegant, there is a manifest departure from the general purity of taste and from the characteristic features of undoubted Roman works. For instance, some of the Stanwick bronze objects are formed to represent, in a rude and almost grotesque manner, the heads of horses, and one seems to bear a distorted resemblance to a human face. They appear to combine, in short, some of the elements of good Roman art with the unclassical decorations of early Saxon and Frankish manufactures.

* Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities, p. 65, No. 301.

This circumstance may be ascribed to the influence of the numerous German, Gaulish, and other foreign soldiers and settlers in Britain, whose tastes and customs, improved as they must have been by constant intercourse with their Roman masters, retained much of their national mould and character. If we decide, for the present, in calling our sword and others of similar fabric, as well as the objects I have mentioned, Romano-British, it must be done provisionally until further comparisons can be made with similar remains found on the continent. Herr Ludwig Lindenschmit, has lately published, in the proceedings of the Mayence Archæological Society,* illustrations of a discovery made on an eminence near Weisskirchen, in the district of Treves, which shews how necessary it is that the antiquities of England should be studied simultaneously with those of neighbouring countries. Among the various articles discovered together is an iron dagger in a bronze sheath, enamelled apparently in a manner precisely similar to those in the collections of Lord Londesborough and of the British Museum, while some ornaments which seem to have been appended to girdles, or to armour, are marked with peculiarities tending to separate them from the Roman on the one hand, and from the Frankish and Saxon on the other. Herr Lindenschmit, with reason, terms them German of a late period, that is to say, about the third or fourth century.

From the foregoing facts, and from historical evidence which I adduced when speaking of the Saxon weapons found at Ozingell (see p. 9-10 *ante*), I am led to believe we shall not err in considering our weapon to have been a cavalry sword of one of the auxiliary cohorts on service in Britain; but further than this we hardly seem warranted in determining. The materials now at our

* Abbildungen von Mainzer Alterthümern. iv. Mainz, 1852.

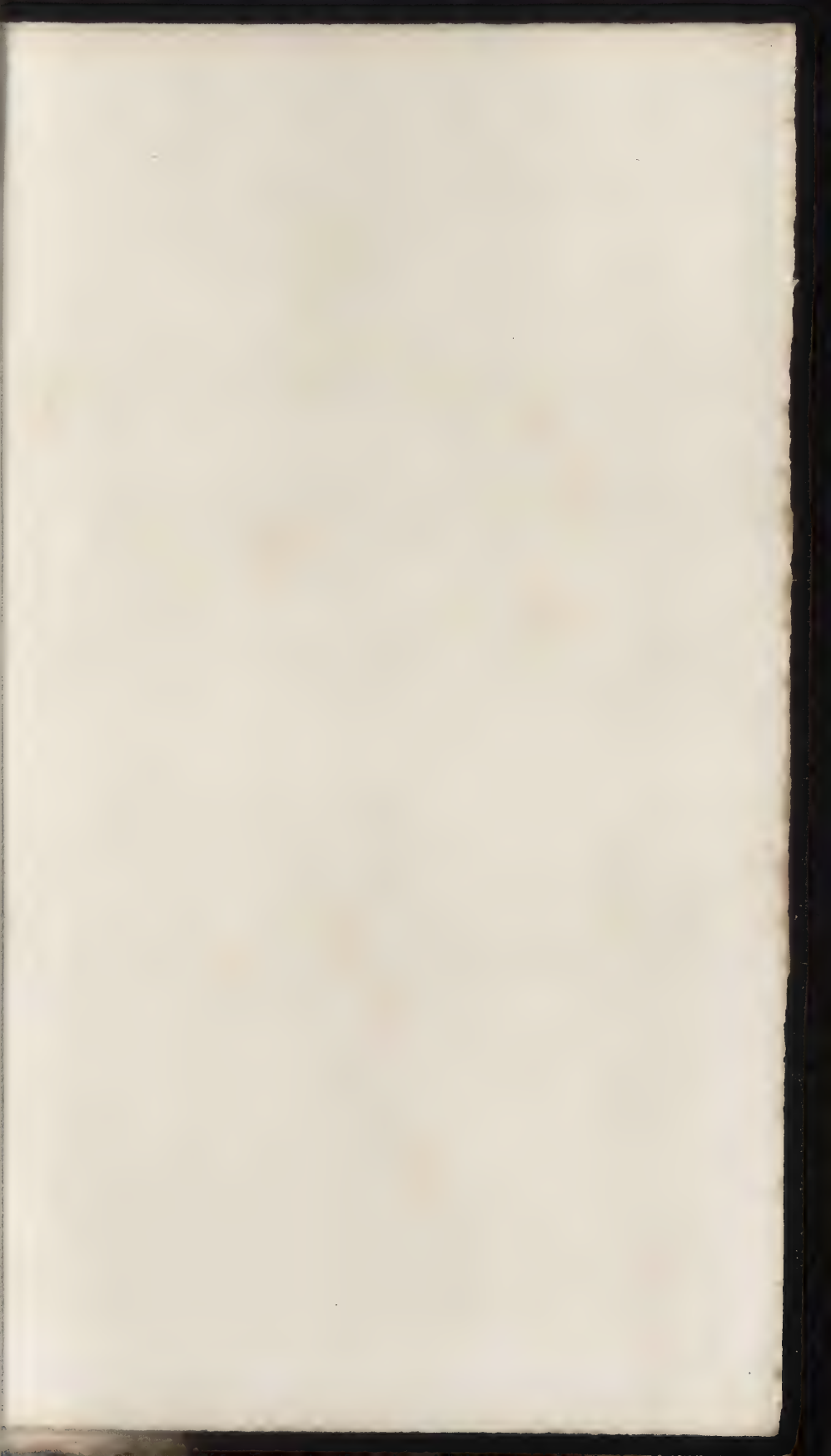
command will, doubtless, ere long enable us to advance with less hesitation in our enquiries in this branch of archæology, and appropriate to their proper position a class of objects hitherto but little understood.

The entire length of the scabbard is three feet, its width, two inches. Fig. 2, represents a front view, and fig. 3, the back. In fig. 1, the upper and lower parts of the former are shewn on an enlarged scale, and those of the latter are similarly exhibited in fig. 4. The front has an enamelled stud at the upper end, and below, there were originally three in a line, but two only remain. In other respects the back of the scabbard is as much ornamented as the front. The mode of fastening the sword round the waist by a girdle passing through a loop on the sheath may be illustrated by that of the auxiliary horseman on pl. xxviii, vol. ii, of the *Collectanea Antiqua*, which also presents other points of comparison. The use of bronze for the sword scabbard was not wholly discontinued by the Franks and Saxons. Though they used a cheaper and more perishable material, it is very frequently we find a bronze edging, and also a bronze sheathing for strengthening the point, and sometimes bronze bands, encircle the scabbard. The sword itself does not much differ from that of the Franks and Saxons, with which we are now familiar from the numerous examples procured from their graves. The iron swords, with ornamented hilts, found in Ireland, are of later date, and are probably mostly Danish. An example of these may be found in Mr. Wakeman's useful "*Hand-Book of Irish Antiquities*."

On an early occasion, I hope to be able to give one or two instances of sword sheaths, very analogous to Lord Londesborough's fine specimen. At present I must content myself with the above remarks, and in contributing a cut of the bronze sheath of a dagger, which was dredged from the Thames, about two years since, and is now in my

museum. It was, when perfect, about eight inches in length, but a small portion of the extremity is broken off. The workmanship resembles that of the sword sheath, and it may be considered of the same period.





*C.R.S. del.*

NOTES ON SOME OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF FRANCE.

LILLEBONNE.

PLATES XVII TO XXV.

A fortnight's excursion to Lillebonne, Vieux, and Jublains, in the summer of the present year, has enabled me to make some notes and sketches, which, I am led to believe, may be of service in directing the attention of the antiquary to remains of high interest, but at present little known beyond the localities where they are preserved.* The notes may be said to be illustrations of the sketches, for in a rapid tour over a wide extent of country, delineations of striking and remarkable objects not unfrequently constitute all the observations that could be made, or would be, under such circumstances, required.

On previous occasions I have been forcibly convinced, how very inadequately the rich and important antiquarian treasures of neighbouring countries have been drawn upon by my fellow-countrymen, although they often serve to explain the cognate remains of our own land. At the present day they are easy of access, and a few hours would place the voyager at Boulogne, at Dieppe, or at Havre,

* The journey was made in company with Mr. Edwin Keet and Mr. Charles Warne. The former returned home from Caen; the latter remained with me throughout the tour.

the gates to a wide and luxuriant field of research, from which it would be his own fault if he did not gather pleasure and profitable information.

Lillebonne, which stands first in my present list, is situated on the eastern bank of the Seine, between Caudebec and Havre, at about ten miles distance from the former, and about twenty from the latter town. The Rouen and Havre railway facilitates the approach to it by way of Bolbec, from which place it is about an hour's ride. When Mr. Dawson Turner published his *Tour in Normandy*, and when Mr. Cotman collected the materials for his architectural work, Lillebonne was chiefly attractive for the vestiges of the ancient castle in which duke William organized his plan for the invasion of England. At that time the Roman remains which are now the glory of Lillebonne, and which have rescued it from comparative obscurity, were still unknown, and almost unsuspected; for many generations they had been covered by deep soil upon which vegetation flourished, and many successive generations had lived and died upon the spot without knowing, or caring to know, how much of the history of their native town lay buried beneath their feet. To the late Monsieur F. Rever appears to be due the credit of making, or, at least, investigating the excavations which laid open a Roman theatre, sculptures, and a variety of other objects. In 1812, M. Rever having heard that the proprietor of the ground upon which the ruins of the theatre stood was engaged in grubbing up a portion of it, visited the spot. He immediately set to work with alacrity to stay the progress of the destruction that had already taken place, and it appears his exertions subsequently led to the purchase of the ground by the Prefecture of the Department and to excavations made at the expense of the administration under the direction of M. Rever himself. It was not until 1824 that the theatre was explored so fully as we now find it.

The situation of Lillebonne is one of the most charming that can be conceived. The modern town, which evidently covers the remains of the Roman city, is placed at the foot and upon the slope of a rising ground fronting a rich meadow district extending to the Seine, which is nearly three miles distant. To the right and to the left is high land densely wooded. That on the Havre side has at its base a continuation of meadows winding towards Bolbec. On that of Caudebec, the low fields of pasturage with long hedge-rows of poplar are bordered by orchards, gardens, and arable land, with a belt of heights covered with wood. The approach to Lillebonne from Caudebec is exceedingly fine, especially where upon the lofty bank the high road makes a curve to avoid the steep descent of the hill. There the town of Lillebonne, in its warm and sheltered nook, is suddenly discovered; for until the traveller has advanced thus close, no indication of it is perceptible. Rich and fine as the scenery between Rouen and Havre generally is, one is hardly prepared for the extraordinary beauty of this little town and its surrounding scenery. The scenery is singularly picturesque, and the aspect altogether Italian-like; it is almost surrounded by densely wooded and high ridges of land, except towards the Seine, where there is a long line of fertile meadow land, with innumerable rows of poplars, mills, cottages, and a clear, swift, tortuous stream. At the point of approach above-mentioned, on the side of the deep ravine down which the road winds, are first seen the tower and what else remains of the old castle, standing upon a rocky eminence; and looking directly over, separated only by the wide road, the Roman theatre, the dark concavity of which, belted with lofty walls of at least fifteen centuries standing, and surrounded by luxuriant, wild vegetation, completes the singular beauty of the picture, and the unusual combination of its subjects. On descending the hill, and proceeding a short distance along the broad high

road, at the entrance of the town, the theatre is found to be situated as shewn in plate xvii, close alongside of the road or street, the foot-path occupying the site of the *postcenium* and the façade. The descent from the street into the theatre will be noticed in plate xix, which gives an idea of the height of the modern above the ancient level of the ground. In this plate the centre of the town is indicated by the church, which stands opposite the market place.

The sketch from which the general view of the theatre is reduced, (plate xvii,) was taken from the summit of the rocky ground on the opposite side of the road. It shews the interior of the theatre; in the foreground is the *orchestra*, corresponding in relation to locality, to the pit of our theatres; the body of the edifice, with indications of the semi-circular rows of seats rising one above another, divided vertically by the walls of the entrances into wedge-shaped compartments, and, horizontally, into tiers by broad platforms; and the entrances, deprived of their arches, conspicuous at the upper part of the view. The lower lines of the seats are only partially to be traced by the eye, in consequence of its having been found necessary to cover over the surface with a grass plat to preserve what had been left shattered and dismantled by the abstraction of many of the stones for building materials, before the ruins became public property. Still, after all the spoliations which have been committed, both in ancient and modern times, enough is left to convey a good notion of the general arrangements of a Roman theatre. The wall, with its strong buttresses, enclosing the body of the building, the outermost wall forming the corridor, (fig. 2, plate xviii,) and the entrances, are all in good preservation, and, from their lofty elevation and massiveness, impressive in every point of view. The corridor, with one of the entrances, and the remains of its flight of steps, is also shewn in fig. 2. pl. xvii. To the left of this was



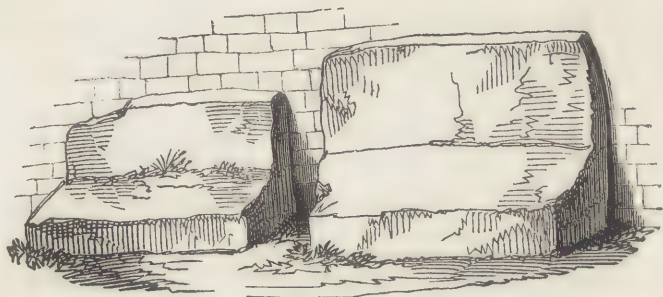
*C.P. del.*

formerly one with thirteen steps in a very perfect state when found, but they were removed immediately by the proprietor. The side entrances opening into the *orchestra* are without steps, as they were the carriage approaches, and led to the high roads and level country. That represented in fig. 1. pl. xviii, is on the left of the spectator as he stands in the street looking into the body of the theatre, but not seen in the general view. It is still very lofty, and preserves traces of its arch; the mouths of this entrance are built with very large stones, and altogether it is of great solidity, and one of the most interesting portions of the structure. Directly in front, on the exterior, is an oblong piece of masonry, formed of huge stones which checked the close approach of carriages, and also broke the pressure of a crowd of spectators; it was probably surmounted by statues or some other decorations. One of the front entrances on the extreme left of the general view, (pl. xvii,) indicated by steps, was among the portions destroyed on the occasion referred to above. It is much to be regretted that the Prefect of the Lower Seine did not provide an architectural draftsman to watch the progress of the excavations conducted at the expense of the Department, and make plans and drawings; for without such guides it is impossible to comprehend fully M. Rever's descriptions,* which, as far as I can at present learn, constitute almost all that has been published on this important monument. No attempt, moreover, seems to have been made to excavate properly the front of the theatre and the surrounding locality.

At the extremities of the line of the façade are lofty apartments, two of which, (pl. xvii. fig. 1, and pl. xix,) face the sides of the *proscenium*; in these rooms were probably seats reserved for the magistrates and persons

* Mémoire sur les Ruines de Lillebonne; par M. F. Rever. Evreux, 1821.

of distinction and their families; there were also other rooms, the side walls of some of which yet remain (fig. 1, pl. xvii.); they were appropriated, we may conclude, to the actors for the property and business of the stage. In advance of the rooms on the left are some very small compartments which may have been allotted to the directors of the performances; there are also two wells or walled pits, possibly for receiving drains from various parts of the theatre. On one of the platforms dividing the semi-circular rows of seats are two stone chairs or settles, the one capable of holding two, the other of length sufficient to contain three persons; I could not ascertain if they occupy their original position; they are represented in the cut below.



The walls of the theatre are built of squared stone, (tufa,) banded at irregular intervals with courses of long tiles in layers of three and four; at the angles and in the arches, as is commonly the case in Roman masonry, the tiles are more plentifully introduced, and as is also usual, the mode of their distribution varies in different parts of the building; in some parts they alternate with five or six rows, or more, of squared stones; in other parts they are used more sparingly, and in some wide spaces, they are altogether wanting. In the substructions and in the entrances, stones of large dimensions are used. As was a common practice with the ancients in the construc-

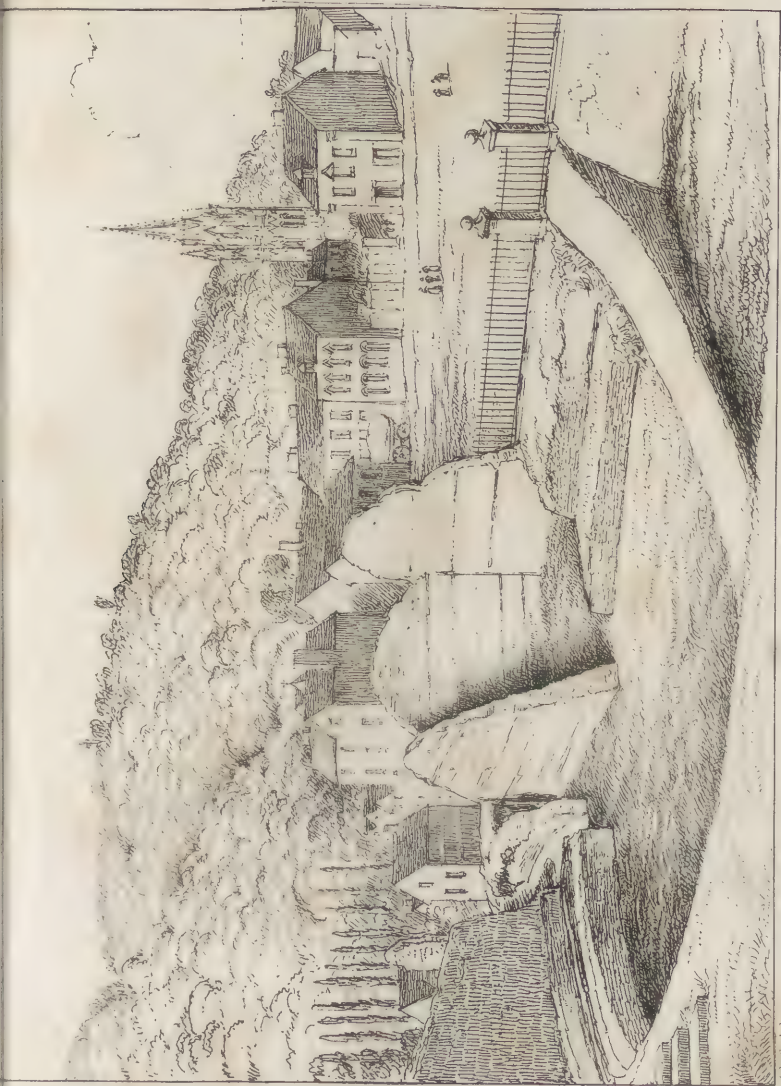
tion of their theatres and amphitheatres, the site chosen at Lillebonne is on the slope of a rising ground, which was deeply excavated, and thus the cost of the building was much diminished. This adaptation of the locality is apparent throughout by the variation in the height of the external wall, and of that forming the corridor, compared with the present levels in front and behind; it will account for peculiarities in the construction which seem to have puzzled those who have sought to explain some not very intelligible portions by comparison with the characteristics observed in the more splendid and capacious theatres of Italy, constructed on the grander and more rigid laws of architectural harmony and proportion.

The base of the Lillebonne theatre must have been about 300 feet, and the exterior compass about 600 feet. Compared with others in the south as well as the north, its dimensions will be found to be rather larger than many. That of Valognes (Alauna) is 220 feet in diameter; another at Verulam is somewhat less. For preservation and general interest, that at Lillebonne far exceeds any similar remains in the north of Europe. The wonder is that a monument so noble, and so fraught with sources of instruction to all who value the history of Gaul and Britain, should have excited comparatively so little attention. Thousands from England yearly pass by it in avowed search of remarkable places and of novelties, who never turn aside from the beaten track to examine remains which would certainly gratify and delight them, even if they could relish nothing beyond the picturesque and the wonderful. It seems also that Lillebonne has yet to be fully appreciated by the people of France.

It may be presumed that a city which possessed so grand a place for its public amusements, where thousands, as we may suppose, for a long course of years, heard with delight the plays of Plautus and of Terence, and witnessed also those unintellectual pastimes, to which the theatre

was probably often applied, and, apparently, adapted; we may be certain indeed, that such a city must have contained other buildings and monuments corresponding with its wealth and population. Juliobona, (such was its name,) is marked by Ptolemy as a capital city, and it occurs in the Itinerary of Antoninus; but beyond this bare knowledge of its name and locality, we know nothing of it in the written works of antiquity which have come down to our time. Like the fate of numerous other ancient towns and cities, which by their ruins excite our curiosity, the history of Juliobona, flourishing as we may consider the city to have been for some centuries, is unknown, and although we find abundant evidence to corroborate the notions we naturally form of its opulence, from its magnificent theatre, the evidence extends at present no further. The works of art which abounded in its public buildings were obviously too numerous and too solid to be destroyed utterly by the rude and ignorant successors of its Roman masters. The monks of St. Wandrille, in the eighth century, plundered the theatre of its stones, but they could not exhaust the quarry; and generations of fanatics threw down the marble statues and the stone monuments, and mutilated works they had neither genius to admire nor sense to understand; but, like the beasts in the amphitheatre of Treves, they grew satiated, and did not wholly exterminate. From what they have left, there is yet a hope that inscriptions, now lying buried, may one day throw some light, on what, at present, is completely hidden.

The sculptures discovered at Lillebonne are numerous, and, although generally fragmentary, are highly interesting. They consist of architectural decorations, many of which clearly constituted portions of friezes and cornices of buildings of considerable elevation and magnitude; bas-reliefs, which must have appertained to sepulchral monuments of a superior class, as the figures, in some instances, are of life size; a marble statue of a female, and fragments

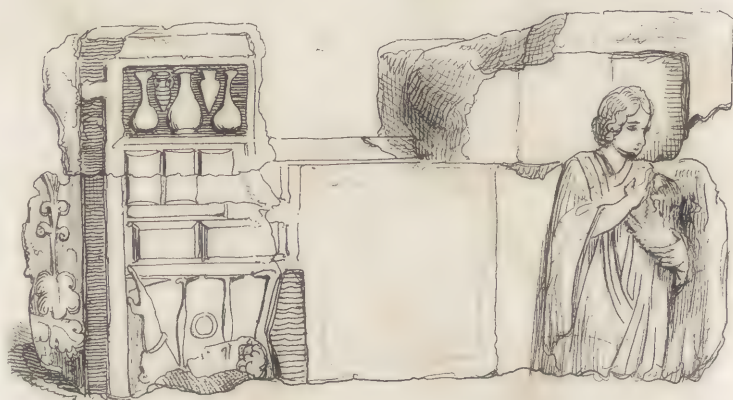


LILLEPONNI.

Alfreda, 1891.







of other statues. Some of these are preserved in the Rouen Museum, and others remain in the town hall of Lillebonne and in a room near it. From my sketches, I have made a selection, composing plates xx to xxiv, the measurements of which will be found at the end of my notes. The sepulchral stones in plates xx, xxi, and fig. 1, pl. xxii, belong to, at least, two monuments, which must have been of an altitude, probably of, at least, twenty feet. The designs on plate xx, on fig. 3, pl. xxi, and on fig. 1, pl. xxii, are extremely interesting. They remind us of subjects on the celebrated sepulchre at Igel,* and appear, like those, to be representations of scenes referring to the business or profession of the deceased. Without this comparison, it would be difficult, as we now see them, to explain their character, but with those perfect and elaborate bas-reliefs before us, it is easy to understand what may have been the position of the Lillebonne stones and the object of the designs. One part of the composition of fig. 2, pl. xx, is a group of vessels, such as were used for wine, oil, and other fluids, extremely characteristic, and all of them to be easily recognised by the eye of the antiquary; in the centre are what seem to be packages or bales, and, below, is the head of a man, with an extended arm pointing upwards to some object, which, apparently, filled another division of the monument now lost; on the right is the figure of a girl, holding in her hand an animal which she seems to be feeding. On fig. 1, pl. xxii, are two pairs of sandals or slippers, and some other objects hung upon a wall, and, below, the head of a figure in an attitude of repose. Fig. 3, pl. xxi, seems also to relate to domestic life, but it is difficult to say to what it alluded; the countenance of the man with the wand, fig. 2, pl. xxii, is remarkable for its individuality; figs. 3 and 4, of the same plate, belong to another series of

* *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii. pl. xxv., and p. 86.

designs, probably of the same monuments. There are several human figures, usually in pairs, man and wife, all, obviously, civilians; the lower borders of the garments, as on fig. 3, pl. xx, are deeply fringed; the faces of all these figures have been intentionally mutilated. On fig. 1, pl. xxi, is a portion of an inscription reading:—

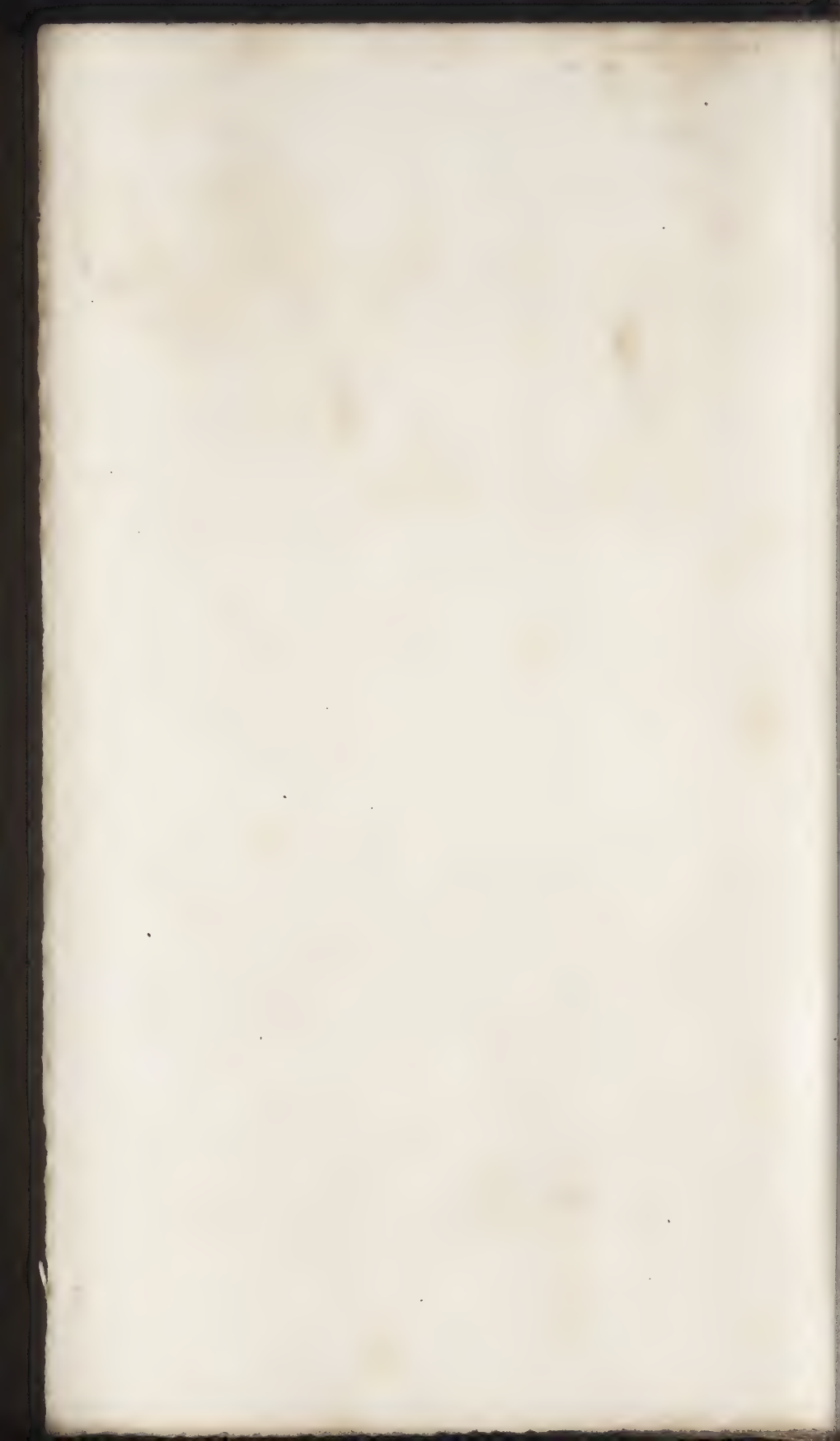
... MARCIANO MARCEL
.. NVS SOLI *ni* F. PATER · P. ,

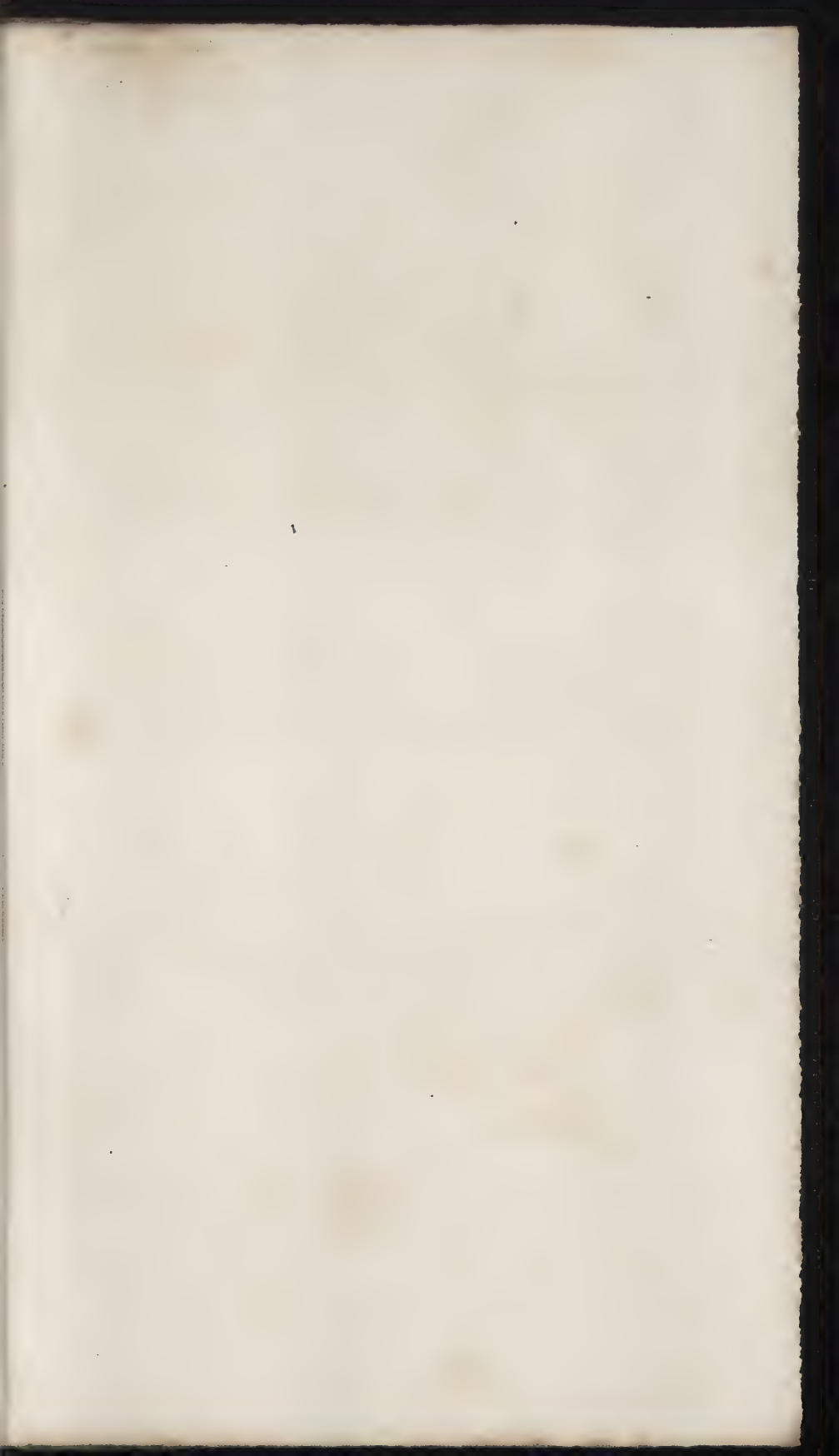
signifying that the monument was erected to Marcianus Marcellus, by his father, the son of Solinus. The stone upon which this is placed contained an inscription, which would appear from the remaining letters, to refer to an imperial personage, and may relate to the building, or restoration of some public edifice.*

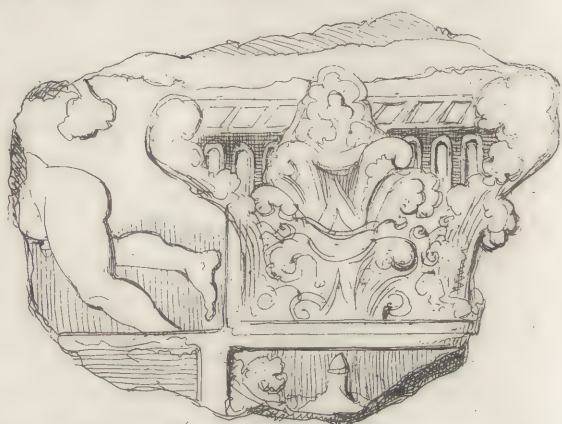
The portions of ornamented columns, plate xxxiii, shew an elegance of design, and may be compared with those of Wroxeter given in a former part of this volume. The group on plate xxiv, fig. 1, is a very good composition and well executed. On the left is Pan, seated, and playing on his pipe; near him stands Bacchus with a thyrsus in his right hand, and on his left arm a capacious mantle; the next figure is that of a person offering fruit; the seated female, Mr. Waller remarks, is remarkably like, in composition and character, one of the figures in the Panathenaic procession in the Elgin collection of the British Museum. Fig. 2, is part of a contest; the wounded figure on the ground is of so general an introduction that it is most pro-

* I was informed by the *gardien* of the Rouen Museum where the sculptures in plates xx to xxiii are deposited, that they were found at Lillebonne. But, as none of them are labelled, I think it right to quote from the catalogue of the museum this somewhat vague notice which is attached to the above inscription:—*Nombreux fragments de sculptures antiques, découverts à Lillebonne, aux abords du théâtre Romain, en 1836, et à Rouen, place des Carmes, en 1839.* It is only just to mention the attention and politeness always shewn me on visiting this excellent museum.



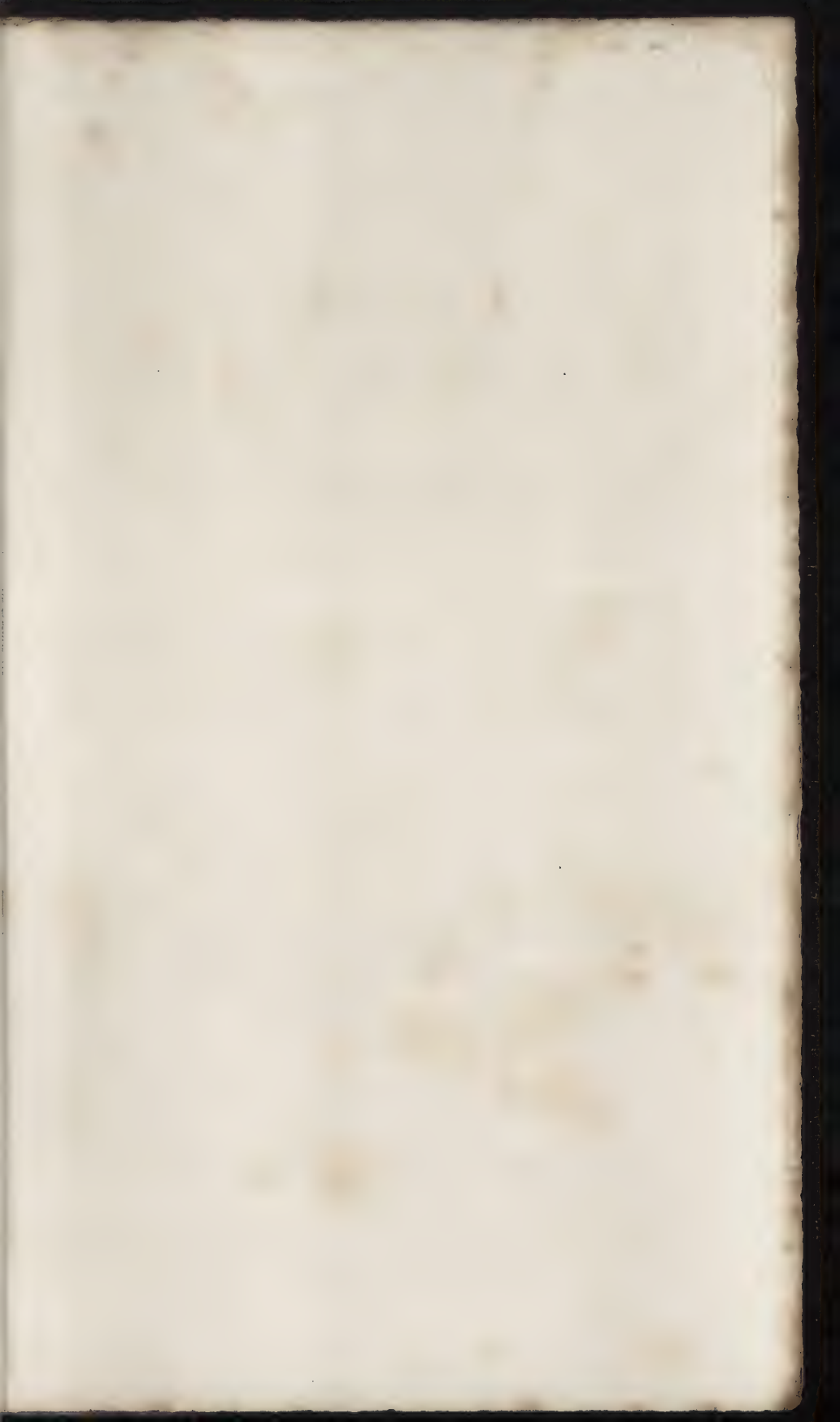






C.R.S. de.

W.F. de.





E. S. del.

W. B. sculp.

bable some very celebrated composition, only made a subject of imitation; there is great spirit in this fragment. Fig. 3 is remarkable as affording another example of the magnitude and style of the monuments of Juliobona; fig. 4, may be a fragment of a figure of Diana.

Among other sculptures may be mentioned the torso of a recumbent female, of the size of life, and of good workmanship; the lower portions of bas-reliefs of horses and youths standing by them, also the size of life; a fragment of a figure of Victory; portions of friezes, with masks; a trophy, etc. The *chef-d'œuvre* of the sculptures is the statue of a female in marble, life size, which now forms one of the most attractive objects in the Rouen Museum. It was found in 1828, in the ruins of what appears to have been a house belonging to some person of distinction. The marble is of a white and fine description, very closely resembling, it is said, the marble of the quarries of Saint-Béat, in the Pyrenees. The statue is completely covered with drapery, disposed and under-cut with masterly skill, and the pose is extremely graceful. Unfortunately the head is wanting, and therefore we are deprived of the most important feature of identification. M. Gaillard, in a notice which has been *couronnée* by the Institute, considers it to represent the elder Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius.

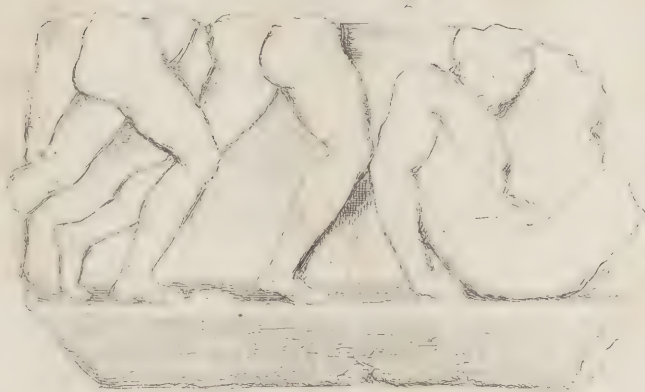
This brief and imperfect notice of the Lillebonne antiquities has now to be followed by some account of a remarkable monument, which, strange as it may appear, seems to have escaped the attention of lovers of ancient art, both in France and in England. It is an object of no less importance, than a statue in bronze gilt, of heroic size, discovered as far back as 1823, but of which, as far as I can ascertain, no other notice has yet been given than what was published by M. Rever, in 1823-4,*

* Description de la statue fruste en bronze doré, trouvée à Lillebonne. Rouen: 8vo. 1823, with three plates. A second edition was published at Evreux, in 1824.

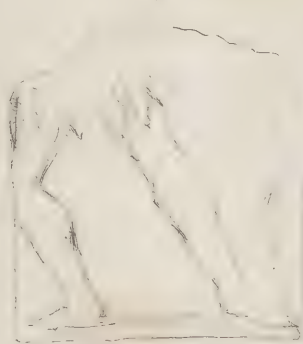
in a memoir well drawn up, but which, apparently, had a very limited circulation. The history of the discovery of this statue, and of its subsequent adventures, is too curious to be passed over, especially as it has fallen to my lot to be the first chronicler of its fate during a period of about thirty years.

We learn from M. Rever that on the 24th of July, 1823, the statue was dug up, at the distance of 800 *mètres* from the town of Lillebonne, below, and a little beyond the ancient castle, on the north of the new road to Caudebec, and 600 paces from the Roman theatre, on the east, by labourers digging clay for brick-making. It was found lying at length, and near it, a few of the separated pieces. When the Prefect of the *Seine-Inférieure* was informed of the discovery, he invited M. Rever to communicate to him his observations and his advice. The result of the former was the pamphlet alluded to, which embodies an analysis of the metal, made by M. Billiardère, professor of chemistry at Rouen. We learn nothing more of what became of the statue, except that the land in which it was found was private property, and not included in the purchase made by the Department. A few years since, I accidentally heard that the statue was in the possession of the Messrs. Woodburn, of St. Martin's Lane, and on calling there, I was permitted to see it. Towards the close of the last year Mr. Samuel Woodburn gave me permission to have it engraved for the present volume of the *Collectanea*, and, as early as possible, I secured the services of Mr. Waller, to draw and engrave it. The engraving being (after some delay, in consequence of the death of Mr. S. Woodburn) completed, I called at St. Martin's Lane, to make a close and final examination of the mechanism of the statue, but was informed it was no longer there, or in England. Very recently I have ascertained from a friend in France, that it is now in Paris, having been bought by the French government. Thus for the first time since it was taken

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R. del

LILLEBONNE.







LILLEBONNE.

from its clayey grave, it is now accessible to the public. For thirty years,

“—multum ille et terris jactatus et alto”

on a mere question of pecuniary value; and antiquarian science and the admirers of ancient art, have, consequently, been deprived for that long period, of all chance of profiting by the discovery. The story, however, is a very common one, which applies to many other monuments; and while we may congratulate the French nation in having a government capable of appreciating its ancient national monuments, it may be pretty safely asserted that in no country in Europe, except England, would such a precious masterpiece of art have been allowed to remain so long in obscurity, and ultimately permitted to be transferred to a foreign museum.

The statue is of grand proportions, being somewhat more than six feet in height, and it has been completely and carefully gilded. The hair, parted in front, is brought together at the back of the head, and, again divided, falls over the shoulders in straggling locks. The expression of the countenance is mild and pleasing, the pose of the figure is easy, the attitude graceful; the breast is well developed, its muscles and those of the abdomen are well marked, and the entire statue, if not judged by the most rigid rules of the purest Greek art, may be termed a work of fine conception and of good workmanship. The first question that naturally rises is whether it was intended wholly for an ideal personage. Its perfect nudity, its grandeur of size, attitude, and the flowing hair, at once bespeak Apollo, and such it has been considered. But it is accompanied by no symbol to warrant a positive decision. M. Rever, connecting the statue with fragments of sculpture presenting a vintage scene, a bacchanalian group, and an infant in a cradle, found at the same place or near it, suggests that there may have been a temple of Bacchus, and he seems to wish it to be inferred

that the image may probably be intended for that deity; but he does not say so, and appears disinclined to venture a direct opinion, as he adds that had there been found with it any of the attributes of Apollo, there would have been no hesitation in assigning the statue to that divinity.

It is this absence of any of those emblems or symbols which usually accompany statues of deities that chiefly makes us pause in recognising Apollo in the figure before us. But there is another reason which induces at least a modification of such an appropriation. The countenance seems to possess more of human beauty than of divine expression, and though the hair falling over the shoulders is peculiar to representatives of Apollo, it is hardly, in absence of some corroborative evidence, sufficient to dispel doubt. If we suppose it to have been intended for Antinous, there is, I think, very good reason to believe we may be, at least, as likely to be correct as in considering it an Apollo. In compliment to Hadrian, Antinous after his death was deified, and temples and statues were erected to him as to a god. Hadrian visited Gaul in person, and he could but be popular in a province which seems to have benefited by his presence, for Spartian informs us that "*profectus in Gallias omnes causariis liberalitatibus sublevavit.*" That bronze statues were among the honours paid to this popular emperor, in the northern provinces, is directly proved by the well-known colossal bronze head of Hadrian discovered in London. The Lillebonne statue, from the good workmanship it displays cannot be referred to a period much later than the time of this emperor, and it may be observed that the beautiful marble statue before mentioned may quite as well be conjectured to have been erected to Sabina, Hadrian's wife, as to Faustina. It is almost unnecessary to add that the lower parts of the right arm and leg of the

statue, engraved in light outline, are restorations by Mr. Waller.*

The inscriptions found at Lillebonne, as before remarked, are almost all imperfect, and of the sepulchral class, (unless that in pl. xxi, fig. 2, be excepted,) and without any especial historical interest. There are however many objects collected in and about the town and neighbourhood, particularly at Mesnil, which are very interesting, and fill a rather spacious department in the Rouen museum. Among them are some vessels and statuettes in bronze of very elegant workmanship. A pig of lead found at the foot of the outer wall of the theatre deserves mention. Upon it is stamped in reliefs, N A C I S . V G P A ; the letters V G are indistinct and uncertain, and there appears to be traces of an A before the V; the explanation is not easy, without the help of other specimens, which might afford more perfect or complete examples of the letters. There are a great quantity of implements and utensils, both in iron and bronze, personal ornaments, glass, pottery, and fish-hooks; the last of these objects are not the least curious, as the contiguity of the locality to the Seine would naturally influence the habits and occupations of the inhabitants.

Although within the last few years such an extensive collection of local antiquities has been gathered together, Lillebonne and its neighbourhood, which seem charged with Roman remains of all kinds, cannot be said to have been investigated; and discoveries are constantly being made, which are not turned to the advantage they deserve.

* The analysis of some fragments gave copper and tin as the constituents of the material in the proportion of 95 parts of the former, and 5 of the latter. Other fragments yielded a small quantity of lead, but as M. La Billardiére noticed that in such portions there were always marks of the rivetting and joining, in consequence of defects in the casting, he very naturally concludes that the presence of lead is owing to its having been used in the soldering.

In the months of May and June of the present year, in cutting a road across the site of the cemetery of the church of Saint-Denis, "demolished in 1823, the workmen laid open a series of walls of ancient dwelling-houses, which appeared to extend a considerable distance. They presented the usual features of Roman buildings of a second-rate class, but no efforts appear to have been made towards a thorough examination. The coins we were shewn, which had been picked up from among the ruins, were chiefly of the higher empire. To the energy and intelligence of the Abbé Cochet we are indebted for many well-conducted researches, instituted and controlled wholly by himself, and among these is an excavation very recently made, at Catillon, on the side of the old road by Mesnil-sous-Lillebonne to Evreux, on the site of an extensive Roman burial-place. As the entire road from Lillebonne to Mesnil and the Seine is thickly impregnated with the remains of buildings often betokening wealth and luxury, it may be concluded that along the slopes on the side of the valley, the more opulent citizens of Juliobona built villas, and that the district from the town to the Seine was well populated. It seems therefore that this burial-place belonged rather to the population of the neighbourhood than to Juliobona itself. These cemeteries have for years been resorted to by curiosity-hunters, collectors and traders, who have ransacked the graves without the least notion than any other value than the market price could be attached to their contents. Yet, notwithstanding these spoliations, the Abbé Cochet found no less than fifty interments. Of these 33 had the calcined bones preserved in urns, and, in a single instance, in a *dolium*; 2 were in a stone tomb; 2 in coffins made of tiles; and about a dozen in wooden coffins; the last sixteen were all of children. The total number of vases found in this

excavation were 110; of these 20 were in glass, and two in the red clay called *Samian*.*

Juliobona is mentioned by Ptolemy as the chief city of the Caletes, situated on the north of the Seine, and its importance is confirmed by the Itinerary of Antoninus in which it stands as the starting-place of two iters. Its situation is determined, and it is identified with the modern Lillebonne, by its position in a third iter, that from Caracotinum to Augustobona. It is now allowed by most antiquaries that Caracotinum was situated at or near Harfleur. M. Fallue and the Abbé Cochet in papers published in the *Mémoires* of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, seem very satisfactorily to have established the locality. I may, notwithstanding, draw the attention of the Abbé Cochet, who is continuing, with successful results, his researches in the department of the Lower Seine, to an engraving published by Caylus, in his "*Recueil d'Antiquités*" tom. iv., pl. cxvii, which represents what appears to be part of the wall of a Roman town or station, enclosing the ruins of a medieval castle, and called the *chateau de Graville*. This wall, in the engraving, is of a character so marked that there can be but little doubt of its being executed from a tolerably faithful drawing of what must have been extant in the last century, and it is likely some traces of it may be found. The discoveries of M. Fallue include the foundations of houses and burial-places, but the precise position of the walls of Caracotinum is yet to be made known.

* A detailed account of these discoveries will be included in the Abbé Cochet's "*Normandie Souterraine*," now in the press.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LILLEBONNE PLATES.

- Plate xvii. Fig. 1, view of the interior of the Roman Theatre.—Fig. 2, view on the exterior, shewing one of the entrances.
- „ xviii. Fig. 1, nearest entrance on the left of the general view in pl. xvii.—Fig. 2, a more extended view of the corridor than is given in fig. 2, pl. xvii; the width from wall to wall is about 11 feet.
- „ xix. View taken from the interior of the theatre.

SCULPTURES IN THE MUSEUM OF ROUEN.

- „ xx. Fig. 1. These figures are on the reverse of fig. 2, which is composed of four stones, measuring 5 ft. 3 in. in length, by 3 ft. 3 in. in depth. Fig. 3, two stones, each about 3 ft. by 2 ft.
- „ xxi. Fig. 1,—2 ft. 11 in. by 2 ft. 8 in. Fig. 2,—3 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft. 9 in.; 13 in. in depth. Fig. 3,—2 ft. 4 in. high, 18 in. wide.
- „ xxii. Fig. 1,—2 ft. 8 in. in length, 2 ft. deep, and 18 in. wide; the right side is shewn detached. Fig 2,—2 ft. 1 in. in height. Fig. 3,—3 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 4 in. Fig. 4,—3 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft.; depth, 2 ft. 2 in.
- „ xxiii. Portions of columns. Figs. 1 and 2,—15 in. in diameter, 13 in. in depth. Fig. 3,—16 in. high. Fig. 4,—4 ft. by 1½ ft. Fig 5,—2 ft. in height, 1 ft. in diameter. Fig. 6, pig of lead.
- „ xxiv. Sculptures preserved at Lillebonne. Fig. 1, 2 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 5 in.; width, 9 in. Fig. 2,—20 in. by 11 in. Fig. 3,—2 ft. high, 16 in. wide. Fig. 4,—14 in. by 12 in.
- „ xxv. Bronze gilt statue of heroic size, now in the Louvre. The portion of the right arm and leg, etched in faint outline, are restorations by Mr. Waller.

VIEUX.

THE Seine separated the country of the Caletes, of which Juliobona was the capital, from that of the Viducasses whose chief city occupied the site of Vieux, a village situated about six miles westward of Caen. This topographical fact is decided by inscriptions on the pedestal of a statue dug up at the village, or in its immediate neighbourhood, in the sixteenth century, and now preserved at Saint-Lo. In many points of view, these inscriptions are so exceedingly interesting, that it is not surprising they should have excited the attention and exercised the criticism of some of the most eminent antiquaries of France for nearly two centuries. In England, however, they may be said to be almost, if not utterly unknown, notwithstanding their general importance, and connection with the history of Britain under the Romans.

This monument is usually called the marble of Thorigny, from the fact of its having been long immured in the chateau of Thorigny. There it was not only unappreciated, but it was left for years exposed to injuries of all kinds, and in consequence, some lines on its principal face have become obliterated. At length, in 1814, a new proprietor of the chateau, presented it to M. Clément, and to his liberality and zeal, its conservation at Saint-Lo is owing. Copies of the inscriptions have been published by Spon, M. Foucault, the Abbé le Beuf, and others, but the most satisfactory appears to be that engraved by the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy in the Atlas for the sixth volume of their *Mémoires*, from drawings made by M. Edouard Lambert, who visited Saint-Lo four different times, in order to make a careful and complete copy, and

to test the accuracy of previous copies. From his text I give the entire inscriptions, premising that the capital letters indicate those which are still visible, and the small type marks the restitutions made to fill the spaces where the letters are effaced. Some of these are justified by the more perfect parts, but it is possible a few may be regarded as arbitrary, especially in the opening part of the chief face. But they are warranted by Spon's version, and in his time the now effaced words were probably in some degree legible. Happily, the obliterated portions do not affect the general sense of the entire inscription.

PRINCIPAL FACE.

T. SENNIO SOLLEMNI SOLLEM
NINI FILIO, non SINE SolIDO MARmO
RE statuae honorem deferRE CVPI
MVS, hæredibusque mandamus, Nam
erat, Mercurii, Martis atque Dianæ sacerdos;
cujus cura omne genus spec-
TACVloRVM atque tauriNICIA DIAnæ
data, recepta M (*millia*) N (*nummorum*)

XXVII, EXQVIBVS PERQVA
triduum sie intermiSSIONe eDIDERVnt;
etenim gravitate sua et moriBVS honestis
prudentiaque singulari
FVIt commendabiliS militiæ
CONSummatæ MANE
nti (?), PRImus saceRdos iste solLEMNI
AMICVS B m (*bene merentis*) CLAVD. Paul.

leg. aug. PR. PR. PRO
VINC. LVGD. et CliENS fVIT; CVI POSTEA
lEG. AVG. PRIN. cum AD LEGIONEM SEXtam
aDSEDIT CVIQVE salarIVM MILITIAE
in AVRO ALIAQVE MVNERA LONGE PLVRIS MISSa;
fVIT CLIENS PROBATISSIMVS AEDIni jVLIANI
lEG. AVG. PROV. LGD. QVI POSTea PRAefectus præt.
FVIT SICVT EPISTVLA QVAE AD LATVS SCRIPTA Est

DECLARATVR; ADSEDIT ETIAM IN PROVINCIA PNM
lvGDNSEM VALERIO FLORO TRIB miL. LEG. III. AVg.
IVDICI ARCAE FERRAR (*ferrariorum.*)

TRES PROV. GALL.

PRIMO. V. MONVM. IN SVA CIVITATE POSVERVNT
LOCUM ORDO · CIVITATIS VDCSS (*Viducassium*)

LBER (*libenter*) DED (*dedit*)

P. XVIII. ANPIO ET PROCVL
COS,

TRANSLATION.—*To Titus Sennius Sollemnis, the son of Solemninus, we desire to grant the honour of a statue of marble, and we enjoin the execution of our will to his heirs; for he was priest of Mercury, of Mars, and also of Diana, and under his direction were placed every kind of spectacles and the Taurinician games given in honour of Diana, which, at the expence of 27,000 sesterces were given continuously for three days; he was, moreover, commendable for his wisdom, his upright conduct, and rare prudence.*

.....*This high priest Sollemnis was the friend and client of the worthy Claudius Paulinus, imperial legate, proprætor of the province of Lugdunensis; and afterwards when the said imperial legate was with the sixth legion (in Britain), he sent to him in gold, a military salary, and other presents of much greater value; he was a most esteemed client of Ædinius Julianus, imperial legate of the province of Gallia Lugdunensis, afterwards prætorian prefect, as the transcribed letter here annexed states; he was also the colleague in the province of Lugdunensis, of Valerius Florus, military tribune of the third legion surnamed the Augustan, and comptroller of accounts of the company of armourers. The three provinces of Gaul unanimously decreed him a monument in his native state. The corporation of the city of the Viducasses willingly gave the site, a space of nineteen feet, in the consulate of Annius Pius and Proculus.*

This inscription tells us that in the consulate of Pius and Proculus, by a decree of the three provinces of Gaul, (namely, Gallia Belgica, Gallia Celtica or Lugdunensis, and Aquitania,) a monument was erected in the city of the Viducasses, to T. Sennius Sollemnis on account of the probity shewn by him in the discharge of public duties of various kinds. It would appear that Sollemnis placed himself in the position of *cliens* to Paulinus, when he was proprætor of Gallia Lugdunensis. Paulinus was afterwards *legatus augustalis pro prætore* in Britain, and it is particularly interesting to know, was there especially connected with the sixth legion, the head quarters of which were at Eburacum, (York). While in Britain, Paulinus sent him a sum of money, as a military *salarium*, and presents which are enumerated on the left side of the monument. Of Claudius Paulinus there is no mention in any inscription discovered in this country. There is a fragment, found at Housesteads on the Roman wall, of what seems to have been a record of some military transaction, in which the name of Paulinus occurs, but but it is doubtful if the prænomen be Claudius.

Sollemnis was also *cliens* to Ædinius Julianus, who succeeded Paulinus as imperial legate in Gallia Lugdunensis. A copy of an epistle from Julianus, when prætorian præfect, cut in the right side of the pedestal, gives additional particulars, and serves to explain some parts of the inscription on the chief face. That on the left side is as follows:

eXEMPLVM · EPISTVLAE⁷ · CL · p
 aVLINI · LEG · AVG · PR · PR · PROv
 BRITANNIAE · AD · SENNIUM · SOLLEM
 NEM · ATAMPO
 LICET · PLVRA · MERENTI · TIBI
 AME · PAVCA · TAMEN · QVONIAM
 HONORIS · CAVSA · OFFERVNTur

VELIM · ACCIPIAS · LIBENT^{er}
 CHLAMIDEM · CANVSINAM
 DALMATICAM · LAODICIE^m · FibuLAM
 AVREAM · CVM · GEMMIS · RACENAS
 DVAS · TOSSIAM · BRIT · PELLEM · VIT.
 MARINI · SEMESTRIS · AVTEM · EPISTVLAM
 VBI · PROPE · DIEM · VACARE SALARIM (*sic*)
 DE · STIS · XXV · N · IN · AVRO · SVSCIPE
 DIS · FAVENTIBVS · ET · MAIESTATE · SANC.
 IMP · DEINCEPS · PROMERITIS
 aDFECTIONIS · MAGIS · DIGN.
 CONSECTVRVS · CONCORDIA.

Copy of a letter from Claudius Paulinus, imperial legate, and proprætor of the province of Britain, to Sen-nius Sollemnis.—Although your merits entitle you to more marks of my esteem, I beg you kindly to accept, since they are offered in token of my regard and good will, a Canusian mantle, a Laodicean dalmatic robe, a golden fibula set with stones, two Racenæ, a British Tossia, the skin of a seal six months old, and also a letter, which will announce to you that I forthwith shall send you a military salary of 25 sesteria in gold. With the favour of the Gods and the sacred authority of the emperor may you ultimately obtain a recompense more worthy of your loyalty.

The presents sent by Paulinus in Britain to Sollemnis in Gaul, include two respecting the nature of which there is some doubt, namely, *racenas duas* and *tossiam Brit*. The word *racenas* the Abbé le Beuf considers to mean a kind of upper coat or surtout. Papias, on the contrary, thinks it signifies the coverings of a bed. *Tossiam Britannicam*, the Abbé le Beuf believes to be the same as *Dossis*, which Ducange gives as meaning a robe made of the grey squirrel. The Canusian *chlamys* was a mantle made of the wool of the sheep of the neighbourhood of Canusium, in Italy, which, Pliny tells us was of a yellow

tinge, and which is often referred to by ancient writers as an article of luxury. Laodicea was also celebrated for its wool; the dalmatic was a long frock covering the entire body, with full loose sleeves, and through originally worn by the luxurious and effeminate it became adopted at an early period by the christian clergy, and is retained to the present day unchanged in fashion and in name from that of pagan times. The golden fibula with stones, or pearls, reminds us of the richer kinds of circular fibulæ found in early Saxon graves, but which are evidently derived from a Roman origin. The twenty five sesteria, completing the valuable present, may be considered equivalent to about two hundred pounds sterling. The second word in the fourth line, I have not attempted to translate; it may be the name of a place.

The third inscription,—on the right side.

EXEMPLVM · EPISTVL · AEDIⁿⁱ
 Juliani PRAEFECTI · PRAET^{Torii}
 AD Badium COMNIANVM · P..
 O · .. VICE PRAESIDIS · AGEN..
 AEDINIVS · IVLIANVS · BADIO
 COMNIANO · SAL · IN · PROVINCIA
 LVGDVNESS · QVINQVE FASCALI (*sic*)
 cum AGEREM · PLER^oSQ BONOS
 VIROS · PERSPEXI · INTER · QVOS
 SOLLEMNEM · ISTVM · ORIVNDVM
 EX CIVITATE · VIDVC · SACERDOTE^m
 QVEM PROPTER SECTAM · GRAVITATE^m
 ET · HONESTOS · MORES · AMARE COEPI
 HIS · ACCEDIT QVOD CVM CL · PAVLIN^o
 DECESSORI · MEO · IN · CONCILIO
 GALLIARVM · INSTINCTV · QVORVM
 QVI AB EO · PROPTER · MERITA · SVA · LAEDI
 VIDEBANTVR · QVASI · EX CONSENSV · PROVIN

(sic) ACCVSSATIONEM INSTITVERE TENTARunt
 SOLLEMNIS · ISTE · MEVS · PROPOSITO EORum
 RESTITIT PROVOCATIONE · SCILICET · INTER
 jeCTA QVOD PATRIA EIVS CVM INTER Cet (ceteros)
 LEGATVM EVM CREASSET · NIHIL DE ACCus
 atioNE MANDASSENT · IMMO CONTRA LAVI (laudassent)
 QVA RATIONE · EFFECTVM · EST · VT · Omnes
 AB ACCVSSATIONE · DESISTERENT · QVEm
 MAGIS · MAGISQVE · AMARE · ET · COMPRObare
 COEPI · IS · CERTVS HONORIS · MEI ERGa eum
 AD VIDENDVM ME · IN VRBEM · VENIT
 PROFICISCENS · PETIT · VT EVM TIBI
 COmMENDAREM · RECTE · ITAQVE FECERIS
 desideRIO ILLIVS ADNVERIS · ET · R. . . .

Copy of a letter from Ædinius Julianus, præfect of the prætorium, to Badius Comnianus. . . . deputy governor of Aginnum? Ædinius Julianus to Badius Comnianus, health. When I was commissioner of taxes in the province of Gallia Lugdunensis, many worthy men came under my notice, particularly Sollemnis the priest, a native of the country of the Viducasses, for whom on account of his religious character, his prudence, and integrity, I entertained an affectionate regard; and, moreover, because when in the general assembly of the Gauls and as if by the consent of the provinces, an accusation was endeavoured to be got up against my predecessor Claudius Paulinus, by certain persons who seemed to be grieved by his merits, this Sollemnis, my friend, opposed their design by declaring that when his country among other honours bestowed on Paulinus the office of legate, no one preferred any accusation against him, but, on the contrary, they had praised him. In consequence of this protest of Sollemnis, they all abandoned the accusation. Hence I was led more and more to love and commend him. When he, assured of

my regard, paid me a visit at Rome, on the eve of his departure he requested of me a recommendation to you. You will therefore be pleased to promote his wishes, and

This monument was erected in the first year of the reign of the third Gordian. The events mentioned in the inscriptions probably occurred a considerable time anterior to the setting up of the monument. M. Huet and the Abbé le Beuf believe that the Ædinius Julianus, præfect of the prætorium, whom Sollemnis went to Rome to see, and from whom he obtained this letter of recommendation, is the Julianus mentioned by Herodian and Capitolinus, who held this high post in the time of Macrinus. This was twenty years prior to the reign of Gordian, and as Julianus speaks of Paulinus as his predecessor in Gaul, Paulinus, in this case, must have been in Britain in the reign of Caracalla, possibly of Severus, when the sixth legion was in active service in the north of the island repelling the Mæatæ and Caledonians.

This last inscription is in one respect the most important. The accusation preferred against the imperial legate in the general assembly of deputies from the cities in Gaul, shews that the province possessed, to a certain extent, the right of self-government. The cities elected freely their representatives to meet and deliberate for the common interest. The process of accusation against the proprætor Paulinus, and its ultimate rejection owing to the opposition of Sollemnis, are striking illustrations of the existence of the best elements of municipal government, and it would have been well for the province in after times had such privileges been fostered and maintained.

The ancient name of Vieux does not occur in this remarkable monument. Badius Comnianus is addressed as *vice præses* of *Agen*. . which, if it can be understood as Aginnum, is Agen in Guienne. In the Peutingerian Tables the town which comes nearest in position to Vieux, is

Aragenus, or, as written, Araegenue or Arargenue, and we cannot satisfactorily recognise it in the Agen of the inscription. M. de Caumont and others seem agreed in considering Vieux to occupy the site of this Aragenus. M. de Gerville, on the other hand, disputed this assignment, but the reasons for, to me seem more weighty than those against. One of the most important arguments for placing Aragenus at Vieux, is, that Augustodurum, the next town, is ascertained from an inscription to be Bayeux.

The other published inscriptions found at Vieux are not of any particular interest; the most interesting perhaps, being a sepulchral memorial to one Sextus Senodius Severus, a *vestiarius*, or dealer in clothes; another is a dedication to Mars. The fragment delineated in the cut below,



Length 18 inches. In the museum of Caen.

bears traces of an inscription, the purpose of which it is impossible to guess. The boat is of the kind called *cymba* used upon rivers, and by fishermen. It is probably the stone formed part of a funeral monument, and the boat, like that on the Mayence stone, pl. xxx, vol. ii, may have referred to the vocation of the deceased.

In the seventeenth century, M. Foucault made some successful excavations at Vieux. He discovered an aque-

duct, the foundations of extensive buildings, portions of columns, a fine statue of a veiled female holding a patera, and a bas-relief representing Mercury with his caduceus. The walls of one of the buildings then discovered, and which was termed a gymnasium, are described as upwards of two hundred feet in length and from four to five feet thick; they were faced with cut stones and layers of tiles. In the museum of Caen there are a considerable quantity of fragments of ornamented columns and sculptured stones, some of which, if not equal in beauty to many of those found at Lillebonne, are not badly executed, as the two female heads in bas-relief, here represented, will testify. That



Size of life.

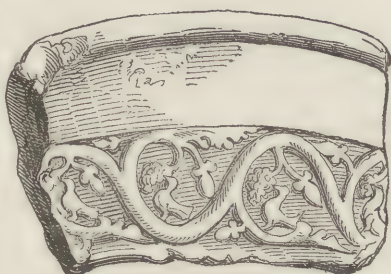


12 inches by 9½ in.; thickness of stone, 2½ inches.

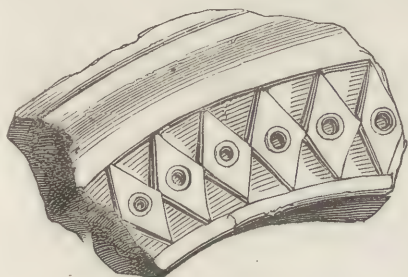
on the left may have belonged to a figure of Victory;* the other is a mask from a frieze. No one can regard the sculptures from Vieux, now preserved in the museum of Caen, without being convinced that they belonged to a town of importance. The capitals and shafts of columns

* It may be noted that this is remarkably like a female head, found at Boulon, and engraved in M. de Caumont's "Bulletin Monumental," for 1848.

indicate the magnitude of the buildings they supported and decorated, and they excite our curiosity to learn what yet may remain buried in a place which has furnished the historian and antiquary with a relic so precious as the marble of Thorigny. I have selected from my sketches two fragments of sculpture as illustrations of the architectural ornaments from Vieux. They are portions of circular decorations which apparently surmounted the entrances of public edifices.



13 inches by 9 in.



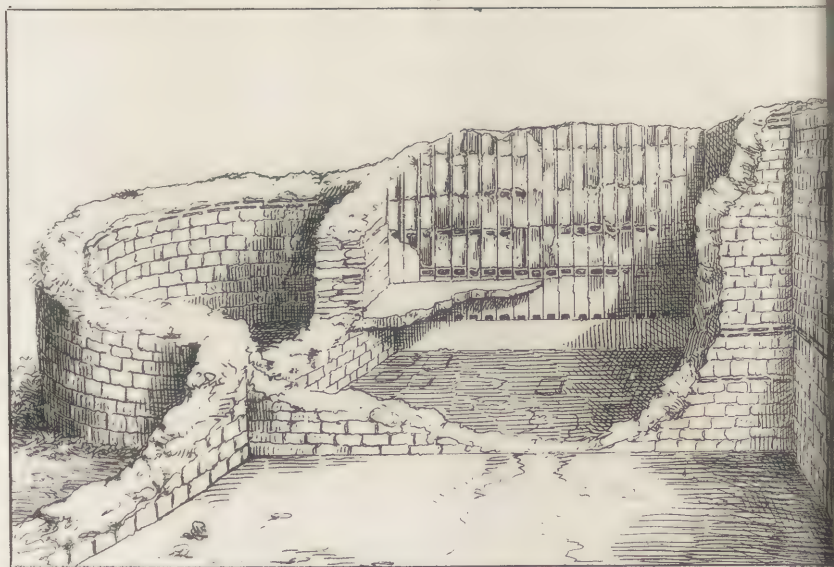
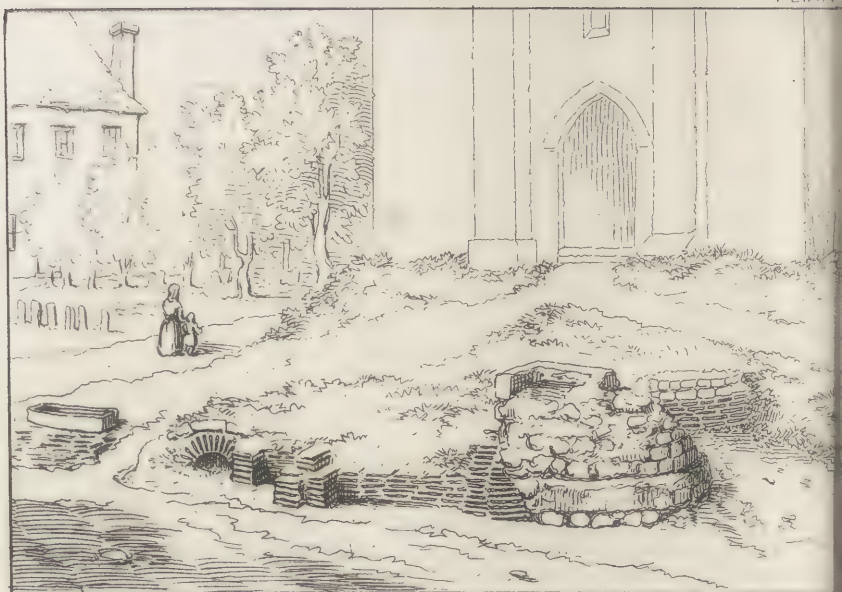
Length, 2 feet.

With the most praiseworthy zeal and liberality the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy has not allowed the remains of antiquity at Vieux to rest longer in obscurity. A commission has been appointed, and

funds have been voted in order to make extensive excavations. One of the members, the Count de Bourmont, has even proposed that the ground should be purchased for the Society, a suggestion which we may hope and expect the department, and the government if necessary, will support by a grant of money sufficient for the purpose. In the meantime the Society is not inactive. Excavations are now being made, and I was enabled under the direction of Monsieur Charma, President of the Society, to witness the successful progress of the undertaking. Extensive

foundations of a building or buildings of a most substantial description have been discovered. They present details so peculiar, and, in their present stage of development, so complicated, that it would be rash and premature to say what the edifice to which they belong may have been. The pickaxe and spade, the archæologists' best friends under such circumstances, will probably ere these notes are printed, have substituted certainty for hypothesis, and at the same time will have encouraged our active friends to prosecute vigorously their researches. M. Charma, himself one of the Committee of excavations, in a preliminary report lately read to the Society, makes honourable mention of the services rendered by his colleagues, MM. Abel Vautier and de Caumont, and by M. Besongnet, of Vieux, a volunteer in superintending the works. The Committee, I am sure, may consider that the thanks awarded them by the Society, of which they have proved themselves such active and generous members, will find an echo in every part of England inhabited by an antiquary, or by a lover of ancient history.





W. & A. del.

E. W. sculp.

JUBLAINS.

J U B L A I N S .

PLATES XXVI TO XXIX.

It is one of the most agreeable as well as one of the most useful of the duties archæologist to visit the sites of those places which have long since disappeared from human record, and whose very names, it may be, are only recovered with some doubt from the maps or lists of the early geographers. Many ages may have passed away without the sites having been noticed or suspected, and he comes privileged to view and examine what has been hidden from generations, who have lived and died upon the soil which has covered for centuries the ruins of what were once extensive towns and cities. He is often enabled to profit by the researches of others, and is excited by the pleasing hope of being among the first to welcome an inscription, or to behold some curious work of art ;—to be able, it may be, to walk among the private houses and public buildings, and in imagination to restore something of the form and character the remains originally presented. At Lillebonne we have seen a theatre, the existence of which, a few years since, no one dreamed of. At Vieux, by the aid of the Thorigny stone and excavations, we re-establish the capital of one of the Gaulish states. In the next department, that of Mayenne, the site of another large town, the capital of the Diablintes, is now with no less certainty demonstrated. Of the last of these, of which I am about to give some description, the result of a visit of a couple of days, I was first made acquainted with

by the late M. Bourdon, of Caen, whose untimely death, together with that of M. Richelet, have deprived M. de Caumont of two active and zealous co-operators in researches which that gentleman had instituted with a view to ascertain the limits of this ancient city. By M. de Caumont's publication, the *Bulletin Monumental*, I was next assisted, and, lastly, a letter of introduction from my friend the late M. de Gerville to Mr. William D'Ouzouville, secured for me and my companion, access to the remains, under the most favourable circumstances.*

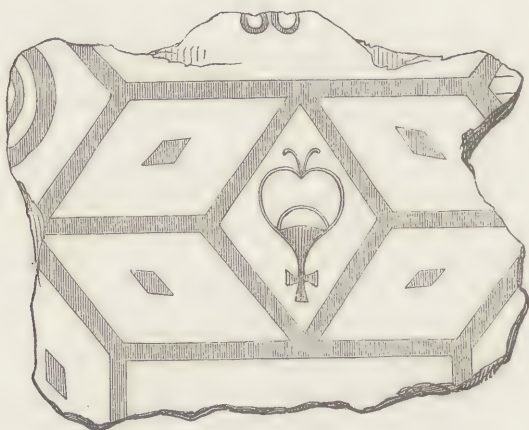
Jublains, the village or *bourg*, which occupies the site of the ancient city to which I refer, is placed upon a high and commanding position in the midst of an extensive and fertile flat country, about six miles in a south-easterly direction from the town of Mayenne, on the road to Evron and Sainte-Suzanne. Before we had yet entered the village, M. D'Ouzouville conducted us across some fields to a small copse to see what are supposed to be the remains of a temple. The building, whatever it may have been, is very substantially built with thick walls of neatly cut stones and bonding tiles. That it has been decorated with some care and cost is manifested by the abundance of fragments of thin marble of various kinds to be seen among the debris, which evidently belonged to slabs used for covering the interior sides of the walls. Only a small part of this building is laid open, but from the perfect state of the walls, and from the appearance of the surrounding soil, there can be no doubt that extensive

* M. D'Ouzouville with prompt kindness drove us from Mayenne to Jublains, and subsequently became our host at his beautiful mansion, the chateau de la Roche, as well as at Laval, to which town he also personally conducted us. While I make this grateful acknowledgment of his hospitality, I must also pay a similar tribute to M. Charma, of Caen, and to M. Alexander Lemonnier, of Sauvic, near Havre. The friendly attentions of these gentlemen will be remembered as pleasing episodes in our excursion.

foundations surround the spot. They can indeed without much trouble be traced in the banks of the fields which obviously have been made to take the direction of walls, and this adaptation of the ancient masonry we noticed afterwards in other parts of the locality. Contiguous to this building are trees and brushwood growing upon foundations of the same or other edifices; the pasture and arable lands adjoining are of the richest kind, and the slightest examination of the earth will serve to shew the cause of its fertility.

Proceeding in an easternly direction along the boundary line of the Roman town, M. D'Ouzouville pointed out a place called *la fontaine*, a reservoir to which an aqueduct brought water from the river Arun, five miles distant. Vestiges of this aqueduct, which is of small size, have been discovered. M. Verger, in his "Notice sur Jublains," published in 1834, states that M. Renouard speaks of a fountain called Jovance, situate close to the bourg, of an oval form, and built with cut stones. Here the people of the place are said to have believed that apparitions were seen, which assumed the appearance of two old men, and of females dressed in white, a superstition that probably owes its origin to the sanctity of the spot in pagan times, which may have been perpetuated for a long time by the existence of statues, particularly those of nymphs presiding over waters and fountains. From this quarter we entered the village by the high road, along the sides of which for a long distance were to be traced the *débris* of Roman buildings, and even the floorings of dwelling-houses. Partial excavations made in various parts of the village have brought to light tessellated pavements one of which is recorded to have included among other designs the figure of a dolphin. The fragment shewn in the annexed engraving, found at Jublains, is now in the museum of Laval.

The lower part of the figure of a heart terminating in a



2 feet by 1½ foot.

cross, is worked in yellow and red tesserae; the other portions are formed of dark tesserae upon a ground of white.

As the centre of the village is approached, the stamp of antiquity becomes more and more obvious. The eye readily discerns the stones from Roman buildings worked into the walls of modern houses, and other unmistakeable evidence showing that the humble bourg is engrafted upon a nobler stock. An illustration of this is given in fig. 1, plate xxvi, which shews the substructions of a Roman house by the side of the Evron road, (a modern cutting), in front of the church, which stands upon other parts of the same or adjoining foundations; the arch and other portions of a hypocaust are very visible as well as semi-circular walls of apartments. The present road must have been carried through the centre of this house, the foundations of which were within a foot or two of the surface of the ground.

This part of Jublains is towards the south-eastern extremity, and upon the brow of a gentle, but long

descent. On the left of the Evron road are, what we were not prepared to see,—the remains of a theatre. Like that at Lillebonne, it is formed on the side of a hill, and appears to be of similar dimensions. We could only with some difficulty trace the outer walls, which are in the midst of trees and underwood, and discern their semi-circular shape and the sloping area of the interior, now a rich corn field. To express a hope that this theatre will be excavated, would be almost to doubt the intelligence and patriotism of the French Government, which on so many occasions has shewn its zeal for the investigation of the national antiquities. We feel convinced that the prefecture of the department has only to commence the laudable undertaking of purchasing the ground and commencing excavations, to be supported, if necessary, by a liberal grant of the public funds. Not only the theatre, but the supposed temple, should be thoroughly excavated, and researches should be made to ascertain the extent of the Roman city. M. Verger considers it to have been from two thousand to three thousand *mètres* in circumference, but I should have placed the estimate much higher.

What I have hitherto noticed bespeaks the remains of a large town or city, such as may have well belonged to the capital of the Diablintes. I have now to shew that this city was fortified in a very remarkable manner. From its inland position, we cannot well comprehend why it should have required any other defence than that afforded by the ordinary circumvallation of Roman towns. M. de Caumont considers that he has traced what seems to be the line of a wall surrounding the town. This is one of the points requiring verification by excavations. On the western side of the Evron road, nearly in a line with the theatre, which is on the eastern side, is a stone fortress, closely resembling the Roman *castra* in the east and south of England, such as Burgh, near Norwich,

Richborough, Lymne, and Pevensey. It nearly approaches a square, measuring according to a plan made by M. Magdelaine, of Laval, 97 *mètres* on the north, 108^m on the south, 96^m on the east, and 101^m on the west side. The walls on all sides are faced with small squared stones bonded, as in those of the places above mentioned, with rows of tiles at irregular intervals; at the base, as is the case at Pevensey, large stones a foot and a half to two feet in length, are used. The walls are from nine to ten feet in width, and their present height may be about twenty feet. At each angle is a round tower, and the sides are furnished with semi-circular towers; two on the north, and one on the east. It is probable that there were originally two on each side, except on the south, which is supplied with one only, and that, unlike the others, is a square. There are two entrances, one on the east, the other on the west, but both are so dilapidated, that no traces of the arrangement of the gateways are visible. With this exception, the fortress is in a good state of preservation, and might be made much more conspicuous were the walls cleared of the wood which at present conceals some fine portions.

From the lower part of the interior of one of the towers on the western side, the stones have been extracted in recent times, so as to form a vault or room. In this tower are to be seen portions of capitals and shafts of columns worked into the masonry as building materials. This is a very material fact in discussing the question of the date of the fortress, as it proves at once, that it is not of so early an age as the town, as some decayed or overthrown buildings of the locality, had been taken for materials to build the walls of this castrum, which, for some reason or other, it is thus revealed, was added to the town. To this question I shall recur, when I have completed the description.

The areas of the Roman castra in England, have long ceased to exhibit vestiges of the buildings which originally



JUBLAINS.

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FWF. sculp.

C.R.S. del.

IBLAIS.

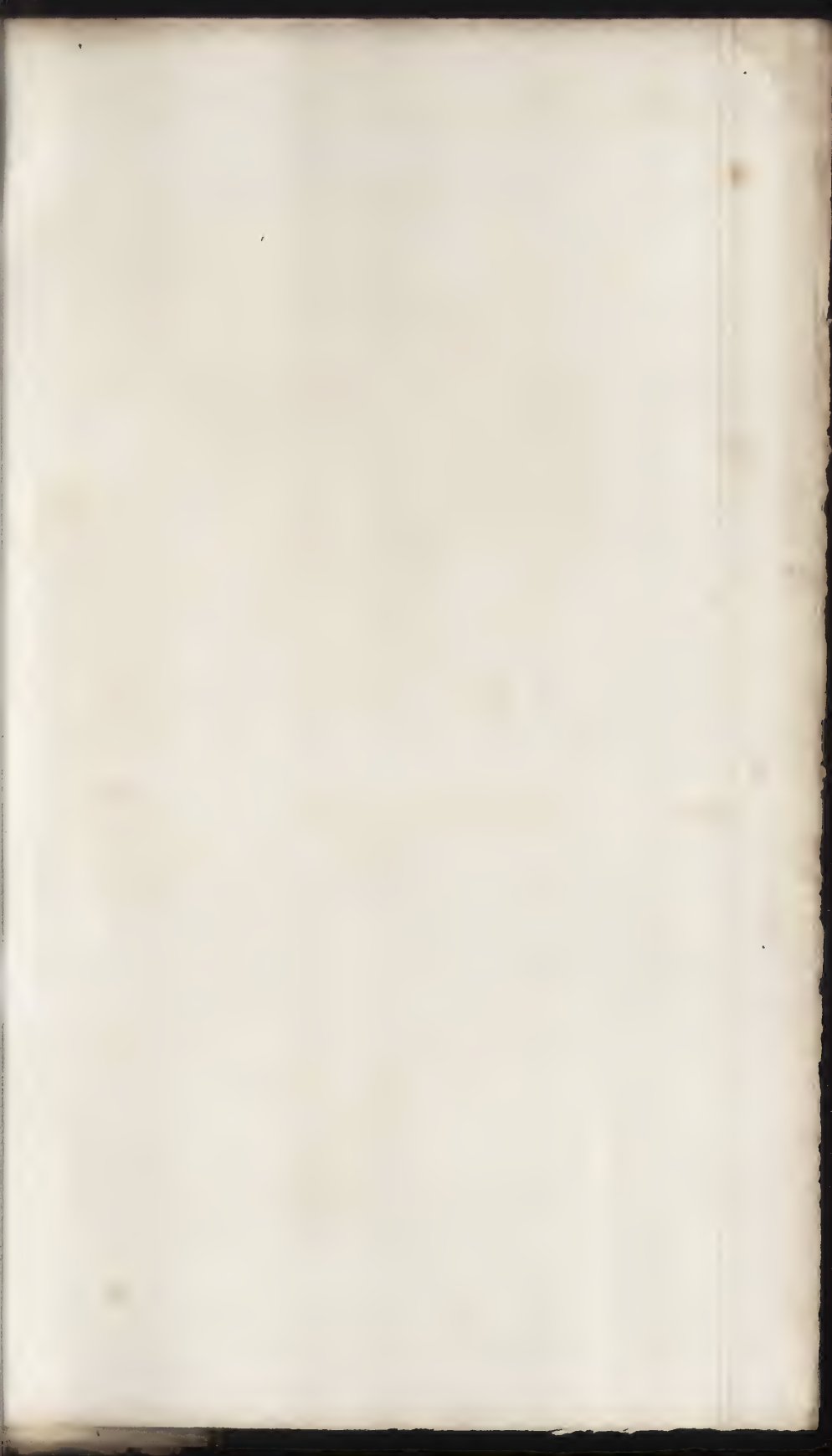
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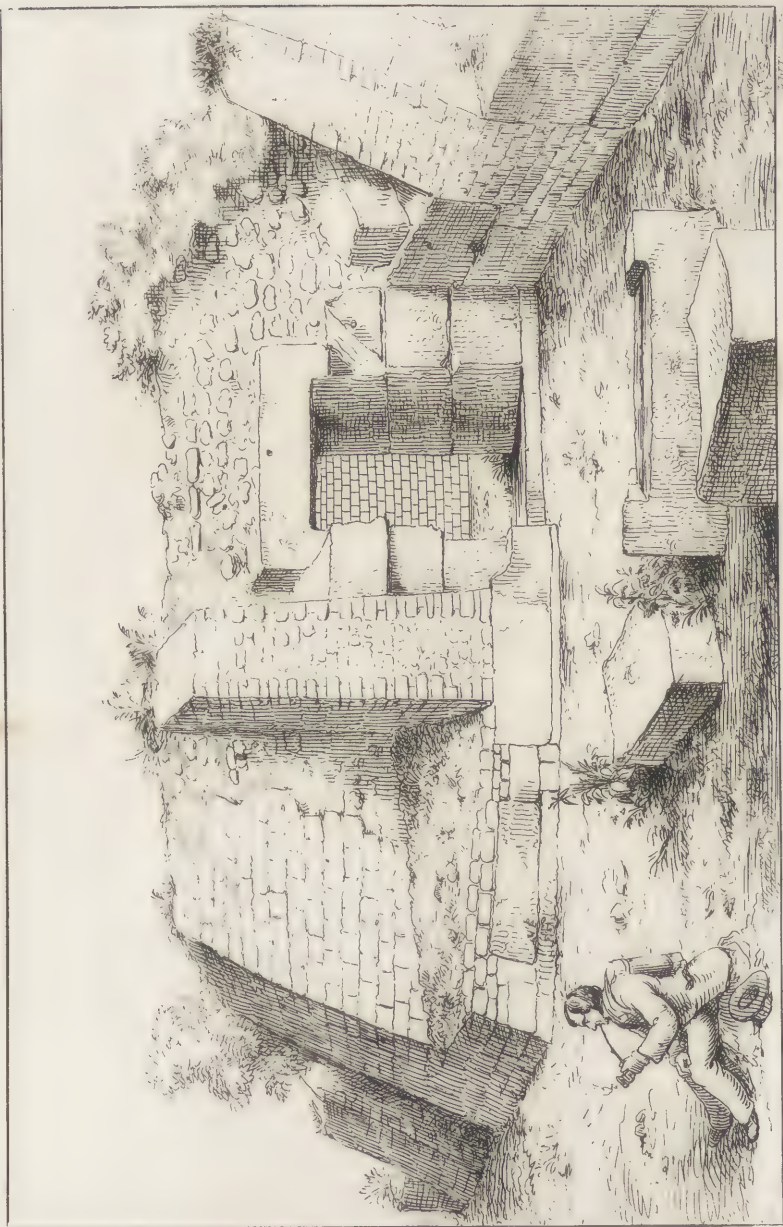
stood upon them: they have mostly been long levelled with the ground for building materials. Monasteries, churches, and villages have risen out of their ruins; and the high roads and bye roads have been made and mended with the debris. To such uses their very foundations have been, in many instances, applied. Edifices, which, from their construction were calculated to endure for time indefinite, have yielded to the slow and indiscriminating hands of ignorance and cupidity, more destructive than the engines and torches of hostile armies and the fury of invading barbarians. Jublains, to a great extent, has been happily exempted from the general fate of the Roman castra; and it now presents to the delighted eye of the antiquary an extraordinary, if not unique example of a great walled castrum, still retaining, in an excellent state of preservation, the buildings of the interior as well as the outward walls; and shewing most completely their original arrangement, with an elevation varying from fifteen to five and twenty feet. The effect on entering the great outer walls is exceedingly grand, novel, and picturesque. Contrary to the general condition of such remains, nothing is left to conjecture and speculation; the antiquary is not perplexed with conflicting opinions on the nature of dislocated ruins, and what may have been the edifices of which they once formed part; he has not to draw upon his imagination to restore from a few fragments, possibly inconsecutive and mutilated, the original structure; here he sees before him at one glance a spacious building (PLATE XXII.), touched certainly by the hand of the spoiler, but not overturned and ruined. Its full height he does not contemplate; but he surveys its length and its breadth as clearly defined as did the Roman soldiers who inhabited it some fifteen centuries ago. He passes through an earthen mound or *agger*, surrounding the castellum, and enters into the interior of the fortress. In the centre, is a large square court, paved with flag-stones, (PLATE XXVIII.)

It has four entrances; and from it run, underneath the ground, two drains, which emerge on the south-west side, as shown in the lower sketch, plate xxvii. This court was probably, if not wholly without a roof, only partially covered; and the rain water collected on the whole extent of the roofs of the fortress descended through the centre and was carried off by the drains. It has four entrances, through which, and probably also, through openings in the upper part of the walls, light was conducted to the covered court which surrounds it, and in which the spectator is supposed to be standing in viewing the upper sketch on plate xxvii. This is a quadrangle; it still retains many of the bases of columns which surrounded it and the inner courts and supported the roof. This quadrangle leads into four apartments, one at each angle of the fortress, forming external towers; the entrances to two of these rooms are shewn in the upper sketch, plate xxvii. They are 6ft. 5in. in height; the same in length, and 3ft. 7in. in width; the arches are turned with tiles; and tiles are also freely introduced into the sides of the doorway. These rooms are each 14ft. square, two of them (those shewn in the upper part of plate xxviii,) are unprovided with any entrance from the exterior.

The chief entrance to the castellum is on the south-eastern side; it is partly shewn in the upper view on plate xxviii. It was defended by a double door, each furnished with three bars. The two other entrances from the exterior, as before mentioned, lead into apartments or towers* at the angles on the north-west and south-east, marked 19 on the ground plan. The former is shewn, in a view taken

* For the ground-plan I am indebted to M. G. D'Ouzouville as well as for the descriptive notes which accompany it. The birds'-eye view was prepared by Mr. Joseph Clarke from one by M. Bouet, published by M. de Coumont, in his *Bulletin Monumental*, with some slight additions by myself. Mr. Clarke also kindly reduced M. D'Ouzouville's plan.





from the exterior, in plate xxix : the uppermost stone has fallen from its place, and is lying, reversed, upon the ground. The entrance to the south-east room is given in the annexed cut, prepared from a sketch taken in the



Doorway in the South-east Room.

interior of the tower ; it is 6ft. 3in. in length, and about the same in width and in height. It is formed of large stones and has been closed by a door of great strength with three bars dropping into deeply cut grooves on the side. The exterior of this doorway is given in the lower view on plate xxviii.

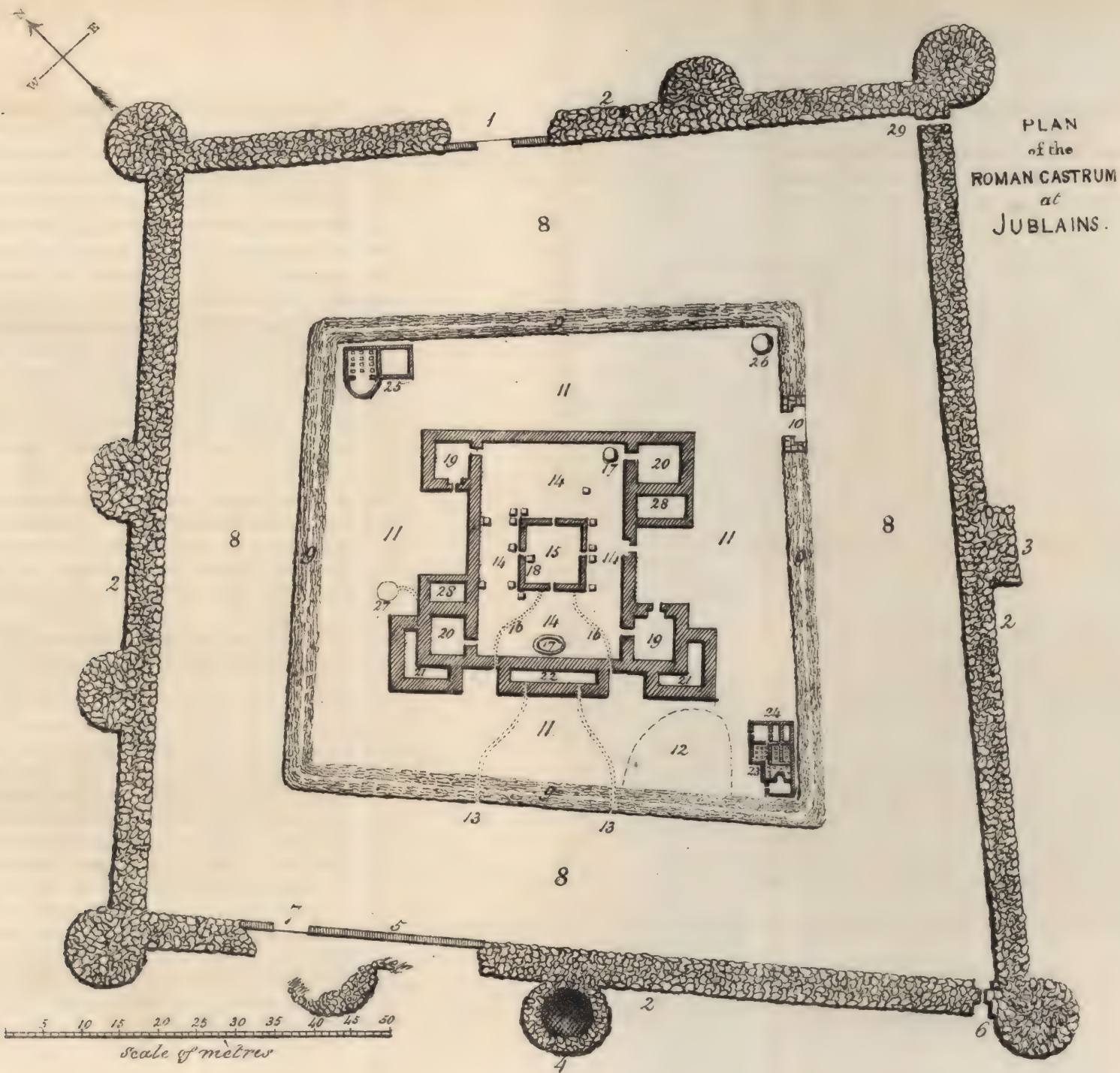
On the south-east and south-west sides are two chambers, marked 28 on the ground plan, which were entered from above, probably by wooden stairs. They appear to have been store-rooms ; in one of them was found a quantity of charred wheat. In the upper view on plate xxvii, the room on the south west is shewn, together with the mouth of a drain leading from it and emptying into a cistern.

By reference to the ground plan and to the bird's-eye view, it will be perceived that the south-west side of the castellum is strengthened at the angles and in the centre

with double walls.* As this side faced the chief entrance and the open country it was most easily attainable by an enemy; the western side of the castrum is protected by a

* PLAN OF THE ROMAN CASTRUM² AT JUBLAINS.

1. Present entrance from the village.
2. The external walls.
3. Square tower in the centre of the south-east wall, facing the principal gate of the castellum.
4. Tower.
5. Breach on the site of the ancient entrance between the two towers.
6. Postern gate; width 1m. 85c.
7. Modern brick entrance.
8. Open space surrounding the interior fortress: calculated to serve as a camp for 1000 men.
9. Agger surrounding the interior fortress, formed of earth of 6m. 20c. at the base; present height from 1m. 80c. to 2m. 80c. probably in its original state surmounted by palisades.
10. Stone gate in the agger; width 2m. 65c.
11. Interior court, or court of the inner fortress.
12. Part of the outer court, not cleared.
13. Drains in masonry coming from 22, and crossing the foundation of the agger.
14. The atrium, or chief covered court of the fortress, serving as quarters for the garrison, and, at the same time, as a vestibule to the apartments. The roof was supported by columns, the bases of thirteen of which are still *in situ*.
15. Impluvium: central court in the atrium, and partially uncovered; destined to give day-light, and to receive the drainage from the roof.
16. Drains in masonry for carrying off the water from the impluvium.
17. Two wells.
18. An isolated foundation in the impluvium; perhaps the substructure for an altar, or for the statue of a divinity.



Back of
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declivity of the ground; on the north-east and north-west, the town and its suburbs were probably considered to afford a sufficient protection against an assault. The centre of these abutments while it served materially to increase the strength of the fortifications, was also constructed to serve as the *cloaca* of the castellum. For this purpose two large openings were made in the exterior wall into the drains which, as before stated, conducted the water under ground from the central court; the water falling on the roofs emptied itself from above into the narrow room, or *cloaca*. The flooring of the *cloaca* renders this arrangement perfectly intelligible. It is formed of concrete nearly a foot thick; not laid level upon the ground, but

-
19. 20. Apartments 4m. 9c. square; forming, on the exterior, square towers of defence. The two towers, 19, have openings outwards, (one of which is shewn on p. 111.); the towers, 20, have no external doors. Two human skulls were found under the door of tower 20, on the western side.
 21. Angular towers added to strengthen the angles on the south-west, probably on account of the chief entrance being on that side.
 22. Another abutment doubled along the curtain wall, and probably for the same reason. It also have served for the *cloaca*, receiving from above the water collected on the impluvium. Nos. 21 and 22 had no communication to the interior of the castellum.
 - 23,24. Hypocaust and baths. A leaden pipe yet remains in No. 24.
 25. Apartments furnished with hypocaust. The present elevation is shewn in fig. 2, pl. xxvi, and an enlarged view of the tiles for conducting the heated air on p.115.
 26. Third well in the interior court of the castellum.
 27. A cistern receiving by a conduit the infiltration of the neighbouring building.
 29. Two chambers, in one of which, was found some corn; some grains of it are preserved in the Museum of Laval.
 29. Modern breach in the walls of the castrum.

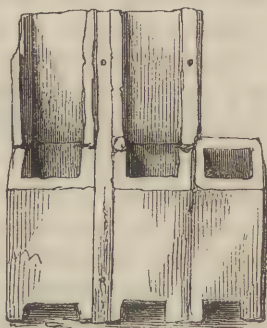
placed in a slanting direction or rather arched, so as, by water falling from above, to throw off all accumulations into the drains.

The general character of the masonry of this extraordinary and interesting structure will be comprehended by the engravings, assisted by the ground plan and its scale. It is imposing from its massive solidity and strength, and like all similar works must be seen to be fully appreciated. As is usual in Roman architecture there is a good deal of irregularity in details. The basement of the outer walls, and the walls themselves to a certain height are upwards of six feet thick. They are formed of well cut stones, varying from three to four and five feet in length, and from a foot and a half to two feet deep. At heights, varying from three to about seven feet, they decrease in thickness; but then a novel feature presents itself in a series of buttresses of very unequal height and thickness; these buttresses are faced with small square stones, such as form the general facing of the walls where the huge foundation stones are discontinued; they are shewn in each of the three plates illustrative of the castellum. In the walls flanking the south-east and south-west towers, as well as in the central abutment, buttresses are not introduced; but the masonry is constructed of small square stones and layers of tiles: see the lower views on plates xxvii and xxviii. The facing of the walls on the interior portions of the castellum is chiefly of small square stones, bonded at wide intervals with tiles as shewn in the upper view of plate xxviii.

In the northern angle of the *agger* is a small building, a view of which is given in fig 2, plate xxvi. It has been provided with a hypocaust, the heated air of which was carried beneath the floor of the further apartment and up the wall by means of hollow tiles, covering the entire side of the wall, which was afterwards plastered. The shape and the arrangement of these tiles will be

more easily understood by the wood cut here introduced.

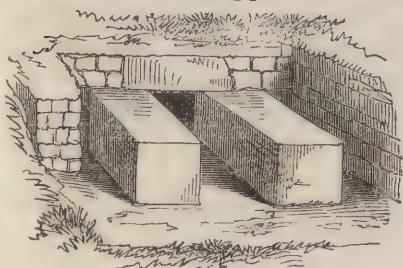
Those of the lower tier are perfect; the upper ones are broken; they were fixed to the walls by means of nails, or pegs, and by the plaster. The flooring of this room, formed of a strong concrete, was supported by columns of square tiles; a portion of it is still remaining in its original situation. It is probable this building was the private residence of the commander of the garrison.



Wall tiles for heated air; each 14in. in length, 6in. wide.

The southern angle of the *agger* contains a suit of small chambers and baths, as shewn in the ground plan, fig. 23. Like all the other buildings of the castrum, this group is most substantially constructed. The baths, like all of those which we have discovered in England, were not heated directly by the fire; or, if they were, the water could only have been rendered tepid; but they could easily have been filled with warm water heated by the furnace. They have been lined with a kind of oolitic slate cut in thin slabs; and in one of them the leaden pipe for carrying away the refuse water yet remains. It is most probable that the small rooms, having direct connection with the furnace, were also partly used for culinary purposes; indeed the *præfurnium* itself was sufficiently spacious to contain cooking apparatus and it is difficult to compre-

hend where, in Roman houses, the business of the kitchen was conducted if it were not in the immediate vicinity of the furnace of the hypocaust. The annexed cut shews the *præfurnium* above



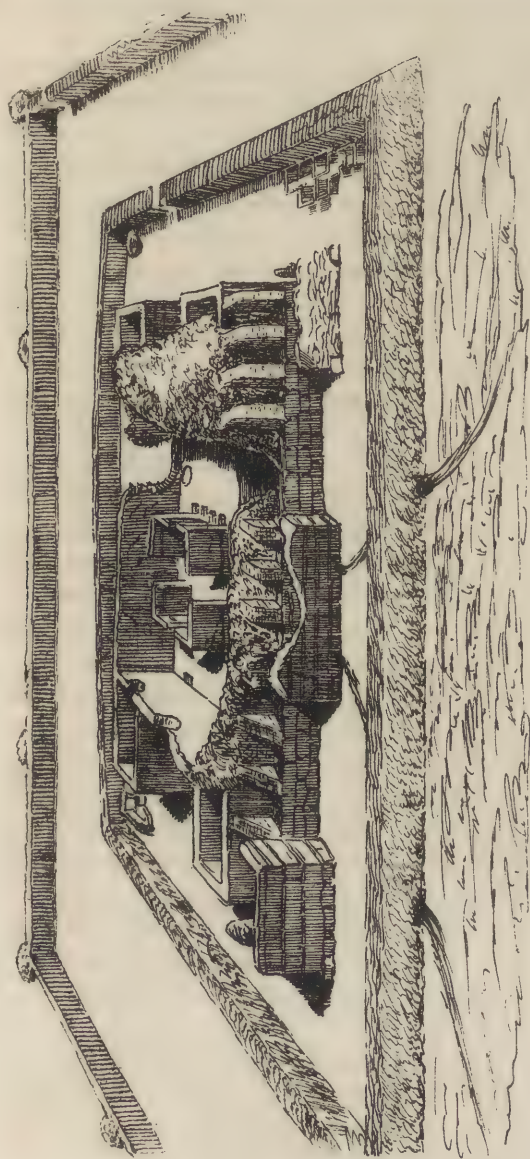
Mouth of the furnace for the baths.

mentioned; the stones, between which the fire was placed, are each about four feet in length.

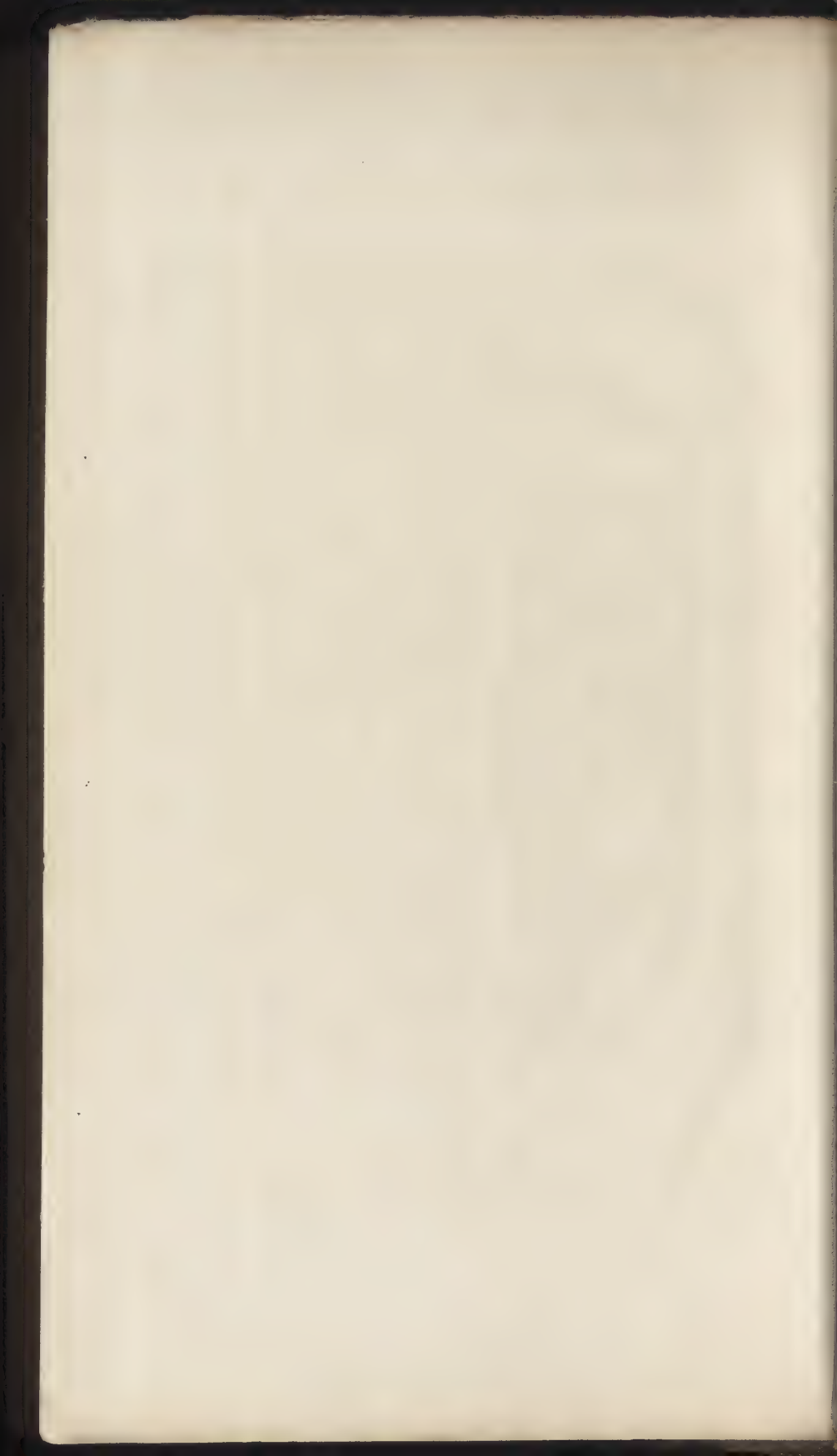
Having completed our survey of this remarkable fortress, we naturally seek to know something of its history. Alas! this part of the subject, is covered with a veil more dense and impenetrable than the loads of earth and rubbish which shrouded its walls. Like numerous localities, the grand remains of which give evidence of their former importance, Jublains eludes every attempt to identify it as the scene of any of those great events which historians inform us occurred on the Gallo-Roman soil. In the absence of historical record and inscriptions, we turn to the testimony of coins—a testimony, which, if it be not conclusive, is always worthy of consideration. M. D'Ouzouville informs me that among the coins discovered in the castrum, only twenty, or thereabouts, are anterior to the time of Postumus; and the others extend no further than from that period to the usurpation of Tetricus, with whom they cease. The numismatic evidence, then, gives to this castrum but a brief duration of utility. Beyond its walls and throughout the site of the ancient city, the coins commence with the earlier emperors, and do not cease before the reign of Arcadius and Honorius. It therefore does appear evident, from these facts, that the city long survived the castrum; and that the latter was built at a somewhat later date, and continued as a garrison fortress only for a brief period. The remarks I have made on the fragments of columns used as building materials* bear upon this question. M. D'Ouzouville, moreover, alleges in support the evidence of coins, the unworn appearance of the thresholds of the doors and the paving stones.

The period indicated by these coins is that extending from about A.D. 258, to A.D. 272. During these fourteen

* (See p. 108, *ante*.) In the wall of the *cloaca* is part of the shaft of a very large column sawed in halves.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF THE ROMAN CASTRUM AT JUBLAINS.



years the province of Gaul was lost to Rome, by the rebellion of some of the most eminent commanders and governors, who assumed the imperial titles and insignia, and were supported in their assumption of authority by the legions, and apparently by nearly the whole population of Gaul and Britain also. The lax and feeble rule of Gallienus induced Postumus, first of all, to take the sovereign rule. He was well qualified for this important position. For seven years, the historian Trebellius Pollio tells us, he acted with so much energy and ability, that he restored Gaul to its former state of security. His victories over the German nations are recorded by numerous medals and coins; and if flattery dictated such titles as *Pacator Orbis*, gratitude and his own merits unquestionably sanctioned that of *Restitutor Galliarum*. Victorinus, another of the Gaulish Emperors, was compared to Trajan, to Marcus Aurelius, and to Nerva. Last of all, Tetricus, held sway during the reign of Claudius Gothicus and part of that of Aurelian; to the latter he surrendered himself and his army, and Gaul again became a province of Rome.

To this brief but eventful period, if we may be warranted in receiving the evidence of the coins* discovered

* COINS DISCOVERED IN THE CASTRUM.

Domitianus 2	Gallienus 5
Trajanus.. .. . 4	Salonina 3
Hadrianus 3	Postumus 11
Antoninus Pius 1	Victorinus 8
Marcus Aurelius 3	Claudius Gothicus.. .. . 9
Commodus 1	Tetricus, the elder.. .. . 52
Julia Domna 1	Tetricus, the younger .. . 58
Valerianus 4	Aurelianus 1
<hr/>	
Total prior to reign of Postumus 19	147.
In the possession of the gate-keeper, believed to be wholly of Postumus and the Tetrici	31
Illegible, but apparently of the Tetrici	253
<hr/>	
	431.

during the excavations, the castrum of Jublains would appear to owe its rise and decline. The absence of inscriptions, and particularly of such as record restorations, so often found in similar localities, is an argument not without weight; as is the fact that Jublains does not occur in the list of fortified places in Gaul given in the *Notitia Imperii*. Pursuing this inquiry to the full extent to which we are warranted by the facts which can be brought legitimately to bear on the question, it seems not improbable that the castellum may have been built and garrisoned by Tetricus, a short time previous to the invasion of Gaul by Aurelian, and possibly in anticipation of his approach.

The museum of Laval contains the miscellaneous remains found in the castrum, and on the site of the Roman town. Among these are implements and spear-heads in iron; an iron horse-shoe, a prick spur, and one of the knife-shaped swords, such as are found in Saxon and Frankish barrows; fragments of a Roman inscription, probably sepulchral, in soft calcareous stone; and a plough-share. There are also two terra-cotta heads, male and female, each six inches in height, of good workmanship. The potters' names I noticed are ...VBELINOE, on a red mortarium of small size; APSOR, on the handle of an amphora; and on the red glazed ware, OF.MACCAS.,—MACLEDO.F.,—OF SEVERI., and OF VIRIII.

In closing my notes, for the present, on the truly important remains at Jublains, I must repeat the expression of my hopes that the amphitheatre will soon be excavated; and join with M. de Caumont (in his last *Bulletin Monumental*) in recommending that the building now exposed to the weather, should be fully and properly covered in. M. de Caumont, I believe, was the first to draw attention

In the total number of 450, it appears, therefore, that 19 only are prior to Postumus; that the large majority of 431 extend only from Postumus to Tetricus; and that of these the coins of Tetricus are greatly the majority.

to the castrum, and we may be assured his influence will not fail to be exerted in the proper quarters. M. D'Ouzouville*, who fortunately resides but a short distance from the spot, has evinced great interest in the place, and from his zeal and intelligence future researches would doubtless derive much advantage.

EVREUX.

Evreux, the capital of the department of the Eure, was the *Mediolanum* of the *Aulerci*, an appellation which comprehended several tribes, or peoples of ancient Gaul. The *Aulerci Diablintes* occupied the district of which the ancient city, now the bourg called Jublains, was the capital. The country of the *Aulerci Cenomanni* answered to the modern department of the Sarthe, of which Le Mans is the chief town. The *Aulerci Eburovices* possessed the country around *Mediolanum*, as their chief town was called by the Romans. But some difficulty, or at least a question, arises in locating the ancient *Mediolanum* on the site of the modern Evreux. About the distance of six miles from it, are the remains of a Roman town called Vieil Evreux,

* I am sorry that the limits of this work will only admit of my giving the title of one of this gentleman's publications, as it is fully worthy of a review in connection with Jublains. It is "Recherches sur les Diablintes et sur les Origines du pays de la Mayenne." 8vo. Laval, 1849.

which are of sufficient extent and importance to lay claim to be considered the *Mediolanum* of the ancients;* and in consequence, a diversity of opinion has arisen as to which has the stronger pretensions to the ancient name. I do not know what may be the concordance in the distances in the *Iter* of Antoninus, in which *Mediolanum Aulercorum* occurs among the stations between *Rotomagus* (Rouen), and *Lutitia* (Paris); but I presume it is in favour of Evreux; if so, another name has to be sought for Vieil Evreux. It is hardly to be supposed that the town which occupied the site of the latter place, was, at an early period destroyed, and a new one built six miles distant. The coins dug up at Vieil Evreux, descend, according to M. Rever, to the time of Gratian; and the remains found at Evreux indicate a good style of art, such as prevailed during the reign of the Antonines.

Arriving at Evreux towards the close of the day, and having arranged to leave in the morning following, we relinquished, for this occasion, our intention of walking to the ruins of the old town, and made the most of our time in inspecting the antiquities at hand. We accordingly proceeded to the museum, situated in the *Jardin des Plantes*, where, if we did not inspect everything worth examining so fully as we could wish, it was not the fault either of the *concierge*, who was very civil, or of M. Régimbart, the librarian, who politely answered every inquiry, and gave us an introduction which want of time only rendered unavailable.

The following dedicatory inscription, found at Vieil Evreux, though incomplete, is worthy of notice as giving the name of a topical deity, the god Gisagus or Gisacus:—

* A copious report of the excavations made at Old Evreux, by M. Rever, is published in tom. VI. *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, 1827-28.

G.DEO GISACO
 ..VRIGIVS AGRI
 ..LADES VORO
 ..SVIT

This divinity is one of that numerous class named from particular localities over which they were supposed to hold especial influence. They ranged in an intermediate degree between the superior gods and goddesses and the *genii locorum*, and the nymphs of rivers, streams, and fountains. We meet with the name of the same god, with a slight difference in the orthography, on a bronze plate in the Amiens Museum, in which he is styled GESACO AVG, *Gesaco Augusto*.* It is very probable we may recognise the place which gave rise to the name of this divinity, in the last line of a very mutilated inscription found also at Vieil Evreux.†

.....CRISPOS BOVI.....
RAMEDON
 AXTAC BITI EV.....
)O CARADITONV.....
 REMI FILIA.....
DRVTA GISACI CIVIS SV...

In the last line of this broken monument the words *Gisaci Civis*, (a citizen of Gisacus), are almost all that are capable of being understood; but in connection with the preceeding fragment they are not without value. Since writing these notes I have ascertained from a very interesting memoir, by M. Le Prévost, on the silver-gilt shrine (châsse) of St. Taurinus,‡ that this *Gisacus* or *Gisacum*, is the modern Gisay, a village in the neighbourhood of Berney, on the road from that town to L'Aigle.

* Catalogue de Musée, p. 30.

† M. de Caumont's Bulletin Monumental, 1840, p. 472.

‡ Mém. de la Soc. des Ant. de Normandie, t. iv., p. 293.

The name occurs in the Life of St. Taurinus,* one of those apochryphal legends, which, worthless in the main as historical documents, not unfrequently convey curious and useful information on localities and on the popular belief and superstitions connected with them, at the period of their compilation. In the said Life of St. Taurinus, *Gysaica villa*, or Gisay, is mentioned as the scene of the scourging of the saint by a certain consul, named Licinius, at the instigation of the devil, who had been previously foiled in one of his contests with Taurinus, expelled from a statue in the temple of Diana, and exposed in all his deformity before the priests of the goddess and the people. M. Le Prévost informs us that in the cemetery of the village of Gisay is to be seen a hazel tree, which, according to the popular belief, sprang from the stock that supplied the branches with which St. Taurinus was scourged. It is an object of pilgrimage from all the neighbouring parts of the country to cure the fever; and morsels of the twigs and bark are carried away to make an infusion, which is drunk and the protection of the saint invoked. This tradition is preserved in the ancient Breviary of Evreux, edition of 1587, as follows: "Et ad hoc usque tempus in villa Gisiaca duravit corylus, renascentibus a radice per successione virgultis, quæ nucs inanes ac sine nucleo producit: quod accidisse narrant incolæ ex eo quod de illa corylo cæsus fuit beatus Taurinus, vel ad illam alligatus cum cæderetur." M. Le Prévost relates another tradition still more extraordinary. A family of the neighbourhood, named Bertrand, presents this hereditary phenomenon: all its members are unprovided by nature with nails to their hands and feet. It is pretended that they are descended from the tormentors of St. Taurinus, and that it is in punishment of their

* "Audiens interea Licinius beati viri famam, Gysaica villa eum sibi presentari fecit." Acta Sanctorum Aug., Cap. 1. sec. 8. fol. 641.

crime that their posterity, after so many centuries, continue to be afflicted with this humiliating privation. The Bertrands do not dwell at Gisay, but in the neighbouring parishes of Sainte Marguerite and Les Jonquerets. There was at Gisay, in 1828, a family named Gravel, who were exposed to the same imputation.

The motive which originated the application of the name Gisacus to this topical divinity, is satisfactorily accounted for in the ancient name of the locality, which is unchanged in the modern Gisay. It is useless to attempt to understand the names of many of these local deities by any other process than that of reference to the modern names of places, which frequently retain much of their ancient appellation. It would be worth research to investigate Gisay and its vicinity, with a view to ascertain if there are any remains of importance to warrant the belief induced by the inscription given in the *Bulletin Monumental*, that Gisacus was a town and not a *pagus* or district. The discovery of these two inscriptions at Vieil Evreux is remarkable and interesting. Still the name of the ancient town is not revealed; and it can only be recovered by further discoveries. It may, however, be noted that in the Life of St. Taurinus, mention is made of a *Castellum Alerci*, (*Aulerci*,) by which, it is probable, the author intended to designate Vieil Evreux. The ancient name may have taken that form before the town was completely ruined; that is to say, towards the tenth century.

A rather long and apparently perfect inscription on bronze or copper, in one of the cases of the museum attracted our attention; but it was so placed as to be quite illegible; and as yet I have failed in finding any work in which it is published. In the garden is a pedestal of a statue of Mercury, three feet in height, in stone of Vieux. From M. de Caumont's *Bulletin*

Monumental, 1848, we learn it was brought to light in reconstructing the nave of the church of St. Germain-la-Campagne, situate a short distance from the town of Orbec. Only the beginning of the inscription remains, in large letters, and well cut:—

NVM. AVG
SIGNUM .MERCVR
CUM SVA AEDE EX
. . . . TA . .

signifying the setting up of a statue of Mercury, with his temple or *sacellum*, dedicated to the deity of the reigning emperor.

Part of the *Jardin des Plantes*, laid out in shrubberies and grass plats, is of a horseshoe form, rising in a gradual elevation which commands an extended view of the surrounding country. This peculiar disposition of the ground, suggested to us the idea of its being the site of the ancient theatre of the town. On a shady platform, towards the upper part, we were much gratified in finding an assemblage of Roman sculptures which, a superscription informs us, were discovered in 1835, under the ramparts of Evreux, on the property of M. Delhomme, and given by him to the *Société Libre d'Agriculture, Sciences, Arts, et Lettres de l'Eure*. The ramparts are upon the line of the wall of the Roman town, which to a great extent has been removed down to its foundation. Its position is, however, to be traced with some difficulty; and in one spot, near the Bishop's palace, the wall stands nearly twenty feet with the facing stones and tiles, here and there remaining.

The sculptures consist of architectural fragments of good workmanship, which have formed portions of cornices, friezes, pilasters, and columns of buildings of considerable magnitude and importance. Others appear to have belonged to decorative parts of mausolea, or of public edifices.

Among the groups are some fine capitals of columns, and fragments of male figures the size of life, all worthy of being preserved within the museum. There are also two very interesting capitals from the desecrated, and now utterly destroyed, church of St. Samson-sur-Rille, of which Mr. Fairholt has prepared the accompanying cuts from my sketch book. Their original position is shewn in a view of that church, by the late Mr. Cotman, published in his "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy;" and also in one of the plates illustrative of a paper by M. Le Prévost, on some of the monuments of the department of the Eure, in tom. iv. *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie.*

These capitals are of a very early epoch subsequent to the Roman domination. Placed as they are among Roman architectural works, they seem part and parcel of them. The ornaments must have been copied direct from those on Roman monuments, with

Vol. III.



25 inches by 23



25 inches by 27

which the country at that period no doubt abounded; the foliage and flowers are copies from sculptures; the convolute or snake-like figure, was probably derived from the common twisted pattern or guilloche of the Roman pavements. Mr. Dawson Turner, who supplied the text of Cotman's work, observes:—"The capitals differ materially from any others ever seen by Mr. Cotman in Normandy; but Mr. Joseph Woods, whose authority is unquestionable, says that similar ones are to be found in the temple of Bacchus at Teos. There are also several which in shape resemble those at St. Samson, in the very remarkable church of St. Vitalio, at Ravenna,* and in the cloisters of the monastery of St. Scolastica, at Subiaco. The latter also exhibit a certain degree of similarity with the sculpture." These capitals surmounted two large columns which supported an arch in a thick wall dividing the nave of the church from the choir. This arch and wall presented very remarkable peculiarities, proving that they formed the only existing portion of the original building, which M. Rever conjectures,† with good reason, was of the seventh century. An inscription on a stone which was found buried beneath the pavement, shewed the restoration of this arch also at an early period; it is as follows:

ARCVS · ISTE · FVIT · FRACTVS
ECCE · [VEN] IAM · ET · EMENDIVM·

M. Rever considers that the Northmen in the ninth century, during their invasions, had caused the injury referred to in the inscription; and that the inscribed stone was set up on the restoration of the arch. The papers by M. Rever and by M. Le Prévost on this ancient church are well worth the perusal of the architectural antiquary.

* Seroux d'Agincourt, *Decadence de l'Art, Architecture*, t. 23, p. 7, 8; and t. 69, f. 14.

† *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie*, tom. iii. p. 208.

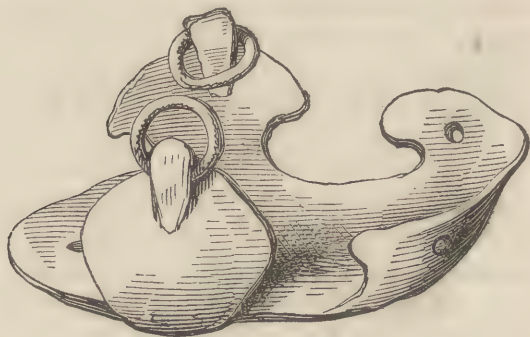
During a hasty visit to the cathedral of Evreux on the following morning, I sketched a capital of a column, of a date some centuries posterior to those of St. Samson-sur-Rille, for comparison; and especially to shew one of the forms the twisted pattern had then taken.



Capital in Evreux Cathedral.

The museum contains some valuable and interesting local antiquities. A bronze statue of Jupiter, about twenty inches in height, is an unexceptionably fine work of great beauty and majesty of expression. A Roman inscription on a plate of bronze being placed sideways in a case, I could not read even sufficiently to guess the purport of it; and although the librarian, M. Régimbart, very politely offered us every facility for examining this and other attractive objects on the following day, want of time would not admit of our taking advantage of his offer, and we were compelled to console ourselves in the hope of re-visiting Evreux at some early opportunity, and of extending our tour to Vieil Evreux. I may mention however, the fragments of a very fine Roman vase in red clay, similar to the rare specimen engraved in plate vi. of the Catalogue of my Collection of London Antiquities: they appeared, indeed, to be from the same mould.

There are also some utensils in iron, found at Vieil Evreux, the purpose of which not being well understood, especially in England, it may be useful to give an example. Their form will be best comprehended by the annexed cut; but they differ somewhat from each



Length, about six inches.

other in details. These iron implements have been found with Roman remains, in France, in Germany, and in England. In the last country, they have been discovered in London, at Spring-head, in Kent, and in other places. Three varieties are in my own collection, (one is engraved in the Illustrated Catalogue, p. 77.); and Lord Londesborough possesses an example found at Stony Stratford. M. Chevreux, who has noticed those in the Evreux museum,* says, he has met with objects similar, or nearly so, at Dijon, Autun, and Montbéliard. They are considered to have been horse shoes by some; by some stirrups; while others think they were used for horses with diseased or tender feet, and for oxen. When I first saw them, I thought they might have been lamp-

* Bulletin Monumental, 1840, p. 475, with an engraving of four specimens in the Evreux museum, and one in that of Autun.

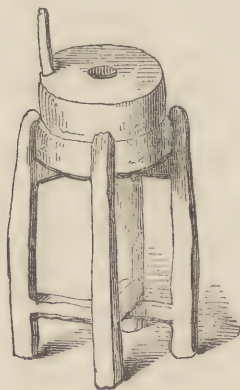
stands : but I am quite as willing to suppose, with the antiquaries of the continent, that they may have been used, under certain circumstances, for horses ; in which case, they must have been fastened to the legs with straps or cords. I have only recently learned, that in Holland, at the present day, the use of iron pattens for horses is very general : they are much longer than the animal's foot, and are fastened with a leather band.*

Of the four places which have supplied the subject-matter of these notes, Lillebonne alone exhibits a Roman derivation. The others, Vieux, Jublains, and Evreux, were the chief towns of Gaulish tribes or peoples, before they became Roman cities. It is remarkable, that they retain no trace of Roman appellation : but, on the contrary, the modern names are wholly derived from the earlier Gaulish form, or rather from the tribes themselves, the word city being understood. Thus, Vieux appears to have been called by the Romans, Arargenus, or Arargenua ; but the *Viducasses* have influenced the existing name, and not the Romans. Jublains seems to be the Nudionnum, (possibly Noviodunum), of the Peutingerian Tables ; its origin is from the *Diablintes*. Evreux, the Mediolanum of the Romans, is derived from the *Eburovices* : Bayeux, Augustodurum, from the *Baiocasses*. Paris also is one of other instances. It was the Roman Lutitia ; the *civitas Parisiorum*. In all the cases cited, the names given by the Romans to the cities founded on the early Gaulish settlements, have become completely extinguished ; while the Gaulish influence has survived. In our own country we have an example of the preservation of the earlier British element, in the word Canterbury. It was called by the Romans, Durovernum : but the British *Cantii* and the Saxon *burg*,

* A Four-days' Tour in Holland, in the Summer of 1834, by Mrs. Gunn, p. 12. (Privately printed.)

are the etymons of the present name of the capital of the Cantii.

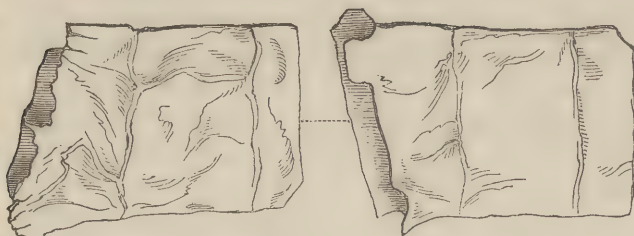
A short stay at Abbeville enabled us to visit the fine old mansion of M. Boucher de Perthes. Among many and choice treasures of the medieval and *renaissance* periods, it contains a very extensive collection of implements and other objects in flint and stone, from the rudest efforts of incipient art, to the most finished productions of practised skill. The excellent manner in which they are classified and arranged is a perfect pattern both for public and private museums and collections. The neighbourhood of Abbeville has furnished this extraordinary assemblage of primeval remains. The same district has also supplied this museum with some valuable antiquities of the Roman and Frankish periods, to which, at present, I can only make a brief allusion.



Hand-mill in use at the present day
at Abbeville.

NOTES
ON VARIOUS DISCOVERIES OF
GOLD PLATES,
CHIEFLY IN THE
SOUTH OF IRELAND.

By T. CROFTON CROKER, ESQ.
F.S.A., M.R.I.A., ETC.



DEAR MR. ROACH SMITH,

It is now thirty years since a countryman brought a small piece of thin gold, doubled up as represented above,* for sale into the shop of Mr. Toleken, a Silver-smith and Jeweller, on the Grand Parade, in Cork, and it was weighed and purchased by his assistant Mr. Armstrong, for fifteen shillings. He asked the man where he had found it? who replied, that he had dug it up at Carrigrohan, (about three miles west of Cork.) But this was probably not the case, as an Irish peasant invariably gives wrong information respecting the locality of any article he may accidentally discover, to prevent a claim being

* All the Illustrations are the same size as the originals.

made upon him by his landlord or other party; considering that from long custom he has "the Tenant-right question" on his side, in the disposal (without reference to the lord of the soil)* of all articles, which his spade or plough might bring to light. I happened to be in the shop at the time, and taking up this little bit of gold to look at, enquired of Mr. Armstrong, if he knew what was its use? he could not tell; adding, you may have it for what you saw me give for it,—we only buy such kind of things, which are brought in here very often by the country people to melt down. Fifteen shillings was then an object to me, and I contented myself with making the sketch here copied, (which I perceive is dated 26th May, 1815,) and this relic of the "Golden age" of Ireland, was consequently consigned to the "crucible fusion, so fatal to relics of antiquity," to borrow the expression of Mr. Walker, and which has deprived us of incredible quantities of these golden ornaments; the circumstances attending the finding of some which, have been singularly romantic.

My first acquisition of ancient gold articles found in Ireland, was in 1825. On the 10th of October in that year, my friend Richard Sainthill, Esq., of Cork, transmitted to me a pen and ink sketch by Mr. Maclise, (now R.A.) of three articles of fine gold which weighed two ounces, and a circular plate of copper; upon which one of the former had been evidently laid down and plaited, as it had corresponding indentures. The price asked for the

* Lord Londesborough has anticipated in the xxx vol. *Archæologia*, p. 137, Mr. Crofton Croker's remark; with reference to a gold collar purchased by his lordship, he observes:—"that the person who brought it to me made a condition of selling it to me, that I would neither enquire the finder's name, nor the precise spot where it was found; the finder of the collar fearing that the money he received from me, would be forced from him by his landlord or agent, should his name be known."—ED.

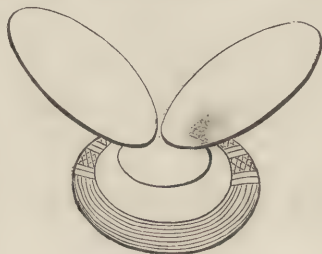
gold was four guineas per ounce, and the copper which was particularly red looking, was to be thrown into the bargain, as the back of the plate was much corroded and the front partially so. The intrinsic value of the copper was probably about sixpence. Mr. Sainthill's laconic epistle, ran thus :—

“MY DEAR CROFTON,

“The above are on sale at Salter's on the Parade, if you wish to have them, write me without loss of time.”

I did so, and Mr. Sainthill secured these articles for me. As I know nothing of their history nor of their use, I will here only observe that No.

1, resembles that class of Irish antiquities, termed formerly Fibulæ, and now called “Ring money.” It is precisely similar to a specimen figured in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, (vol xvii,) by Sir William Betham, in his

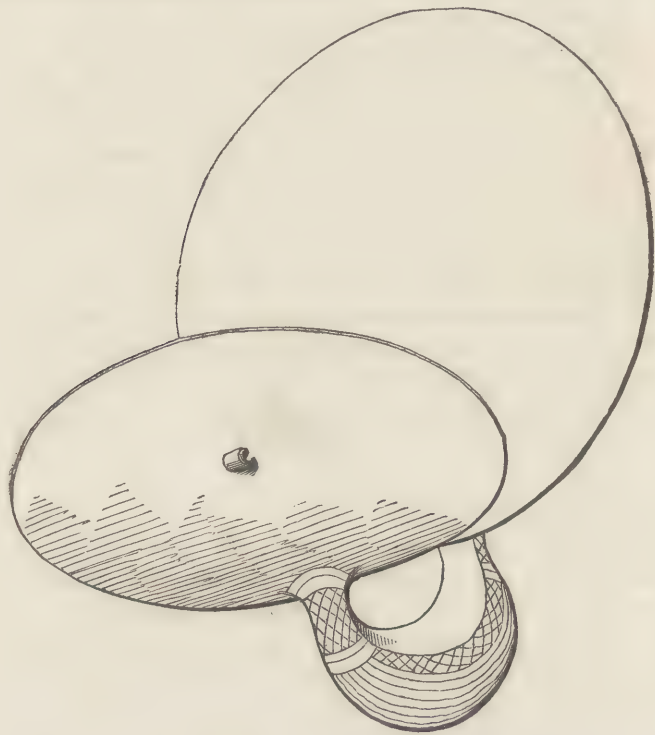


No. 1.

paper on the Ring-money of the Celtæ, and also in his *Etruria Celtica*, (vol. II., p. 112.) He observes, that the form “is singular in its shape, from its very broad thin and flat points, which are of equal thickness, except just at the junction with the stem. They are found of various sizes and weights, some of the plates are two inches in diameter, but all very thin. One specimen in the possession of Alderman West, has on the back of one of the plates a small loop, through which a cord of the size of a pack thread might pass.” “I had some doubts” adds Sir William Betham, “whether this specimen was money, but they have been removed by the inspection of others, lately added to the museum of the Royal Irish Academy.”

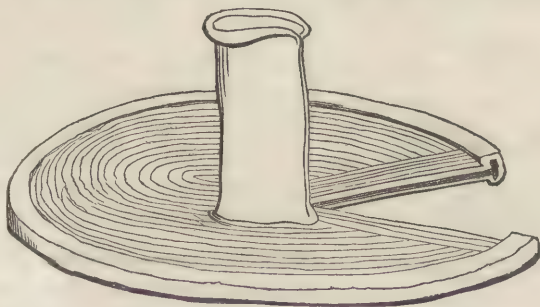
A specimen similar to the one stated to be in the possession of Alderman West of Dublin, is now in my cabinet.

The weight 5-oz. 0-dwts. 18-grs., and the terminal plates are more than half an inch larger, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inches in diameter. It was purchased from a dealer 13th January, 1849, for thirty pounds, the value of the gold being twenty pounds two shillings.



Vallancey in his "*Collectanea de rebus Hibernicis*," (vol. iv., p. 75. plate xiv. 7.,) figures an article of the same class, which he terms AISIN; and describes as "thin plates of gold joined together by a circular piece," but does not give the dimensions of the former, nor the weight of the whole. He considers them to have been "suspended round the neck and hung at the breast," and used in Augury. Now I am inclined to regard these

semi-circular pieces of gold, which terminate in broad thin plates, as Crotals, or musical cymbols, intended to be played on by the hand; and the little loop on the back as a means of attaching the instrument to the wrist, or perhaps linking to it something for striking with occasionally upon the plates; which when struck even with the fingers, are highly and beautifully sonorous. Again Vallancey figures (*"Collectanea,"* vol. iv., plate vii., 1,) what he calls "a musical instrument of bronze, used in the chorus of the ancient Irish," which he would identify with the Etruscan *Crotolæ*. It was found with five more in digging in the park of Slane, in 1781, and one of this kind, was presented to the museum of Trinity college Dublin. Four pieces of spiral brass wire, which were loosely twisted around the shanks, Vallancey says "jingled when the plates were struck upon by the fingers," and certainly it is to Vallancey himself, I am indebted for my notion of his *AISIN*, or instrument of Augury.*

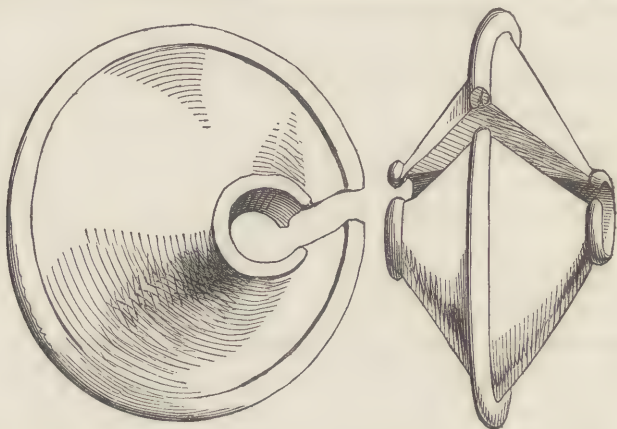


No. 2.

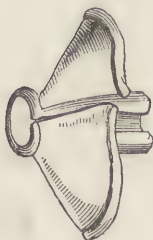
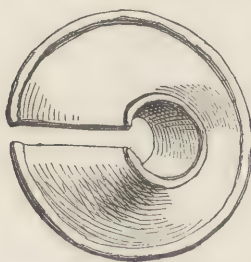
No. 2, I conjecture to be a collapsed Bulla of gold. I have seen no similar one; but in 1843, Mr. Abell of Limerick, issued to his friends a lithographic print of specimens in his possession, shewn most judiciously in

* Upon a difference of opinion as to whether the Irish Crotal had one or two discs. See Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy, vol. xii., p. 135. (10th November, 1845.)

different points of view; one nearly the same size as the foregoing, another much smaller, and after which lithograph, a sketch is here given. It would appear that from the surrounding circular rim or hem, the thin plate



was elevated angularly on each side, to meet the rim of the hollow tube, which afforded the means of suspense. These specimens are cut at the side like No. 2, in which however the cut is wider, but its state of collapse may account for this. It would appear as if these Golden Bullæ were fashioned after the primitive necklace, worn in the rudest state of society, composed of shells, in this case, of limpets, (*Patellæ*,) placed face to face, and suspended upon the bone of a small bird, through which passed a tenacious fibre. For necklaces such as I describe, have been found about the breasts of skeletons in Ireland; and some fragments of one are in my possession.



From the tomb opened in 1838, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin,* the report made to the Royal Irish Academy, states the discovery of two perfect male human skeletons, and that "immediately under each skull, was found collected together a considerable quantity of small shells, common on our coasts, and known to Conchologists by the name of *Nerita littoralis*. On examination these shells were found to have been rubbed down on the valve with a stone, to make a second hole; for the purpose as it appeared evident, of their being strung to form necklaces; and a vegetable fibre, serving for this purpose, was also discovered; a portion of which was through the shells.† A small fibula of bone, and a knife or arrow-head of flint, were also found." Now you cannot fail to recollect, that in the first volume of your *Collectanea*, (plate xxx., 4, 5,) you have with your own hand figured two "Marine shells" similarly perforated; one of them, a *Nerita*, the other I should think, a *Buccinum*; which were found in the caves of King's Scarr, near Settle in Yorkshire, by Mr. Joseph Jackson, among a variety of remains, and which you term "Romano-British." Without however insisting much further upon the point of shell necklaces and shell pendants to them, having been worn at remote periods, the latter probably as Amulets, or upon the Eastern Cowry (*Cypræa*,) having found its way into the graves of our Saxon ancestors. (See Douglas's *Nenia*, p. 73, and plate xviii, 10,) we find copies in metal of shells used for necklaces and fibulæ, not only in remote periods, but in remote places, and used as well as shells them-

* Represented in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Association, vol. i., p. 188., and its state nine years afterwards, in Wakeman's *Hand book of Irish Antiquities*, p. 9.

† Mr. Crofton Croker has in his collection, an exactly similar necklace to that above described, procured from one of the Islands in the Pacific. The shells being of the same class, and prepared in the same manner for stringing.—Ed.

selves, and armlets of gold in barter;—a strong argument overlooked by our late lamented friend Sir William Betham, in his own favor, when he started his “Ring-money *theory*” as it was called. The Cowry to this day, is used in Africa for small change; and when my friend Captain Trotter, was about to proceed in command of the Niger Expedition, I well remember bargaining for him with a dealer in Wardour-street, for a cask of these shells. We further find upon the neck of an Egyptian female mummy, a necklace fashioned after the Cowry, in stamped gold; and Etruscan necklaces of gold, stamped in imitation of other shells,—such as the Scallop, (*Pecten*,) which appears as a type upon the coins of that remarkable race; as indeed do also the *Bulla*, *Cypræa*, and *Trochus*; the latter, fancifully convoluted with a human head. The exhibition of a metal fibulæ of two snails, by Viscount Strangford, (17th June, 1852,) to the Society of Antiquaries, (figured in Proceedings, vol. 11., No. 33., p. 246.,) adds to our facts respecting a transition period, from ornament to money. Lord Strangford states, that the pair of snails linked together by a piece of spiral wire, were “found with many other articles in the same metal, and to all appearance of the same origin, in a tumulus, at no great distance from Marmato in New Granada, to which place they were brought for sale by weight, in the month of July 1851, to the Director of the Gold mines; the whole being subsequently transmitted by him to a mercantile house in London, to be melted.”

“The impure metal of which these snails are composed, is stated to be known to the inhabitants of New Grenada, by the name ‘Tombaga.’ It is said to vary in fineness; but in the shells exhibited, to contain about sixty per cent of gold, mixed with silver and copper.”

To return from this speculative subject, upon which I have already said more than perhaps I ought to have

done; let me recall attention to figures 1, and 2, and go on rapidly with their associations and history as connected with Nos. 3, and 4.



No. 3.

is evidently, as before stated, the gold plate laid down upon



No. 4.

which if there had been any fastenings attached to the

back, or even marks of their removal, I should have had little hesitation in describing both specimens as a copper fibulæ plated with gold. But there were no such fastenings or marks of any kind. Still the back of the copper-plate (No. 4,) being much corroded, might account for their disappearance. It is however impossible, not to recognise a strong similarity between this conjoined object, and the terminations of a gold ornament engraved by Vallancey, ("Collectanea," vol. 4,) which on the authority of the Irish historian Keating, he terms: "JODHAN MORAIN," or the breast-plate of Judgment. It was found in a turf bog, twelve feet below the surface on the Bury property, in the county of Limerick; and Vallancey states the weight of the whole to be "twenty-two guineas." He describes it as made of *thin plated* gold and chased in a very neat and masterly manner; the heart plate is single, but the hemispherical ornaments at the top are lined throughout with another thin plate of gold, adding that a similar breast plate was found some years previous to 1783 in the county of Longford, which "sold for twenty-six guineas." In Betham's *Etruria Celtica*, (vol. II., p. 150, plate ii. 3) the JODHAN MORAIN of Vallancey is particularly referred to, and after the examination of it (now in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy), with several others, Sir William comes to the conclusion that such golden plates are frontlets of "a warrior's helmet, with circular ear-pieces." With this decision I confess I do not agree; neither do I perfectly coincide in the name of "breast plates" given to these articles by Irish antiquaries, who appear to differ from Sir William Betham's opinions, and I would suggest, as a compromise, the term "gorget;" for in fact nothing can resemble the modern, but now obsolete military gorget more closely. This mark of full dress when on duty was worn so recently as the reign of George IV., and I believe was only discontinued by order of William IV.; rosettes of ribbon beneath the ears from

ears from which a crescent shaped metal plate was suspended immediately beneath the chin in our times, being anciently rendered by circular metal plates resting upon the shoulders. If then there be any foundation for the similitude here put forward, the conjoined circular plates, Nos. 3 and 4, would appear to be one of the terminal discs of a golden gorget.

The four articles (1, 2, 3, and 4) which I had received from Mr. Sainthill in 1825, were placed with two or three things, (I think a bronze pin and a stone arrow head) which had been given to me in Ireland in 1821, in a small case which I had made for their preservation.

I find by the published journal of Sir Walter Scott, that I met that illustrious man at breakfast in Pall Mall on the 20th October, 1826. Among other subjects the conversation turned upon the antiquities of Ireland and the interest which Charles I. felt therein. Scott, when I mentioned my having obtained from Cork, twelve months' previously, some nondescript articles of remote manufacture, (three of which were of gold) expressed a strong desire to see them. And some one having alluded to the Royal command that he should visit Windsor that day, Sir Walter, looking archly at me, said—"You remember Mr. Secretary Coke's words to Lord Strafford? If more antiquities should come into your hands, the sending them (*here substituting for 'to His Majesty'*) *to be inspected*, will be a very acceptable service." Thus delicately avoiding, as it appeared to me, any further reference to his prospective interview with the King.

On the afternoon of the same day, I left my little case of Irish Antiquities for Sir Walter Scott, with a note requesting his acceptance of it. He did accept it; and in a day or two afterwards called on me at the Admiralty, to say how much obliged he felt himself to be, and he thanked me in a manner which no one could have done more gracefully or more complimentary. Pardon my

vanity, when I record the very words that "the Author of *Waverley*" addressed to me in the "Captain's waiting-room," much to the astonishment of several listening naval officers, who had been kicking their heels there for hours. "I am so lame," said Sir Walter, "that I cannot well get up these stairs of yours to see Lord Melville or Croker, and therefore I asked you to come down to me that I might thank you." At the name of the First Lord and First Secretary, pronounced in so familiar a manner, all shuffling of feet about the room ceased; and Sir Walter Scott, by whose side I had seated myself, proceeded somewhat unintelligibly to his audience; taking me by the hand, he said in a lower tone of voice, a kind of a confidential whisper, "If I did not feel convinced after the perusal of your *Fairy Legends* that you had become possessed of the key of Oberon's Golden Palace, and could again open the door where so many treasures are stowed away in Ireland, I should hesitate to accept so valuable and interesting a gift from you. And what shall I say to Oberon's bed room candlestick?" (No. 2, p. 135,) so was Sir Walter Scott pleased to designate my collapsed Bulla.

With this, and a warmer shake by the hand, terminated Scott's official visit to me; and as I was about to follow him out of the heated and dirty room in which it had occurred, a stalwarth bronze-faced officer opposed my egress with the question, "Sir, as you seem to have the honor of an acquaintance, may I ask that Admiral's name? He appears to be a favoured man, but has been badly wounded."

"Yes, Sir, I have the honor of an acquaintance with Sir Walter Scott," was my reply.

"I thank you, Sir, but I do not recollect that name in the Navy List; though he seems to be on d——d easy terms with Melville and Croker."

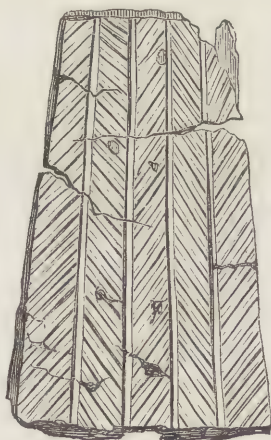
This was unanswerable, on my part.

I have no doubt the case, with the articles in it,

("Oberon's Candlestick" included) was conveyed to, and remains at Abbotsford: but I have never heard any thing further of it or its contents from that, to me, memorable day, to this.

In the conversation, with Sir Walter Scott, to which I have, in the first instance, referred, he seemed particularly attentive to an account which I gave respecting the discovery of a skeleton covered with small thin plates of gold in a cave, something I should say like the Yorkshire Settle caves, judging from the sections given in your *Collectanea* (vol. i., p. 71). The Irish cave was situated between the eastern shore of Cork harbour and Cloyne, and at Sir Walter Scott's request I furnished him subsequently with some of the following particulars collected from my note books:—

"Cloyne. Cave of Carrig-a-crump. Throughout the whole of this district the limestone abounds with natural caverns. In 1805 a quarryman in consequence of his crowbar having fallen through a fissure in the rock widened the aperture and descended into the cavern below in search of it. Here he found a human skeleton covered with small and exceedingly thin plates of gold stamped or embossed and connected by bits of wire. There were also several amber beads. One of the gold plates as shewn in the annexed sketch A. is in the possession of Mr. Lecky of Cork.* It weighs 15.3-10th grains, and adds Mr. Lecky, "this bit was rescued from oblivion many years since by my uncle, Tom Lecky; the finder gave it to his sweet-



A

* 1 Month 25, 1854.

heart, who, through the influence of her priest, found the Saxon's silver more tempting than the Milesian gold.

"The father of Mr. Lecky had in his possession the fragment of a bead of a dark colour and looking very like rosin, which was found with this gold plate. It was ascertained to be amber by the late Doctor Callanan burning part of it at the Cork Institution. *One round bit of gold, found at the same time, I have been told is in the possession of some one in the neighbourhood of Youghal.* What became of the rest of the beads I could never learn; but the gold, with the exceptions mentioned, was sold and melted in Cork and Youghal—several lots by Teulon, a silversmith in Patrick-street, Cork—as much as he himself described to me as having "filled a coal scuttle," and for one of which he paid as much as eighty pounds. The cave when examined by Mr. Joseph Humphreys in 1806, appeared to have been at one time an open cavern which had been closed up by the falling of the earth over its mouth."

The first account of this remarkable discovery made public in its neighbouring city, appeared in the Cork Mercantile Chronicle of 24th September, 1806, and strange to say extracted from a French newspaper.

"The original of the following paragraph we do not recollect to have seen in our domestic prints, but we copy it *verbatim* as it appeared in the *Moniteur* of the 25th of August:—

"Altona le 18 Août.—On a fait dernièrement dans une terre du Comte de Shannon aux environs de Youghal, une découverte qui intéressera sans doute les curieux et les engagera à fouiller avec soin les excavations qu'on voit en très grand nombre dans cette partie d'Irlande. Un des paysans occupés à tirer des pierres d'une carrière voisine d'un ces souterrains est arrivé tout au coup à une ouverture qui contenait un squelette, enveloppé d'un vêtement bordé de plaques d'or, semblables à celles que l'on fait aujourd'

hui. On a trouvé aussi auprès de lui des grains d'ambre et une coiffure qui ressemble à une mitre." (Extrait de 'l Aleille du Nord).

In 1816 or 17, I had the honour, in consequence of instructions from the Cork Scientific Society, to correspond with the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne (Coppinger) respecting this discovery, as it was supposed that he had supplied the account of it to some foreign journal. His letters did not elicit any new facts, and I gave them to the late Mr. Abraham Abell (M.R.I.A.), then Secretary of the Society, who subsequently told me that he had burned these letters with all the other papers of the Cork Scientific Society, a proceeding to be regretted, as so far as I remember, not one of them would have reflected discredit on the writer, and many curious general as well as local facts in Archæology, Mechanics, and Natural History were there first chronicled.

In 1818 an engraving from my drawing of Mr. Lecky's gold plate was published in "the Literary and Political Examiner," a short lived Cork periodical, edited by Mr. Dod, now so well known to the public by his useful hand-books respecting the Peerage, Baronetcy, and House of Commons. And in 1824 the late Mr. Murray published

a collection of my juvenile notes in an ambitious quarto volume entitled "Researches in the South of Ireland," where a wood-cut appeared made from this gold plate (A.) to illustrate the account of a rambling visit which I made to Cloyne and its neighbourhood in 1821, when I explored to some distance the caves of Carrig-a-crump.

By letter of the 17th October, 1853, I had the pleasure to receive from Mr. Richard Caulfield of Cork, the plate (B), of very thin gold, represented in

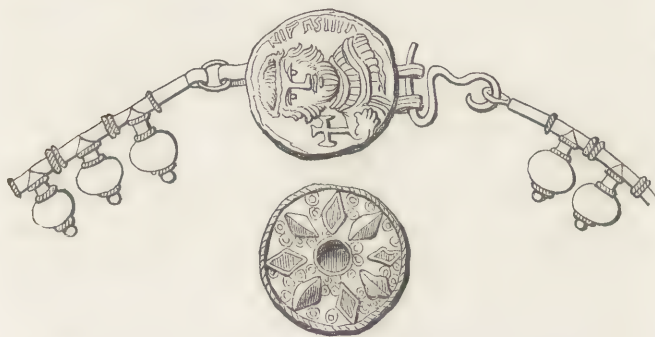


B

the margin; weight 6 grains, and I have not the least doubt the identical one referred to in my notes as "*in the possession of some one in the neighbourhood of Youghal,*" and which had escaped the crucible. I am inclined to regard it as struck from the die of a Bracteate coin, and as forming the inner side of the fastening of the amber necklace found upon the skeleton.

To this conclusion I have been led by the careful consideration of an ancient gold Swabian necklace and clasp, which had been in the cabinet of Pius VII. (Chiaramonte), from thence had passed into Cardinal Fesch's collection, and is now in my cabinet.

This necklace consisted of sixty gold bulbs, one was wanting when I purchased it from Mr. Pratt of Bond-street (6th January, 1853, for £12: 0: 0), and the obverse and reverse of the fastening with five of the beads are here delineated.



The resemblance of one side of the fastening, with that of an Anglo-Saxon fibula is very striking.

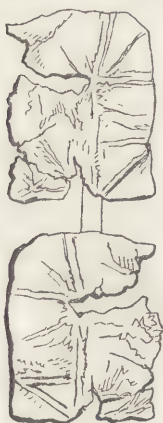
Upon my communicating to our friend Mr. Lindsay, the distinguished Numismatist, an account of this acquisition, he observed in reply, that "the Bracteate which does not often occur in gold may be a guide to the date (of the necklace), as they are probably contemporaneous

or nearly so." And upon my sending him careful drawings, he came to this conclusion: "The Bracteate I think coeval with the necklace, and although probably of German work, has a good deal of the Byzantine character about it; and I should be inclined to assign it to the tenth or eleventh century, but for the fact that most of the Bracteates were struck at a later period. Although the origin of these curious coins is involved in obscurity, as to those supposed to have been struck in the seventh and eight centuries; they belong, I have no doubt, to a period three or four centuries later; I am therefore more inclined to assign it to the twelfth or thirteenth. At all events it is a most curious and interesting article."

The supposed Cloyne Bracteate (B) has been most accurately delineated by Mr. Fairholt, both obverse and reverse, and I cannot help fancying that a strong similarity of characteristic type may be traced in the plates of Lindsay's "Notices of Remarkable Medieval coins," (Cork, 1849).

As before stated, on the 17th October, 1853, Mr. Caulfield, with whom I had been placed in correspondence, in consequence of an application from him for some slight information which he required for his small but most valuable and interesting work on the Ecclesiastical Seals of Ireland, wrote to me—"I enclose you a little bit of metal said to have been found with some bones at Cloyne, some time since. The rest of it was destroyed by a jeweller." This communication led to some observations on my part, already hinted at. And in reply, on the 22nd of the same month, Mr. Caulfield wrote—"I am delighted that the little bit of metal was of so much interest to you. Of course I intended it for your acceptance, and moreover it is a fragment of the gold that was found about the year 1805 at Cloyne or rather near it. The person from whom I got it a short time since at that town lived near Cloyne, and I distinctly remember his relating the discovery to

me as you have told it. The bit of metal remained all the time in his possession, and I am very glad it is now in your own. Teulon, was I understand, the person who melted up the rest. If I mistake not, Mr. Lecky has a large bit, and Mr. Tobin of Ballincollig, another fragment: but I cannot exactly say whether Mr. Tobin's was of the Cloyne find or not.”*



c

On the 17th January, 1854, Mr. Caulfield transmitted to me another thin plate of gold (c) from the Cloyne find, of exactly the same weight as the former (6 grs.) and a few days afterwards wrote—“It is a bit of the gold that encircled the skeleton, which interests you so much, and I was most careful that it should preserve its original shape which was undisturbed since it was removed.

“You will perceive a curve in the shape a part plain, as if bound closely over some smooth bone or other. It was till very lately in the possession of a very old man in the neighbourhood of Cloyne. He possessed it since the discovery and never touched it, but, as I understand, believing that it once formed part of the remains of the covering of a Saint (Coleman?) attached peculiar value to it and the other fragments (teeth?) that he possessed also. It was found after the old man's death in a pill box, with its history fresh in the memory of his family.”

The last discovery of thin gold plates in the south of Ireland, with the particulars of which I am acquainted,

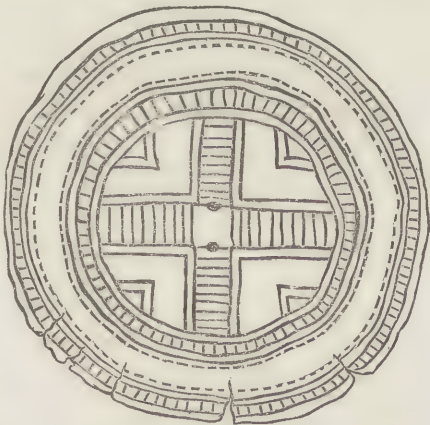
* Upon application to Mr. Tobin (F.S.A.), my letter was opened by a gentleman, who politely regretted that he could give no information on the subject, as Mr. Tobin was in Egypt. Mr. Tobin's five contributions to the Great Irish National Exhibition, 1853, are catalogued under No. 1843. “Flat gold armlet, found at Fermoy, County Cork. Piece of gold wire. Small piece of gold ring money. Gold armlet and gold ingot found in the County Cork.”

induces me to call your attention to the following extraordinary narrative of Bishop Gibson in his edition of Camden, where the piece of gold may be found figured in the letterpress; and it is perhaps worthy of comparison with the one now preserved in my cabinet, which came to my knowledge under circumstances nearly as romantic. To save the trouble of reference to, perhaps, a dusty volume to seek out the particulars, as quaintly related by the Bishop, the story is extracted.

"Nearly Bellishannon (Ballyshannon), were, not many years ago, dug up two pieces of gold, discovered by a method very remarkable. The Bishop of Derry happening to be at dinner, there came in an Irish harper, and sung an old Irish song to his harp. His Lordship not understanding Irish, was at a loss to know the meaning of the song; but upon inquiry he found the substance of it to be this, that in such a place, naming the very spot, a man of gigantic stature lay buried, and that over his breast and back were plates of pure gold, and on his fingers rings of gold, so large that an ordinary man might creep through them. The place was so exactly described that two persons there present were tempted to go in quest of the golden prize which the harper's song had pointed out to them.

"After they had dug for some time, they found two thin pieces of gold exactly of the form and bigness of the cut here represented.

"This discovery encouraged them next morning to seek for the remainder, but they could meet with nothing more. The passage



is the more remarkable, because it comes pretty near the manner of discovering King Arthur's body by directions of a British bard (in the reign of King Henry the II.) The two holes in the middle of the piece seem to be made for the more convenient tying it to the arm or some part of the body." "Doubtless," adds Mr. Harris, "his Lordship had good authority for this relation ; and nothing can call it in question but that the rings mentioned in the song were not found as well as the plates. But that particular as well as the size of the man, might have been introduced by the bard as a poetical exaggeration."

The history of my circular gold plate is as follows:—

Having, on the morning of the 14th May, 1814, left Cork soon after daybreak for a walking excursion, to "cross the country" as it was called, to Carrigaline, in company with a medical gentleman named Carroll, about two miles brought us to the village of Douglas at the early hour of five o'clock. Here we again struck off from the main road into what is called in Ireland a bohereen or cart road to a field for the purpose of crossing to the Carrigaline carriage road, and to complete the advantage of our angular cut or gore, we had to pass over the hill of "Castle Treasure," and so named, it was traditionally said, from pieces of gold having been found there.*

On the ground called Castle Treasure we were surprised at finding nearly a hundred peasants at work, somewhere about three quarters of an hour before six o'clock, actively engaged in turning over the large stones, of which the farm presented an abundant crop. Mr. Carroll said to me, "There is something not right in this kind of work ; but we must go on ; come what may, it will never do for us to turn back. You see the fools are under the command of that old woman ;" and he directed my notice to a kind of

* This local name is mentioned by Dr. Smith in his history of Cork, (1750). "More to the south stood Castle Treasure, now entirely demolished, said to have been originally built by the Danes." Vol. i. p. 366.

Meg Merrilies figure in a ragged cloak, who, with a long stick or pole, pointed now here and then there, and whose motions were implicitly obeyed by a movement towards the spot indicated. We stood for some time looking on at this strange scene; and at last Mr. Carroll, who had much native humour and spoke Irish fluently, so far ingratiated himself into the confidence of one of the labourers, that he told him they had met there for no bad purpose, but in consequence of the command of "Shelah the dreamer," nodding towards the hag commandant, who, he said, had dreamed three times—three nights running; (this was said very mysteriously,) that for a certain quantity of tobacco and whiskey, she had the power of pointing out, to those who gave it to her, a great heap of treasure, enough to make all their fortunes ten times over, which had been buried in a golden cauldron by the Danes; adding that she was afraid to undertake looking for it herself without a strong guard, as it was watched over by a fiery dragon and a black raven. They had now, it appeared, worked on the hill side for three days from sun rise till nearly six o'clock, when they had to go to their labour in the fields: but no one had found any thing bigger than a brass farthing and two or three old buckles that were not fit to hold the harness of a decent jaunting car together. "And, indeed," he loquaciously concluded, "may be that only the landlord did not object to have the big stones lifted about and the little ones looked after in that way; they might perhaps be after getting themselves into trouble for what they had done at Shelah's bidding—only 'twas small harm to the ground their rooting about it in that kind of way, and it only growing thistles and bohilaune buys*—and black-guard things that had no business with any ground."

Mr. Carroll, who had evidently been taken for an agent or bailiff of the Castle Treasury property, suggested that

* Literary "Yellow boys"—Rag worth.

if they would pile up the stones in a corner of the field they might be useful for building; and that the landlord would be obliged to them for doing so, as this bit of his property was "the back bone of the world picked by the devil" (an Irish idiom, which created great laughter); "and then," continued Mr. Carroll, whose speech had collected several inquisitive peasants around us, "when your pickings after him are all put up in that corner, the teeth of the harrow could go easily through the ground and they would be sure to turn up the little crock of money for you; for as the Danes were obliged to run away out of Ireland in a great hurry they could not have had time to bury it more than a spade's length under the earth."

The labourer to whom Mr. Carroll addressed himself thought his advice most sensible, and spoke to his fellow-workmen accordingly, as their time for dispersion was near at hand; and we wended our way from Castle Treasure hill under cheers of approbation and shouts of good wishes uttered by the followers of "Shelah the Dreamer," whose popularity was evidently on the wane. The hag stood muttering maledictions, and I never shall forget her gestures when Mr. Carroll told me to look back. She had seized like a tigress the man with whom he had conversed, by the throat, and was flourishing wildly her formidable staff above his head.

It would appear the man followed us to Carrigaline, where we breakfasted, and from thence to Myrtleville, our destination, then the seat of Mrs. Daunt, and close to the mouth of Cork harbour. Here he loitered about while we rested and refreshed ourselves. And to our surprise in an evening ramble, we were joined by him on Temple Breedah Hill.

Owing, I regret to say, to the sudden and serious indisposition of Mr. Croker, the conclusion of this paper is postponed.

C. R. S.

THE ROMAN CASTRA

AT

RISINGHAM

AND

HIGH ROCHESTER.

PLATE XXX.

Shortly after my return from France last year, a pressing invitation from my friends in the North, induced me to re-visit some of the castra on the line of the Roman Wall; and especially to examine the result of excavations made at Housesteads and at the mile-castle, or castellum, at Cuddy's Craig, westwards, under the direction of Mr. John Clayton. I availed myself, also, of the opportunity thus afforded, to visit Risingham and High Rochester, two of the most important stations north of the Wall.* I was but too well pleased and too ready to avail myself of a privilege, tendered in a manner and spirit so sincere and friendly.

The district of the Roman Wall, (as the second volume of the *Collectanea* testifies,) was not new to me: but I felt there was yet much to see; and that what I had

* The patrons of the *Collectanea* will, I feel assured, tolerate an acknowledgment of the courtesy and kindness I received on this, as on a former similar occasion. From Mr. John Clayton, and the family at the Chesters and at Newcastle, I met with usual friendly hospitality. To Mr. Fenwick I owe an introduction, at his table, to several of the most eminent antiquaries of the favoured locality; and to the Directors of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, I, and Mr. Fairholt (who subsequently joined me), were indebted for the unsolicited favour of free tickets during our stay. The companionship of Dr. Bruce, the author of "The Roman Wall," in most of our excursions, completed the advantages which attended our tour.

already seen, would well bear re-examination. At the present moment, after a second visit, this feeling is as fresh and as ardent as ever: the desire to study closely remains so important, has not been satiated and probably never will be.

The Roman Wall is a monument too vast to be mastered, or even to be understood and fully appreciated, in a brief space of time. It is not merely the solid and extensive wall of stone which stretched from sea to sea over sixty or seventy miles, surmounting hills and precipices, that composes the subject; although were it thus limited, it would be replete with interest; but it marks a region filled with great works of defence against warlike and barbarous nations, and for protecting the growing civilization of Romanised Britain. Station after station built with choicest stone, flanked this great barrier; roads and bridges connected these fortresses with each other, and with stations and towns, throughout the province; and in and about them, lived and died generations of warriors and artisans, drawn from all parts of the Roman empire. All were foreigners to the soil: they had not been born and bred to endure the bitter cold and the piercing winds of the north, which make even the acclimated and indigenous often shudder in the month of June; they had to hew their way through the waste, the rocks, and the forest; to gather food from a distance, and to secure its supply in the face of contending foes; and yet they triumphed alike over man and nature, and sat down in their new and cheerless home, with as much confidence and security, as in their native, more favoured, and familiar land. Artificial heat, maintained by substantial and ingenious contrivances, counteracted the cold; granaries were erected for corn; houses for the troops; temples for the gods. In their ruins, we recognize the evidences of a complete subjugation of difficulties, such as would appal at the

present day the stoutest hearts, with all the aiding accessories which modern science and luxury could afford.

It is the number and the character of these remains which give to the district of the Roman Wall an interest in the estimation of the historical antiquary unequalled by that excited in any other part of this country. And yet, how limited is the general knowledge on the subject ! With what comparative indifference do even professed antiquaries regard this only half-opened volume of our country's early history ! A few enthusiastic men have made it their study ; but to the many its pages have been unread, its language unknown. It is commendable to institute Societies for researches at Nineveh and Babylon ; but it is somewhat inconsistent to leave the no less wonderful monuments of our own country unexplored.

The two chief students of the Roman Wall in our day, were Hodgson and Dr. Bruce. The former is no more ; the latter is pursuing with unrelaxing ardour his meritorious course. To a certain extent he has succeeded in doing what his predecessors, from the nature of their publications, partly failed to do ; he has, at least in a measure, popularized the subject ; and he has secured a few zealous coadjutors. Among these, is the Duke of Northumberland. After the first edition of Dr. Bruce's volume on the " Roman Wall " had made its appearance, his Grace was one of the first to acknowledge its merits, to place himself in the van of explorers, and to render the assistance so much wanted. With the most commendable feeling, he made a proposition to the President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, to appoint a deputation composed of a few Fellows of the Society, and a few of each of the two Metropolitan Archæological Associations, to consult together, in order to recommend the best plan of examining the stations on the line of the wall, or such of them, as are within his

Grace's domains, with a view to excavate them. That an offer so liberal should not have been cordially accepted, will excite surprise in those only who have had no opportunity of witnessing the unmanageable nature of large societies, and the difficulty of creating or of developing an enthusiasm where its spirit does not exist. The overture did not produce the anticipated result. But his Grace, fortunately, had at hand means for conducting explorations; and the excavation of the station Bremenium was at once commenced, and with almost immediate success.*

Bremenium, or High Rochester, is about twenty-two miles north of the Wall. It is mentioned by Ptolemy, by the anonymous geographer of Ravenna, and the first Iter of Antoninus starts from it, making the second halting-place Corstopitum, now Corbridge, a little south of the Wall. Intermediate, however, is Risingham, another large station, the ancient name of which, not mentioned in the Itineraries, has been recovered by means of an inscription found within its limits.

My visit to Bremenium was made from Chesters (Cilurnum.) The Roman road now called the Watling-street, which led from Bremenium to Corstopitum passed through the Wall a little westward of Hunnum, the next station eastward of Cilurnum. In going therefore from Chesters, up the luxuriant valley of North Tyne, the Watling-street is entered upon about midway to Risingham. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery of this river; and the land on both sides is rich and fertile. But when well set a-going on the Watling-street the traveller surveys before him a country of very dif-

* The excavations were made under the superintendence of Mr. T. J. Taylor, the Duke's mining engineer; Mr. Coulson, and Mr. James Amos, the tenant of the adjoining farm, contributing zealous and efficient assistance. In the Appendix to the second edition of "The Roman Wall," Dr. Bruce has printed a Report on the progress made, from which, by his kind consent, the wood-cuts here introduced are borrowed.

ferent aspect. The arable land is scanty ; trees are few and stunted ; and there is little to be seen but a wide expanse of undulating moor, covered with heather, studded here and there with a small farm-house or shepherd's cot. On approaching Risingham and the valley of the Rede, the monotony of the bleak unsheltered waste is broken by hills, woods, and meadows. Here I turned aside from the high-road to seek the celebrated sculpture popularly called "Rob of Risingham." With some difficulty I found it ; in its original position on the side of a hill apparently well worked by the Romans for stone, large masses of which rise up from among fern covered with lichens and wearing the hue of "hoar antiquity." I passed and repassed among them before I could detect the object of my search.

This figure, when published by Horsley, was perfect. The engraving, however, is wretchedly executed and is a mere burlesque on the original, which is by no means of such bad workmanship. The portion remaining represents the lower half of a male figure, life-size, wearing a tunic, and holding in his left hand a rabbit. Horsley's engraving gives the perfect figure a bow in the right hand, a quiver on the back, and a kind of cap or helmet on the head. It was doubtless intended by the Roman sculptor, for a hunter ; and as such, it acquired in after times, the name of Rob of Risingham, from Robin, the well-known hunter of popular romance.* Scott, in his notes to *Rokeby*, Canto III., observes, in reference to the sculpture : "The popular tradition is, that it represents a giant, whose brother resided at Woodburn, and he himself at Risingham. It adds, that they sub-

* It would be curious if we could trace the time when this name was first applied to the Roman figure. It affords another instance to the application of the name by the peasantry to objects, the real nature of which they misconceived, as cited by Mr. Wright, in his "Literature and Superstitions of the Middle Ages," vol. II., p. 208.

sisted by hunting, and, that one of them, finding the game become too scarce to support them, poisoned his companion ; in whose memory the monument was engraven." Warburton, in his map of Northumberland, says, it was called the Soldan's Stone. This appellation seems to connect it with a tradition preserved by Camden, relating to the Roman station, which is about half a mile distant from the sculpture. To this I am about to refer : but before I leave Robin, it should be recorded that a former tenant of the ground broke the figure in halves, and destroyed the upper part. For thus doing as he liked with his own, Sir Walter Scott prayed, "that he may be visited with such a fit of the stone, as if he had all the fragments of poor Robin in that region of his viscera, where the disease holds its seat." In referring to this act of vandalism, a parallel to which it is to be feared, might be found in every county, it is only just to state, that the present tenant of the land, is doing all he can to make reparation for the ignorance of his predecessor ; and he has preserved some interesting inscriptions, and deposited them in the museum of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Habitancum, occupies a position very seldom chosen for a military station ; it is situate in a valley on the bank of the Rede, in the most sheltered quarter, being almost surrounded by hills and rising ground. From the plans which accompany a paper by Mr. John Bell, on researches made by him at Risingham, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon Tyne, it appears that the station, a parallelogram, contains within its walls upwards of four acres of ground. Mr. Bell ascertained from excavations, that it had been walled on the four sides ; and that it had three gateways, on the north, west, and south ; flanked apparently, in the interior, with guard rooms. It appears also, from Mr. Bell's plan, to have been provided with square

towers on the inside. A raised road led from the western entrance to the military way, the present Watling-street, which crossed the Rede by a bridge, the foundations of which,* are still to be seen when the water is low. Mr. Bell observes: "I closely inspected the immediate vicinity of the station, and found that the river Rede must have run much nearer to it, when the station was first built, and when the bridge was standing; and that there had been an outbreak of the river, which threatened the destruction of the station, causing the occupiers of it to make a wear, (the largest I ever saw,) to defend it from the water." This wear is composed of stones; and the excavations, Mr. Bell supposes, made on the southern and eastern sides for earth to cover the stones, left a certain depression, which Sir Walter Scott mistook for a moat. Dr. Bruce also questions the propriety of the poet's expression, "the moated mound of Risingham;" and to me it appeared equally inapplicable.

The walls of the station are built with large well-cut facing stones, of a foot and a half, to two feet in length, with a set-off at the base. Three or four layers are visible on the northern extremity of the eastern wall; but with this exception, the walls remain undenuded of their covering of mould and herbage, the growth of centuries. The use of facing stones of such magnitude, is an exception to the general construction of the walls of the stations on the line of the great Wall; and also to those of the south of England. The cause may be partly the abundance of stone in the immediate vicinity; and partly probably, from the original designers having contemplated the necessity of making this advanced post one of extra solidity and strength. Like other northern fortresses, the remains of Habitancum, show a sense of weakness in the defenders

* *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. III. p. 156.

at some subsequent period in its history: the wide span of the entrances is found to have been contracted and diminished from about eleven feet to three or four.*

The inscriptions found at Risingham, are among the most interesting and important. One of the earliest discovered, in the bed of the Rede, and first published by Camden, gives the name of a topical divinity, together with the name of the station itself; which, as before observed, does not occur either in the Itinerary of Antoninus, or in the Notitia; neither is it mentioned by Ptolemy.

MOGONT CAD
ET · N · DN AVG
M · G · SECVNDINVS
BF · COS · HABITA
NCI PRIMA STA
PRO SE ET SVIS POS.

(Deo) Mogonti Cadenorum et Numini Domini nostri Augusti Marcus Gaius Secundinus beneficiarius consulis Habitanci prima statione pro se et suis posuit.

The deity of the first line of this inscription is unknown to classical mythology. Camden and Horsley interpret the name in connection with the second word, as "Mogon of the Gadeni." The Gadeni are placed by Ptolemy, north of the Ottadeni; so that the interpretation is warranted: Mogon, however, remains unexplained. There are but few of these divinities, which may not be referred to localities, which seem to afford very generally the key to the etymology of their names. In a preceding part of this volume, we have seen the god Gisacus, made comprehensible by a place called Gisay. The goddess Verbeia, of one of the Yorkshire inscriptions, it would have been impossible to have explained, had not the proxi-

* See fig. 1, pl. 11, vol. iv., of the *Archæologia Æliana*.

mity of the river Warfe or Warve, (*Verveia*) suggested the origin of the word. By like argument, I should refer the Mogon of Risingham, or whatever may have been the complete form of the word, to Mogontiacum on the Rhine, the modern Mayence. And in support of this conjecture, other inscriptions found at Risingham, prove that a cohort of the Vangiones, a people of Belgic Gaul, was for a considerable period quartered at Habitancum. Mogontiacum if not actually within the territory of the Vangiones, bordered upon it; and it would have been only in keeping with a very usual pagan practice, for the Vangiones to have transferred the worship of a god of their native country to Britain, and to have associated him with the supposed tutelar divinity of a people near whom they were located. Camden says there was a tradition in his time among the inhabitants of the village, that the Roman fortress was long defended by the god Magon against a certain Soldan or pagan prince; the name had probably been taken from some monument dug up in the castrum.

The next most important part of this inscription is the word Habitancum, by which alone, as before observed, the name of the castrum is disclosed; and the *prima sta* (*statione*,) which further informs us that at the dedication of the altar, Habitancum was the first or most northerly station. This is an emendated reading by Ward on Camden's *primas tam*, which seems strained, and, as Horsley remarks, scarcely Latin.

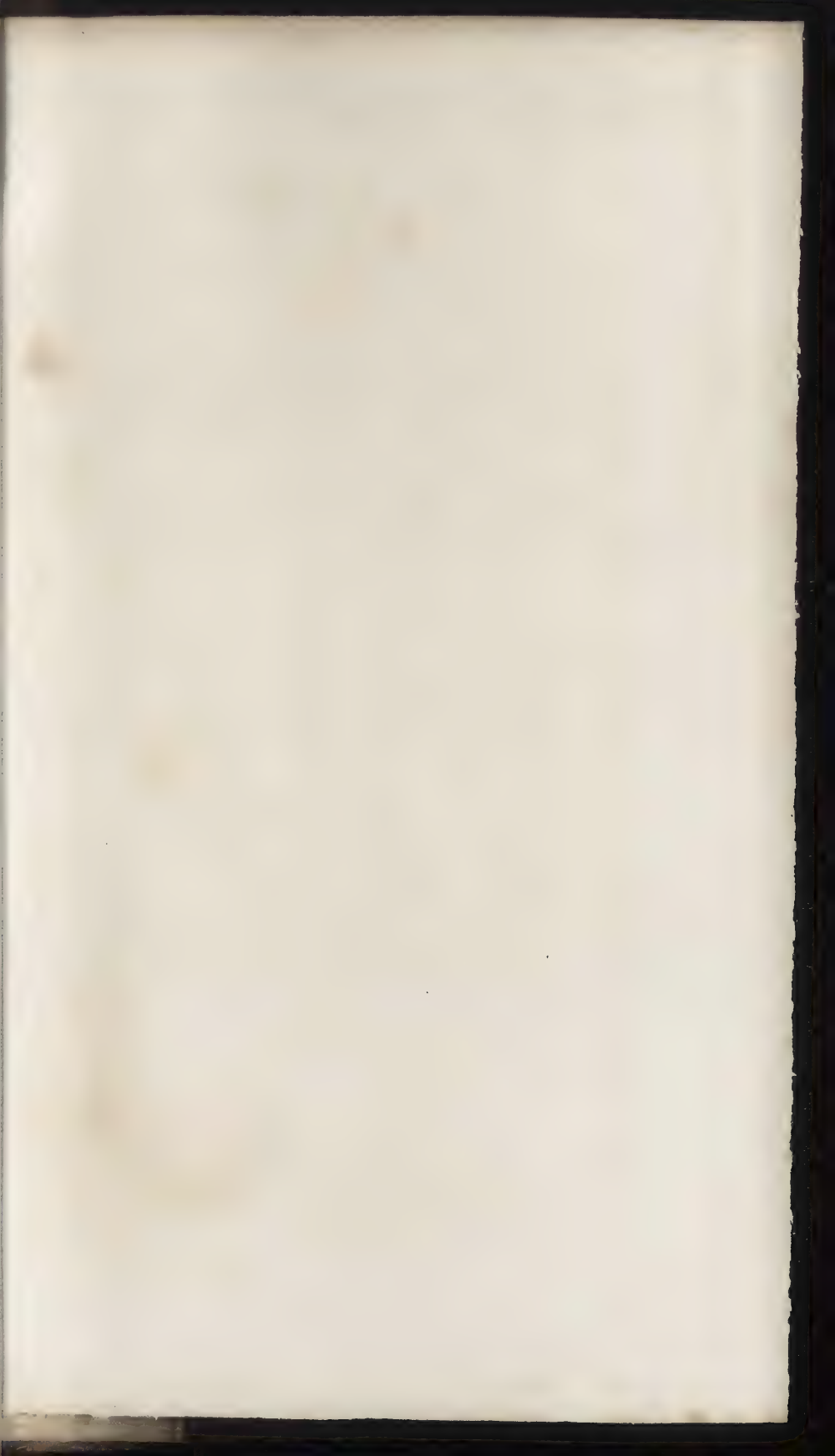
Among many other inscriptions found at Risingham are dedications to Hercules, to Dolichenus, to Fortuna and Fortuna Redux, and to the goddess Tertiana, a divinity in whose hands, I suppose, were the issues of the tertian ague. There is also one to the deities who presided over the agriculture of the district:—*Dis cultoribus hujus loci*. Two others refer to dilapidations which had been repaired. The better preserved and

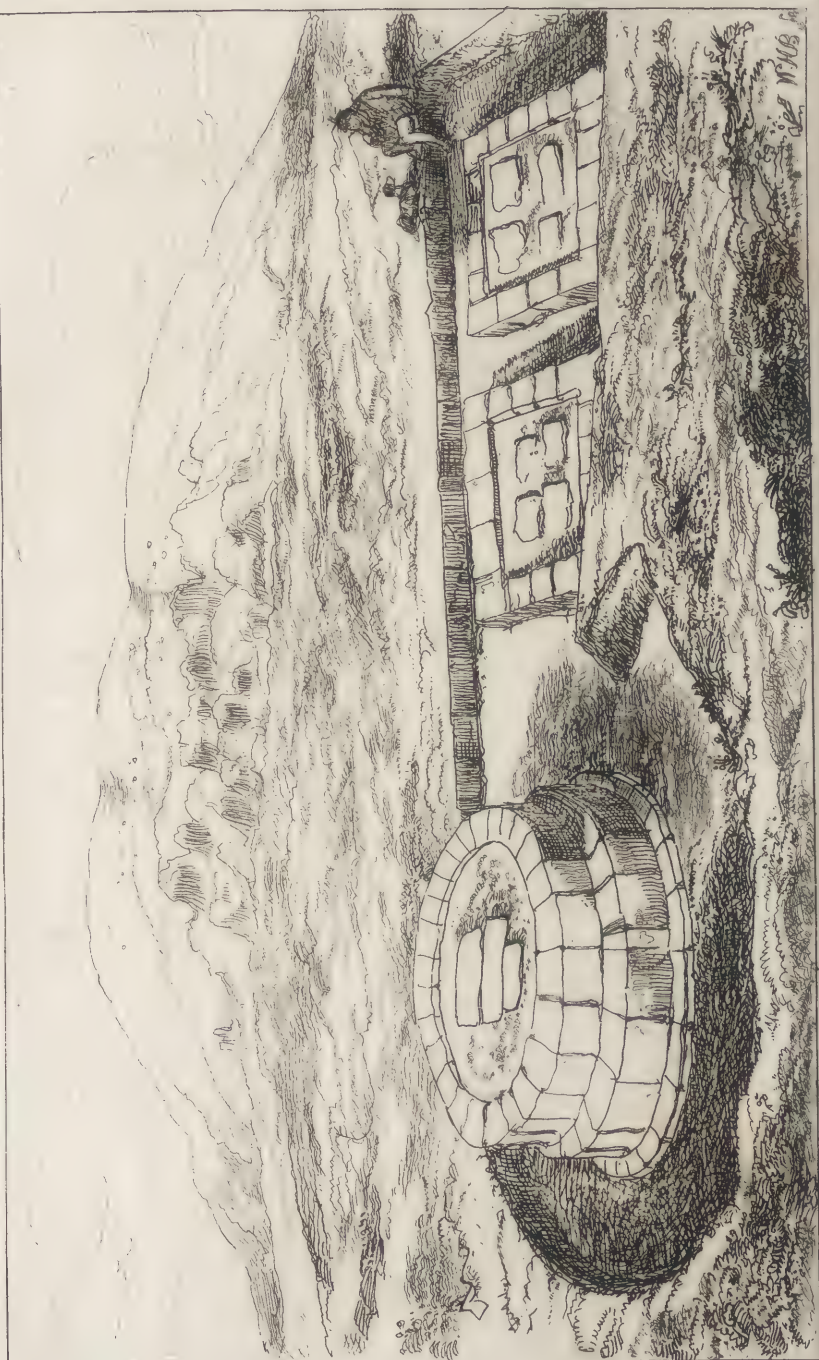
more important of these, on an ornamented slab, six feet in length, was found, a few years since, at the western entrance, over which it had doubtless occupied a place. It was erected in the time of Severus, by the first cohort of the Vangiones, on the occasion of a restoration of the gate and wall of the station.* From the fact of the substantial masonry of Habitancum having required reparation at the period mentioned in this inscription, it is clear that it was built a considerable time antecedent. The interval between the reign of Severus and that of Hadrian, the latter of which was the epoch of the erection of so many of the fortifications of the north, seems too brief to account for the decay of such a work, presuming it to have been one of the castra built by order of Hadrian; neither is the fact that the Vangiones were in Britain in the days of that emperor, of weight in determining the question. A more remote period seems demanded to explain the use, in the time of Severus, of the expressions: "*vetustate conlapsum* and *vetustate dilapsis*;" and we naturally revert to the lengthened and successful campaigns of the illustrious Agricola, in the reign of Domitian, to account for the original erection of Habitancum; and consider it with the Rev. John Hodgson,† and Mr. Thomas Hodgson, to be one of the *castella* or *præsidia*, erected by that general, to secure his conquests. It is remarkable that the earlier transactions of the Romans in Britain are but sparingly illustrated by inscriptions; and a corresponding paucity attends the close of their tenure of the province: on a future occasion, I may offer some suggestions in explanation of this somewhat puzzling fact.

* An engraving of this slab illustrates a paper by Mr. Thomas Hodgson, in the *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. iv.; there is also an engraving of it, in Dr. Bruce's "Roman Wall," Second edit. p. 287.

† The Roman Wall and South Tindale, p. 254.

‡ *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. iv., p. 30.





High Rochester, the modern name of Bremenium, is about eight miles north of Risingham. On approaching the station, at about half-a-mile distant, a little to the east, and bordering on the ancient road, are the bases of three sepulchral monuments, shewn in plate xxx. In their original state they must have been of a considerable elevation, and probably, besides containing inscriptions, were decorated with sculpture. The upper portions, however, had been completely removed, apparently a long time since; the remaining stones are well cut, and the masonry is remarkably fresh; upon one of the lower stones of the circular base is carved the head of an animal resembling that of a fox. These tombs must have belonged to persons of some consequence in the more flourishing days of Bremenium. Dr. Bruce informs us that in clearing out the interior of the largest, a jar of unburnt clay was found; but without bones, although the soil, to the depth of more than a foot, had been acted upon by fire; within the area was a coin of Alexander Severus.

The castrum resembles that of Risingham, in form, dimension and mode of construction; and it equally differs from most of the Wall stations. The facing stones, like those of Habitancum, are large, and the walls are equally thick, if not more so. In one place, Dr. Bruce observes, the wall measures seventeen feet in thickness: it is not improbable that this measurement may include the masonry of a tower annexed to the wall. The position of the station is well chosen on a rather elevated site, the approaches to which, would be disadvantageous to an enemy. The Watling street skirts it on the eastern side. The interior of the station was, until very recently, entirely covered with cottages, out-houses, and gardens; and accumulated earth almost concealed the walls and every architectural feature. About two years ago, the Duke of Northumberland instituted researches, which led to a

better comprehension of the arrangements within the walls, and to other discoveries which I shall describe, after having pointed out some of the more remarkable of the inscriptions found in past times. These are:—

1. *Deo Invicto Soli Socio sacrum pro salute et incolunitate Imperatoris Caesaris Marci Aurelii Antonini Pii Felicis Augusti L. Caecilius Optatus Tribunus Cohortis Primæ Vardulorum cum Consecraneis votum decreto publico a solo exstructum dedicavit.*

Horsley assigns this inscription to the reign of Caracalla; but to me it appears more applicable to that of Elagabalus, from the style of Pius Felix, and also from the peculiar formula of the beginning of the inscription to the end of the fourth word. The Varduli, a people of Hispania Citerior, are mentioned in a rescript as being in Britain in the time of Trajan; and they also occur in other inscriptions. The expression *cum consecraneis* is unusual. Its meaning is fully apparent from a passage in Julius Capitolinus, in which that writer speaking of Maximus addressing the troops, says, “statim cohortatus est milites hoc genere concionis: *Sacрати commilitones, imo etiam mei consecranei, et quorum mecum plerique vere militatis,*” etc. The object of the inscription was to record the dedication of a temple or *sacellum* to the Sun, for the health and safety of Elagabalus.

2. *Silvano Pantheo pro salute Rufini Tribuni et Lucilla ejus Eutyclus libertus consulis votum solvit libens merito.*—Horsley, xcvi.

This dedicatory inscription, set up by a freed man named Eutyclus, for the health of the tribune Rufinus and his wife Lucilla, is remarkable for the union of the words Silvanus and Pantheus, if we may not suppose *et* to have been accidentally omitted. Pantheus, in some inscriptions, is addressed as a particular god: in Gruter, we have *Herculi Mercurio et Silvano sacrum et Divo Pantheo.*

3. *Vexillatio Legionis xx vv fecit.*

This tablet, now at Campville, near Harbottle, proves that a *Vexillatio* or detachment of the twentieth legion, erected some building at Bremenium. On one side of the



inscription is Hercules, of whom altars have been found here, and at Risingham; and, either Mars, or a personification of the martial spirit of the Romans; or, possibly of the castrum itself on the other; below, is a boar, the symbol of the twentieth legion.

4. The inscription on the altar shewn in the annexed cut, indicates that an equestrian cohort of the Varduli, a powerful nation of the nearer Spain, and having the privileges of Roman citizens, was located at Bremenium. Their tribune, T. Lici-



nius Valerianus, set up the altar to the Genius and

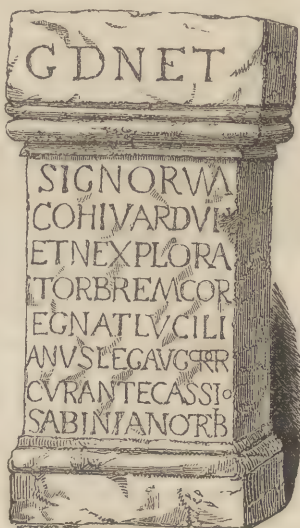
Standards of the cohort, each standard being believed to be under the protection of its own tutelary divinity. Another record of this cohort will be mentioned presently.

5. *Deae Romæ Sacrum Duplares numeri Exploratorum Bremenii aram instituerunt numini ejus C. Caepione Charitino tribuno votum solverunt libentes merito.*—Horsley, No. xcv.

This altar was erected by the *Duplares* of a body of *Exploratores*, under a tribune, (Cæpio Charitinus,) stationed at Bremenium. The inscription is of unusual importance in confirming Ptolemy and the Itinerary of Antoninus, in the position of this station. A recently discovered inscription (see annexed cut,) shews that the *Exploratores* were on some occasion, apparently in the reign of the third Gordian, associated at Bremenium with the Varduli.

6. *Genio Domini Nostri et Signorum Cohortis primæ Vardulorum et Numeri Exploratorum Bremenii Cornelius Egnatius Lucilianus Legatus Augustalis Proprætor Curante Cassio Sabiniano Tribuno.*

This new discovery, by reference to an inscription found at Lanchester, (Horsley, Durham, No. xi,) establishes almost to certainty, the period when these troops were associated at Bremenium. It appears by the Lanchester stone, that under the same Proprætor, Egnatius Lucilianus, a public bath and a basilica were erected and dedicated to the emperor Gordianus Pius: and we may therefore consider that this altar was set up in the reign of that emperor.



The Varduli appear to have distinguished themselves in Britain, under Severus; for in an inscription given by Hodgson, in his account of Rochester, in addition to *Fida*, the cohort is styled *Antoniniana*. They were also at Lanchester, as we learn from an inscription found there, (Horsley; Durham, No. xxvi.) In this, as on the Rochester monuments, they are styled Roman citizens, and described as cavalry. In each of these three instances where this cohort is thus designated, the numerical contraction for a thousand is added. It may however be questioned, if the mark as thus applied, denotes this equestrian cohort to have been a thousand strong. The Varduli are not included in the account of the Roman forces in Britain in the *Notitia*; neither is *Bremenium* in the list of fortified places mentioned in that work.

The recent excavations at High Rochester have led to further interesting discoveries, which are detailed in the Appendix to the second edition of Dr. Bruce's "Roman Wall." The inscription on a slab, an engraving of which is here introduced, may be read in full as follows :



*Imperatorī Caesarī Tito Aelio Hadriano Antonino Augusto
 Pio Patri Patriæ sub Quinto Lollio Urbico Legato August-
 tali Pro Pratore Cohors Prima Lingunum Equitum fecit.*

As Dr. Bruce observes, "this stone is exceedingly interesting, as it proves that while the generals of Antoninus Pius were pushing their conquests forward into Scotland, they did not neglect the barrier of the Lower Isthmus, and its associated camps." Lollius Urbicus, we learn from Capitolinus, conducted the war in Britain in the reign of Antoninus Pius, and threw up the great earthen fortification now commonly known as the Antonine Wall: "Per legatos suos plurima bella gessit. Nam et Britannos per Lollium Urbicum legatum vicit, alio muro cespititio submotis barbaris ducto." The first cohort of the Lingones, as appears by the rescript found at Sydenham, was in Britain in the time of Trajan. The second cohort of the same auxiliaries is mentioned in the rescript of Hadrian, found in Yorkshire.

In another inscription the first cohort of the Varduli under their tribune, Aurelius Quintus, are recorded to have restored the public baths, if we may understand the word *ballis* as *balneis*. The date there is some doubt



about, for the name of the emperor is erased; but Dr. Bruce observes, that the character of the letters and the ligatures resemble those of a dedication to Elagabalus found at Chesters; and, moreover, had it been the name of Geta, that of Caracalla would probably have been preserved. The inscription gives the name of a legate, C. Claudius Apellinius, or Apollinius? which is new to us. The stone, unfortunately, is much mutilated.

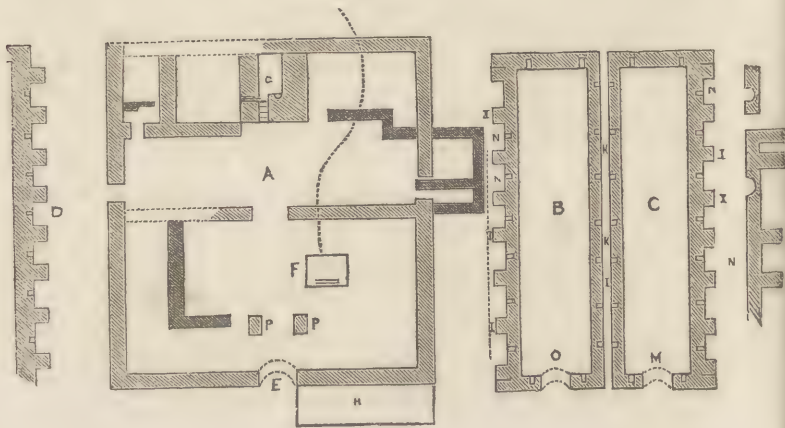
The excavations as far as they have hitherto proceeded, have disclosed much that is interesting; and we may look forward with confidence that the resumption of the works will be attended with equal success, and will render what has been found, more fully intelligible. I shall here make free to give Dr. Bruce's account as published in the Appendix to the second edition of "The Roman Wall."

"On coming within the precincts of the station, the spectator is struck with the mass of buildings which it contains. No space is unoccupied; the whole area is covered with habitations, some of them of small size. A closer scrutiny will shew that the buildings are not all of the same character or age. Some of them, by the regularity and excellence of their masonry, encourage the idea that they form part of the original plan, and were erected when the station was first formed; others, of ruder structure, have evidently been built when the power of Rome was on the wane, to replace those which had yielded to the advances of time and the chances of war; others, of a still more debased character, seemingly owe their origin to the moss-trooping era. Two circumstances prove incontestably that the buildings are of different ages. Wherever the ground has been deeply cut into, layers of wood-ashes have been found. In several places two, and in some three, of such layers have been met with. The greatest amount of this species of deposit is generally in the centre of a building, which is just where the largest portion of a falling roof would be deposited. Probably on two or three occasions, the station has been the subject of successful attack, and its domiciles enveloped in flames. The garrison, after succeeding in repelling the foe, have hastily repaired their injured dwellings without removing the previous ruins. The correctness of this conjecture is established by another circumstance. Two distinct layers of flagging, both of them much worn, and with a mass of

rubbish between them, have been found in some of the dwellings and streets. This is well seen in one part of the *via principalis*, where the debris has been accumulated between the older and newer pavement, to the depth of seventeen inches. Both the upper and under pavement must have been laid in Roman times, for we cannot suppose that the freebooters of the medieval period would occupy the whole of the camp, or submit to the labour of keeping its passages in repair. The buildings of latest date, besides being very carelessly constructed, are not erected in conformity with the original plan of the station.

“That portion of the station which is to the north of the *via principalis*, (see the accompanying ground-plan,)

SOUTH.



has not yet been examined. The ‘principal street’ itself stretching from the eastern gate to the western, has been laid bare, and the pavements of the earlier and later period, both of them much worn, exposed; the street is twenty feet wide. Another street to the south of this one, but parallel to it, has been met with, which runs in

the direction of those points of the rampart where the second lateral gateways are supposed to be; it is eight feet wide. Precisely in the centre of the camp is a square plot of building (A, in the preceding plan,) which subsequent investigation may prove to be the *prætorium*. The portal (E) leading into it from the *via principalis* has been crowned by an arch; many of the wedge-shaped stones which composed it were found upon the ground. Advancing a few feet inwards, we meet with what appears to be a second portal, the basement course of two strong pillars of masonry (P.P.) remaining in position; these two may have been spanned by an arch; or they may have been surmounted by statues of Victory. The latter supposition is suggested by the discovery of a nearly complete figure of the favourite goddess of the Romans, and a small fragment of a second, within the eastern gateway of BORCOVICVS. In the chamber which is entered after passing these pediments, the most striking object is an underground tank (F) about eight feet square, and six feet deep. The masonry of its walls bears the character of the second, rather than of the first period. Two narrow apertures on its south side near the top seem intended for the admission of water, and a shallow trough and gutter on the edge of one of the opposite corners, have apparently been intended to carry off the superfluous liquid. There is now lying at the bottom of it the stone lintel of a door-way, upwards of six feet long; before being precipitated into the tank, it would seem to have long lain upon the ground of the station, for it is much worn, as if by the sharpening of knives upon it. Proceeding in a straight line onwards, and at the southern extremity of this range of buildings, another underground receptacle (G) is seen. It is nearly of the same size as the former, but its masonry is evidently of the earliest period. The wood cut represents it as it appears to one standing on its southern edge. Three of its sides consist of strong

masonry; the fourth has been formed by three flags of large dimensions, backed up with clay; two of the flags



remain in their position; but the third (the middle one) has been laid prostrate by the pressure from behind. A flight of steps leads to the bottom of the vault, and the entrance is closed by a stone slab moving in a groove upon two pairs of small iron wheels. A slit in the neighbouring wall allows of this door being pushed back into it. In many of our modern railway stations we see doors of similar construction. There is an opening at the bottom, in one corner of the building, having much the appearance of a conduit; it is arched by a single stone, roughly marked with diamond tooling. The course of this channel has not been examined. The whole vault has evidently been provided with a covering. In its western wall is a projecting ledge, which is shown in the wood cut; on this one or two courses of stones have probably rested, stretching inwards. The top would by this means be so con-

tracted that it might be covered over by long flat stones; one suitable for the purpose, though broken in two, lies on the spot.

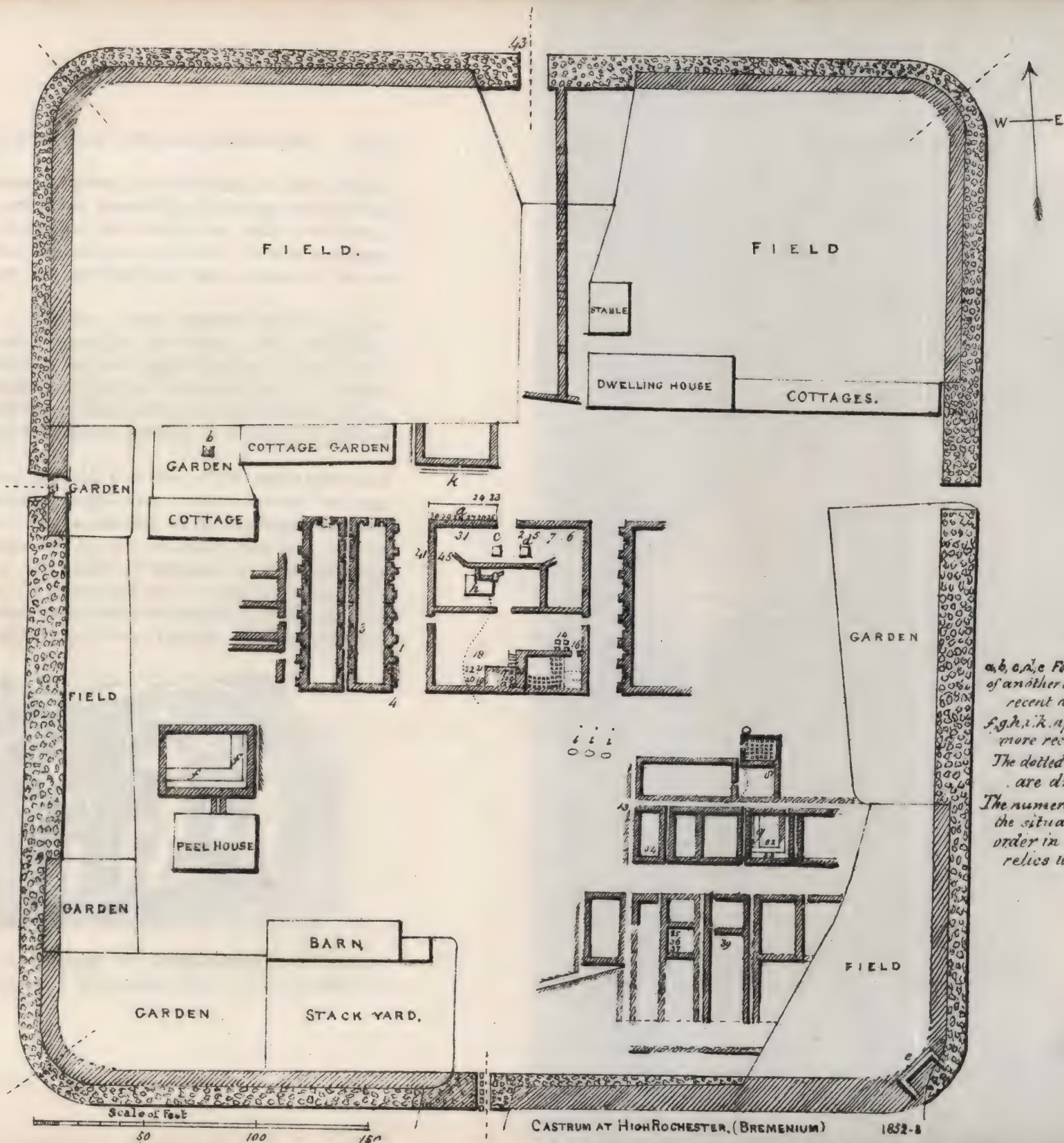
"It is difficult to resist the impression that this vault has been a receptacle for water, to whatever purpose the water may have been applied. It is immediately opposite the southern gateway, in the threshold of which is a channel by which water was introduced into the station; two of the upright slabs, which have formed the southern side of the vault, have been cut away at the top, so as to allow of the admission of a projecting spout between them; clay, to the depth of six feet, has been puddled in at the back of these flags; the wall forming the eastern side of the vault is five feet four inches thick, and has in its centre a mass of fine clay ten inches thick; the western wall is six feet thick, but whether it also was rendered water-tight by an interior wall of clay does not yet appear; the arched passage would be suitable for allowing the water to run off when required, but by what means it was closed has not been ascertained. In the bottom of this vault, lying in a position which leads to the belief that it had been carelessly thrown in, was an altar inscribed to the Genius of the Emperor and the standards." (p. 166.)

"Returning to the *via principalis*, another vault (H) will be observed encroaching on the line of the street, but parallel to the central plot of building. It is thirty feet long, eight feet broad, and about six feet deep. Its masonry is peculiar, but good. At the bottom of it were discovered a sculptured stone, representing three nymphs at their ablutions; and a slab, inscribed to Antoninus Pius. (page 167). What can have been the object of so many pit-like chambers? We cannot conceive that in so cold and exposed a situation as BREMENIUM, the Varduli, a people from sunny Spain, would consider a cold plunge-bath a luxury, but the very reverse. As yet no well has been found within the station; may not these tanks have been intended to collect and preserve stores of water?"

"On the western side of the central block of buildings is a double range of barracks (B, c); each apartment is sixty feet long and fifteen broad. The masonry is exceedingly good and evidently belongs to the first period. In the centre of the range between the apartments a deep passage runs (κ), flagged at the bottom, and apparently communicating with flues (N) beneath the rooms. This passage shews five courses of masonry *in situ*. The outer walls of these buildings have erections resembling buttresses placed against them (11), and the same number, eight, is appended to each. It is probable, however, that they were not intended to strengthen the walls, but were connected with the heating of the apartments, for a flue goes under the floor from the centre of each bay. The floors of the rooms consist of a double set of flagstones with an intervening layer of clay between them. The floors are not supported upon pillars as is usually the case in hypocausts, but upon dwarf walls; by this means the heated air would be carried along the passages with some of the precision which we see manifested in the galleries of a coal mine. In one of the bays formed by the projecting buttresses of this building the cranium and several of the other bones of a man were found. The remains of an archway (M) leading into one of the dwellings (c) were discovered; it is probable that the other was similarly provided."

"There are indications that a range of houses (D) of the same character as that which has now been described, stood upon the eastern side of the central square." See the ground plan.

"Most of the other buildings which have as yet been excavated, belong to periods subsequent to the first erection of the station. Many of the apartments of these have been furnished with hypocausts; the pillars in one of them are very numerous, and have been very strongly acted upon by fires. More than one of the houses,



a, b, c, d, e Foundations
of another or more
recent date.
f, g, h, i, k. apparently
more recent still
The dotted lines
are drains.
The numerals denote
the situation and
order in which
relics were found.

Back of
Foldout
Not Imaged

which apparently belong to the Saxon or to the moss-trooping period, are remarkable for having on some of their sides double, and even triple walls; each being quite distinct in itself, and separated from its neighbour by a space varying from an inch or two, to two or three feet.

"It is evident that a very extensive system of drainage has been adopted in the station; the examination of it, however, has not proceeded far, and will be a work of some difficulty, in consequence of the changes which have taken place in the camp at different periods. Two water courses are marked in the plan by dotted lines."

It is most probable that some of the vaults mentioned in the preceding pages, were neither more nor less than baths, such as are referred to in the inscription, and further indicated by the bas-relief discovered in the largest (H). This piece of sculpture is about three feet in length. It represents, in a mode of treatment not of the purest taste, and in workmanship of inferior skill, the Nymphs of the district bathing. The sculptor who



attempted to personify the divine sources of the springs and fountains of Bremenium, has only succeeded in

making three very ordinary mortals washing themselves; in the wood-cut they are somewhat refined, and divested of the severity of aspect and disproportion given them by the sculptor.

Representations, such as this, are very rare; although numerous inscriptions to the Nymphs are extant. In some of these, they are associated with the superior divinities; in others, they are addressed simply, "Nymphis;" sometimes they are named of the locality; or "Nymphis Loci;" and Gruter gives an inscription commencing, "Nymphis quæ sub colle sunt;" in another, "Nymphis Lymphisque Aug. dulcissimis," they are invoked conjointly with the waters or streams. On an altar found near Chester, they are combined with the Fountains, "Nymphis et Fontibus;" and, as on the sculpture of Bremenium, they were usually a triad.

The minor objects discovered during the excavations, my brief stay did not permit me to inspect. The coins were not numerous; and, as I understand, not of the latest period, a question which future researches may probably determine; for, as we have seen, the station seems to have been abandoned by the Romans previous to the reign of Arcadius and Honorius. The soles of sandals; a fragment of a tile bearing the stamp of the sixth legion; a bronze sword or dagger handle in the form of an eagle's head and neck; a large finger ring in jet; some implements in iron; pottery, and two *phalli* in burnt clay, are among the articles collected. Of higher interest, is a bronze lettered ornament, shown of the actual size in the cut on the following page. The letters appear to read COH · OPTIMO · MAXIM · B · which with the eagle, the well-known attribute of Jupiter and the general badge of the Roman soldiery, leave but little room for doubting the relic to have been an appendage to one of the standards of the cohort of the Varduli, consecrated to the best and greatest of the gods; and,

to be literally complete, the artificer might have intended the 'B' to indicate BREMENIUM.



At a subsequent *réunion* at Chesters we re-examined Mr. John Clayton's valuable local collection; and had the satisfaction of decyphering an inscription which contributes additional information on the military occupation of the stations on the line of the wall. The only legible parts are as follows:

. IE
 . COHIAQVIT
 . . FECIT . .

 IONEPOTE

Enough remains to certify that some memorial was erected by the first cohort of the Aquitani; and from the last line it may be safely considered as being under the

propraetor Pletorius or Platorius Nepos, in the reign of Hadrian, by which emperor he was held in high esteem, as Capitolinus informs us. The name of Platorius Nepos occurs on other of the Wall monuments; but this is the only record of the Aquitani discovered in the north. It is very important as confirming the rescript found at Stainington in Yorkshire, which includes among other cohorts and *alæ* the first cohort of the Aquitani; and moreover, in the rescript, these troops are said to be under Platorius Nepos. The same cohort is mentioned on the altar at Haddon Hall in Derbyshire, published by Camden, and afterwards by Horsley; but not fully read by either. This altar is dedicated to Mars Braciaca (?) (*Deo Marti Braciacæ*): Horsley supposes this surname to be derived from the place. That it is derived from a locality there is every reason to believe; but we must consider it foreign rather than British; and not improbably derived from *Gallia Braccata*.

THE FAUSSETT COLLECTION

OF

ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

The unusual importance of this collection ; the comparative obscurity in which it had been shrouded for so many years ; the sudden notoriety it has acquired in being rejected by the Trustees of the British Museum ; and the approaching publication of the manuscripts of the Rev. Bryan Faussett, under the auspices of Mr. Joseph Mayer ; demand some brief notice in these pages ; especially as the history of the collection and its ultimate fate are but little known ; and, moreover, because in its present state it may be looked upon as one of the chief *discoveries* of the day. Being unpublished it is invested with all the attractions of a new discovery ; though, in point of fact, it is upwards of three quarters of a century old.

The manuscripts commence with an account of some antiquities dug up on Tremworth down, in the parish of Crundale, in the years of 1757 and 1759. The site lies west* from Crundale church, near where the road comes out of Warren Wood. The remains discovered there were Roman. Gilton, in the parish of Ash, near Sandwich, was the scene of Mr. Faussett's next explorations, in 1760, 1762, and 1763. This locality is well known from the works of Douglas and Boys ; and latterly from acquisitions made by Mr. Rolfe. The beautiful bronze-gilt *acus*

* It appears by Harris's " Kent " that remains have also been found on the eastern hill.

figured in pl. xxvii, vol. II, "Col. Ant.," came from this rich cemetery. In the years 1767, 1771, 1772 and 1773 the barrows on Kingston down, near Canterbury, were explored; and one of them furnished a superb circular gold brooch weighing upwards of six ounces exquisitely ornamented and set with garnets. In 1772 and 1773 some barrows at Sibertswold (or Shepherdswell) down, near Sandwich, were excavated. In the year 1773 Adisham down, in the parish of Beakesbourne, near Canterbury, was also the scene of Mr. Faussett's researches; and in this year, moreover, he opened on Chartham Down, some barrows which belonged to a group partly examined, in 1730, by Mr. Charles Fagg of Mystole. An account of Mr. Fagg's discoveries is embodied in these manuscripts.

That the successful result of the excavation of many hundred tumuli should have been permitted to rest unpublished and unprinted is remarkable; especially while antiquarian researches have acquired so much popularity. During the Canterbury Congress of the Archæological Association, under the presidency of Lord Albert Conyng-ham, (now Lord Londesborough), the late Dr. Faussett, at my request, kindly permitted the Association and its friends access to this hitherto closed and almost forgotten collection. The agreeable excursion made on that occasion to Heppington, will long be remembered by those who partook of the rich antiquarian treat it afforded. The feeling it excited at the time, may be inferred from the following extract from the "Report of the Transactions" of the Congress: * — "C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., in moving the vote of thanks to the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, D.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity, Oxford, for his great courtesy and kindness, in receiving the Members of the British Archæological Association to inspect his most interesting collection of Antiquities, said, that the visit to

* Edited by A. J. Dunkin, London and Canterbury, 1845;—p. 362.

Heppington had been one of the most important and interesting achievements of the meeting. By the kindness and liberality of Dr. Faussett, they had been permitted free access to a museum of local Antiquities, which, he considered, was unrivalled in the value of the objects themselves, as works of ancient art of a particular epoch; and in the admirable manner in which they were arranged, classified, and illustrated by the skill and judgment of the doctor's ancestor, the Rev. Bryan Faussett. Not only had Dr. Faussett, at considerable trouble and inconvenience, made arrangements to ensure to all who attended, an examination of these antiquities; but he also procured for their inspection, and arranged in his museum, the collection of Sir John Fagg. And, furthermore, Dr. Faussett had intimated that if at any future time the Association should feel disposed to publish the manuscripts of his grandfather illustrative of the collection, every facility should be afforded towards effecting this object, which he (Mr. S.) considered most desirable."

In the history of this collection the above document is curious. From the sequel we may infer that the Association did not concur with the mover of the vote of thanks, in thinking it was desirable to publish the manuscripts; or else we must believe that the work was too vast and expensive for them to undertake. It does not appear that they ever made any application to Dr. Faussett to redeem his promise; in fact they never did apply; and in no instance, has it ever been shewn that this, or any other associated body, could undertake the publication of any work of magnitude, or carry out any expensive researches which had been suggested or proposed at the Congresses. The Society of Antiquaries of London, with their £7000 or £8000 in the three per cent Consols, and a vast annual subscription, did not turn their eyes towards the Heppington collection; but then they had made no pilgrimage and had not

committed themselves ; they did not profess intense zeal in antiquarian science, nor warm admiration of national antiquities ; and therefore have not so much to answer for as those who had gone so far and taken such pains to effect so little.

Domestic arrangements consequent on the death of Dr. Faussett required the disposal of the collection. Consulted on the subject by the Executors, I immediately advised that the antiquities and manuscripts should be valued and offered first of all to the Trustees of the British Museum. In consequence, the Executors, very considerably and commendably, gave the Trustees the power of acquiring this extraordinary collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, at a very moderate sum. That the Trustees might have a full chance of understanding the value of the treasures placed within their reach, the officers at the head of the department of Antiquities, made a personal examination of them ; and the six volumes of manuscripts were forwarded for their examination, and study, if necessary. This was in August, 1853. The Trustees declined the offer. The officers, backed by antiquarian societies, continued to importune them to purchase ; but still they refused. In this fruitless negotiation, six or seven months were consumed ; and during this long period the manuscripts were kept under the controul of the Trustees, who, although they could not appreciate them, exercised a prohibitory influence against their being consulted by the writer of these remarks, notwithstanding he applied under the authority and order of the Executors. At length, however, the Executors received a final refusal, and Mr. Mayer immediately became the purchaser.

It now becomes our duty to ask the reason of the rejection of so extraordinary a collection of purely National antiquities by the Board to whom they were offered. The officers of the British Museum at the head of the department of antiquities were unanimous

for its reception ; they were supported by the entire antiquarian judgment of the country ; the Trustees were again and again appealed to ; but in vain. The public voice had long been raised against the unaccountable absence of National Antiquities in the National Museum. Foreigners had long reproached us for the neglect with which we treated the valuable remains of ancient art illustrative of our own history, and the regard shewn to matters of minor importance. They asked, when they visited the British Museum, for the halls and chambers consecrated to British, to Romano-British, to Saxon, to Norman, and to English Antiquities ; and were astounded when told that such apartments existed not. In their own countries they had with pride conducted Englishmen over their Museums, and shewn them the monuments of their ancestors chronologically classified and arranged. Whether they came from Denmark, from Austria, from Prussia, from France, or from Italy, they felt that the chief business of the curators of a Museum of Antiquities, and especially of a National one, was to gather and preserve the antiquities of the locality. They could not understand why funds given by the country should be devoted wholly to remotely foreign remains ; why Egypt, Babylon, China, and the South Sea islands, should take precedence of and wholly supplant Britain, Rome, Germany, Denmark, and Gaul. Their patriotism and common sense were shocked at this repudiation ; and they asked if the people of England were so destitute of memorials of the races from whom they descended, that even their chief Museum could not afford examples ?

This reproach England had long suffered ; and justly. But the Public had been told to wait a little longer. It was said that new rooms were being built ; and that one, at least, would probably be allowed to represent the departed centuries in the monumental history of the

land. Enormous sums had in fact been spent ; and a palace had been erected ; but still no department of National Antiquities had been introduced. In this unsettled and contradictory position was the great Museum of the country, when the Faussett collection of Anglo-Saxon remains was offered to the Trustees. The sum, demanded was moderate ; the collection was wanted ; the Executors were considerate in giving the Nation the preference, and the chance of forming a grand nucleus for the deficient department ; or rather, the department itself. Everything was favourable for the purpose, and the collection was considered as good as purchased ; when, to the surprise of all, the Trustees would not buy it ! As before stated, it was repeatedly submitted to them ; and its importance was pointed out : but nothing would do ; month after month passed away ; and, at last, the Executors withdrew the manuscripts, which, with the entire collection were directly ceded to Mr. Joseph Mayer. It should be understood that other purchasers could have been found, amongst whom were Lord Londesborough and Mr. Bateman. But it will be seen, had there not been persons at hand who could appreciate and afford to purchase, the results of the Rev. Bryan Faussett's researches would, under the auctioneer's hammer, have been scattered among the cabinets of amateurs and ultimately lost.

Although the British Museum is entirely supported by the public money, and although the board of Trustees is appointed by Parliament, this governing body has acquired an almost irresponsible power. Sheltered under the cloak of concealment from the public eye, it defies public opinion with the most perfect ease and tranquillity. In the case in question no reason is assigned why the purchase was not made ; no names are permitted to be known that we may see who are the individuals whose verdict was against the Faussett

collection. But we may scrutinize the entire body and see what are the peculiar acquirements which qualify the members for the important post they hold. The list, which is given below, will, of itself, immediately explain, why our National Antiquities are not understood, or valued, by the Trustees of the British Museum.

Trustees of the British Museum, in number 47, viz:— 23 by virtue of their offices; 9 Family Trustees for the Sloane, Cotton and other Families; and 15 elected Trustees.

OFFICIAL.

Archbishop of Canterbury	Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas
Speaker of the House of Commons	Attorney General
President of the Council	Solicitor General
First Lord of the Treasurer	President of the Royal Society, (Lord Rosse)
Lord Privy Seal	President of the Society of Antiquaries, (Viscount Mahon)
First Lord of the Admiralty	President of the Royal Academy
Lord Steward	President of the College of Physicians.
Lord Chamberlain	
Three Secretaries of State	
Bishop of London	
Chancellor of Exchequer	
Master of the Rolls	

FAMILY TRUSTEES.

Earl Cadogan	Charles Towneley, Esq.
Geo. B. Tyndale, Esq.	Earl of Elgin
Rev. Francis Annesley	Fred. W. Knight, Esq.
Earl Cawdor	Earl of Derby.
Lord Henry W. C. Bentinck	

ELECTED TRUSTEES.

Earl of Aberdeen	Rt. Honble. Thos. B. Macaulay
Duke of Rutland	Dr. Buckland
Marquis of Lansdowne	Rt. Honble. Hy. Goulburn
Sir R. J. Murchison	Sir David Dundas
Sir Robert H. Inglis	Sir Philip de M. G. Egerton
Henry Hallam, Esq.	Lord Seymour.
Wm. Richd. Hamilton, Esq.	Rev. H. H. Milman, D.D.
Duke of Sutherland	

It is no discredit to the prelates, noblemen, and gentlemen who figure in this list, that they have no taste or

feeling for the antiquities of their country; they are all more or less eminent in some way or other; are unquestionably honourable men, and possibly may be men of business; they can therefore afford to be ignorant of the archæology of England. It would not be disrespectful to assert that it is probable not three out of the forty-seven could discriminate between Anglo-Saxon and Chinese works of art. But then, the serious question arises as to whether the majority of the Trustees of the British Museum should not necessarily be acquainted with those peculiar classes of antiquities, which, it is universally admitted, should take precedence of Assyrian, Babylonish, and Egyptian remains, instead of being superseded by them. If, however, we survey the above long list, we fail to understand what are the qualifications which have induced the Government to appoint to a trust of so responsible a nature, persons not only not adapted to discharge its duties by education, by taste, or by scientific and antiquarian knowledge; but positively disqualified by the important state offices they hold, and by other engagements. How many of the twenty-three official Trustees know or care to know anything of the British Museum? How many of the elected ones are in any way competent to attend to and comprehend the business of the Institution? The constitution of the entire Board is a monstrous anomaly; and its existence in its present form is detrimental to the best interest of the Museum; for persons, who, by caprice, ignorance, or indolence, could refuse to grant the comparatively trifling sum required for the Faussett collection, are the very men who would on other occasions be lavishing the country's money on objects of very secondary consideration, and possibly in opposition to the advice of the officers of the museum, of whose judgment they seem to entertain a very humble opinion.

It would be curious, but at the same time painful, to

know which of the three or four, or five or six, of the thirty-seven, opposed the opinion and wishes of the gentlemen at the head of the department of antiquities in the case under consideration. Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Birch, Mr. Vaux, and Mr. Franks, are men well known to be capable of judging the value and interest of Saxon antiquities; but when has the public ever seen the names of four of the Trustees in any way connected with the study of this or of any other branches of our national antiquities? Are there even two in the whole body who are competent to give a sound and sensible opinion on them? And yet the zeal, the learning, and the judgment of these officers are, on every occasion, liable to be frustrated and set aside by a few individuals with no pretensions to the requisite capability, and with no other reasons to support their unwise fiat except that they are Trustees.

The case of the rejection of the Faussett collection is the latest, and perhaps one of the strongest evidences of the great mischief arising from the constitution of such a board. It is to be hoped that Parliament will see the necessity of reconstructing it upon a better and more rational basis; and considering how much the credit of the country and the funds given by the country, are involved in the question, the sooner a reformation is effected, the better. It is not necessary here to cite instances of the perfect incompetency of this Board; otherwise, there are numerous examples at hand. It was rumoured that one of the Trustees, who attended at the meetings (if such they could be called) which repudiated the Saxon antiquities, urged that they were not works of *high art*! As well might he have complained that our Saxon or Norman ancestors were not Greeks or Romans. High art is only a grade of art, in a scale in which every stage bears a relationship to the rest; and the highest is only high by comparison with lower degrees. But viewing antiquities only as works of high

art, is exhibiting a low sense of the object the historian has in view in studying them. What would become of the uncouth and monstrous forms which fill some of the halls of the British Museum, if their term of tenure were regulated by such a canon? The rude works of the Britons, in the total absence of a literature, become precious as memorials without reference to high artistic skill; the same may be said of the early Saxon remains; and a coin of the illustrious Alfred, though misshapen and unsightly, is quite as valuable to the numismatist as the most finished production of the mint of the licentious Charles II. Tested as works of high art nine tenths of the early and medieval antiquities of our country would be for ever excluded from the shelves of the British Museum.

This, may be the standard by which some few of the Trustees regulate their judgment as to what kinds of antiquities should be received into the national collection. But it could not have been used as a pretext for the rejection of the superb bronze statue found at Lillebonne, the history of which has been given in this volume; and we must seek the real cause of these unwise decisions in the general incompetency of the Board of Trustees, whether that incompetency may arise from ignorance, or apathy, or from physical inability to attend to their duties. It is in every point of view a national grievance, and as such the remedy must come from Parliament.

These remarks though called forth by the last great error of the Trustees, apply abstractedly from particular cases to the general anomalous condition of the Board and to its bad construction. While good taste, ability, and energy, direct the curators of continental institutions our country will continue to lose objects of antiquity which properly should never leave its shores. Individuals who can preserve them to us are not always at hand. Fortunately the Faussett collection is not lost to the country. In the hands of Mr. Joseph Mayer its integrity

will be preserved, and under his liberal and enlightened care it will be made accessible to the public ; but Liverpool instead of London will have the honour of possessing the first collection of Saxon antiquities in the kingdom. Moreover, it is Mr. Mayer's intention to print the entire manuscripts and illustrate them fully from the original objects. Had the Trustees purchased the collection it is not likely this important step would have been taken ; and the manuscripts would only have been accessible to a few under disadvantageous circumstances ; now, their contents will soon be at the firesides of antiquaries in every part of the globe.

It was the custom of Mr. Bryan Faussett to keep a minute account of his researches, which were registered at the time and on the spot. He proceeded with caution and circumspection, neglecting no observation that could in anyway help to authenticate and elucidate his discoveries. The excavations were conducted under his personal direction ; and while verified by all the details and facts he could collect, his narrative is not injured by preconceived or hastily formed theories : on the contrary, he went to his work in a truth-loving spirit, with a desire to record what he saw, that others might understand. His remarks are characterised by good sense ; and if occasionally his opinions are erroneous, it is chiefly because in his time the means of comparison were not so plentiful as they now are, and Saxon antiquities were then but little understood.

It may not be useless to give some notion of the feeling excited in Antiquarian circles by the incapacity of the Trustees. At a meeting of the Archæological Institute, held on December 2nd, 1853, The Hon. R. C. Neville in the Chair, the subject was discussed as follows :—

“ In regard to the Faussett Collection, of which mention had been made, Mr. Westmacott had the gratification to know that it had been recently offered to the Trustees of the British Museum, at a very

moderate price; and the addition of so valuable a mass of evidence bearing on a period hitherto of great obscurity, and of which the National Depository at present comprises scarcely any vestige, would prove a most important auxiliary to archæological inquiries. He was anxious to be informed whether the Faussett Collection had been secured for the benefit of the public."

"Mr. Westwood expressed his warm concurrence in the observations made by Mr. Westmacott regarding the Faussett Collection, and the earnest desire which he felt, in common with many English antiquaries, that it should be purchased to form part of the National Series, the commencement of which had been viewed by them with lively interest. It had been reported that proposals for its purchase for some Continental Museum had been received; and it would be a disgrace if so instructive a collection were thus lost to the National Depository. Mr. Westwood thought that the occasion was one in which the members of the Institute, would do well to represent to the Trustees of the British Museum, their strong sense of the importance of securing such collections for public information."

"It was stated that the Central Committee had addressed to the Trustees, since the last monthly meeting of the Institute, an appeal expressive of their feeling in regard to the high value of the Faussett Museum, especially as accompanied by a detailed record of every fact connected with the researches made by the distinguished antiquary, who had devoted his life to its formation, and had preserved a Journal of all the excavations, with drawings of the relics discovered, comprised in five volumes. The authentic evidence thus preserved, regarding the discovery of every object, gave an unusual value to this collection, which had also supplied a great portion of the materials used by Douglas in preparing his "Nenia." The Central Committee had strongly urged their hope that the occasion thus offered might not be lost; and they trusted that they should now find amongst the members of the Institute at large, not only a hearty approval of the step which they had felt bound to take in the emergency of the occasion, but concurrence and earnest endeavours for the attainment of so desirable an object. The Central Committee had received an intimation from the Trustees, in reply to their urgent appeal, that there were no funds available for making the purchase."

"Some further discussion took place, in the course of which Mr. Akerman stated that a requisition to the same purpose had been addressed by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, and that their President, the Viscount Mahon, had received assurance that in the event of the Faussett Collection being secured for the British Museum, Mr. Wylie, who had formed a very valuable assemblage of Saxon

relics, at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, had generously pledged himself to present the whole to the National Collection.”*

“The resolution was then proposed by Mr. Westmacott, R.A., seconded by Mr. Westwood, and carried unanimously, that the following expression of the strong feeling of the Society on this occasion should be conveyed to the Trustees of the British Museum:—

“This Meeting, having been informed of the steps taken by the Central Committee regarding the Faussett Collection, and cordially approving the same, desire to record their feeling of the great value of the Saxon antiquities lately in the possession of Dr. Faussett, as an addition to the series now forming at the British Museum. They entertain a hope that the Trustees will not suffer the occasion now offered for securing these Collections to be lost.”

“It was further resolved, “That the Members of the Society at large, be invited to signify their assent to this Resolution, by adding their names to the signatures of those who were present at the meeting.”

“The Resolution, having subsequently been signed by the Noble President of the Institute and a large number of members, was duly submitted to the consideration of the Trustees of the Museum.”

The Central Committee of the Institute have directed the publication of the following sensible and stringent remarks on the result of their efforts.

“It is well known to most of our readers that the Trustees of the British Museum have refused to purchase the Faussett Collections, rich in Roman and Saxon remains from the tumuli of Kent, and replete with valuable illustrations of an obscure period in English history. In vain have appeals been addressed by individuals and by societies, anxious to mark their appreciation of the importance of these collections to supply a link in the chain of evidence wholly deficient in that great depository. The acquisition would have gone far towards removing the disgrace that England alone amongst European states possesses no series of National Antiquities in any public Institution; and it is highly improbable that a collection of equal value or extent should at any future time be obtained. A perverse indifference however has been evinced towards the interests of science and the requirements of those, who desire enlarged means of instruction in regard to the ancient conditions of the inhabitants of their own

* The important character and extent of the collection in Mr. Wylie's possession, is well known to antiquaries by his interesting account of the discoveries, entitled, “The Fairford Graves,” Oxford: J. H. Parker, 1852.

country, still to be sought in vain at the British Museum. In the administrative body of that Institution, the arbitrary narrow-minded spirit of the *infesta noverca* has been shown towards archæological science in England, which looked for kindly encouragement.”*

These remarks are the more worthy of attention when we see them endorsed by names such as those of Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Hon. R. C. Neville, Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, (one of the Trustees!) E. Blore, Esq., W. H. Blaauw, Esq., the Rev. J. L. Petit., Albert Way, Esq., James Yates, Esq., etc.

The public press pronounces unanimously in the same spirit. The editor of the *Art Journal* observes :—

“Such men as Mr. Mayer become public benefactors, and present valuable examples of affluence acquired by industry, directed to the noble end of promoting science and popularising intellectual pursuits. One such person does more real good than the entire body of British Museum Trustees. We have little hope for the future good fortunes of the “National Antiquity” department there, or for the energy of officers crippled by such means; and still less faith in the judgment of those whose fiat is law in Great Russell Street. Unfortunately, many of our public institutions are ruled by men of rank, and not by men of that peculiar knowledge which must be necessary to qualify such place-holders, if he would not be rather a hindrance than a help to science. This has proved to be the grand error of our National Gallery, and its faulty tendency exerts itself in our Museum also; but it is an error which must by its obvious absurdity carry its own correction with it; and a wiser state of things must testify that the enlightenment without has forced a ray or two into the densest council-chambers. Our public institutions should at least be on a par with the general scientific progress of the nation.”†

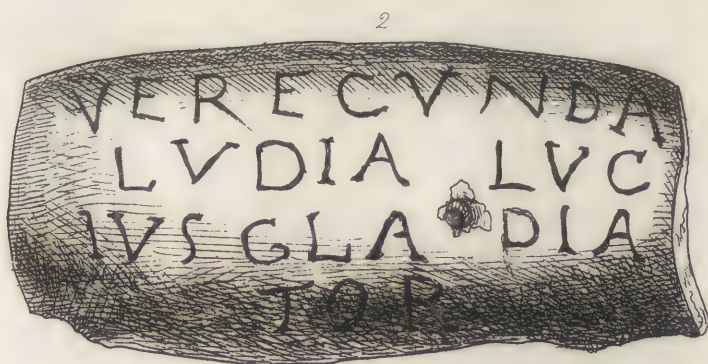
* “*The Archæological Journal*, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. March, 1854.”

† “*Art Journal*,” April 9th, 1854.





FRANCE.



LEICESTER.

GE NI O T U R N A C E S I V

R. W.
7.854.

INSCRIBED ROMANO-GAULISH VASE,

IN THE

LOUVRE;

AND INSCRIBED FRAGMENT OF

ROMAN POTTERY

FOUND AT

LEICESTER.

PLATE XXXI.

The first of these (fig. 1.) is the subject of communications by M. Roulez and M. Adrien de Longpérier made to the *Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique*, and published in the volume of the *Bulletins* of the Academy for 1852, from which this etching is copied.

The vase, now in the Louvre, was formerly in the possession of a collector, the late M. Durand; but where it was found is not known, although it is presumed it came from Tournay or its environs. It is of red glazed ware, resembling some figured in pl. iv. vol. 1, of the *Collectanea*, found in the neighbourhood of Boulogne-sur-Mer, and apparently of Romano-Gaulish fabric. The interest which this particular specimen excites arises from an inscription traced round its mouth with the point of a sharp implement, which, as shewn on the side of the plate, reads GENIO TVRNACESIV, (*Genio Turnacensium*), "to the Genius of the Turnacenses." Of the antiquity of the inscription there can be no doubt, for it has passed the ordeal of an examination by M. de Longpérier, M. de Witte, M. le duc de Luynes, and M. Lenormant.

The Turnacenses were the people who inhabited Tornacum or Turnacum, now Tournay, and its neigh-

bourhood. I am not aware that they are mentioned in any known lapidary inscriptions; but a detachment of them, incorporated in the Roman army, was quartered, in the later times of the empire, at Portus Lemanis, Lymne in Kent, as appears by the *Notitia Dignitatum* in which, under the government of the Count of the Saxon Shore in Britain, is entered "*Præpositus numeri Turnacensium Lemannis.*"

M. de Longpérier considers the vase to be of the first century of the Christian era; and he compares under this view, the style of the inscription with that of some scratched with a point, found at Pompeii. The orthography he considers a sign of remote antiquity. In GENIO TVRNACESIV, there are wanting an N and an M to read *Turnacensium*. "In the sepulchral inscriptions of the Scipios, at Rome," observes M. de Longpérier, "the same peculiarity may be noticed; in that of L. Scipio Barbatus, we find: TAVRASIA · CISAVNA · SAMNIO · CEPIT · SVBIGIT · OMNE · LOVCANA. The letter M is wanting to all these accusatives. In the epitaph of Lucius Cornelius Scipio, we see COSOL and CESOR for *consul* and *ensor*. This usage of omitting the M and the N in writing, although they were pronounced in the speaking, is common to the Sanscrit from its origin, to the Zend in the cuneiform characters of Persia, to the Greek and to the Latin. This sound, which is not written but nevertheless pronounced, is called in Sanscrit *anousvara*. In a work which is not yet published, I have more fully developed these facts. I shall on the present occasion merely observe that when we find upon the painted vases: TIMAΔPA for Τιμανδρα; ATAAATE for Ἀτάλαντη; ΝΙΦΑΙ for νυμφαι, it must not be attributed to an error on the part of the artist; it is nothing more than the consequence of the *anousvara* common to all languages of Indian origin."

M. Roulez does not wholly agree with M. Longpérier

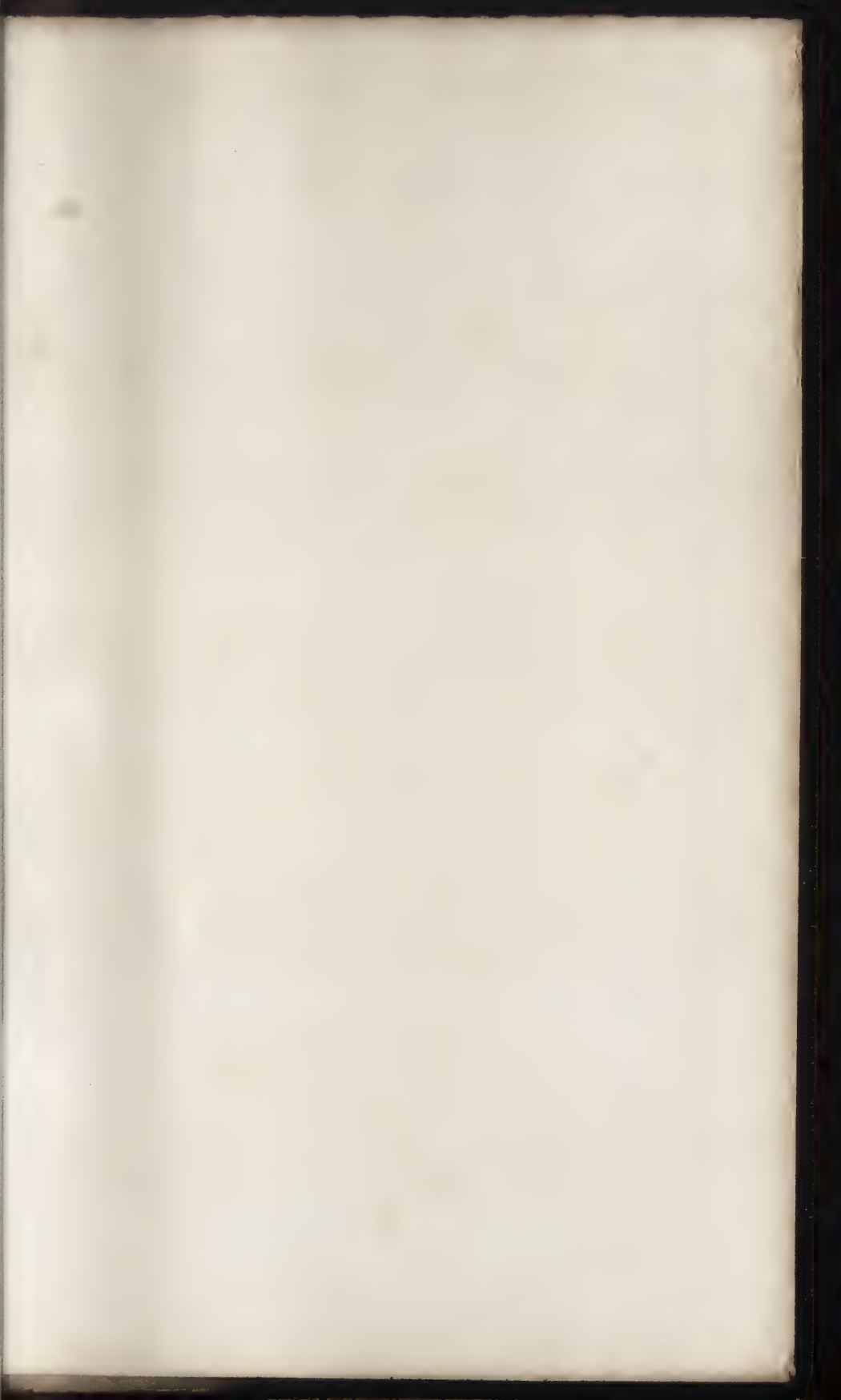
as to the very early date of the vase ; and he urges that the worship of the local *genii* does not appear to have been widely spread in the Roman empire, until the end of the second century. The peculiarity of the omission of the letters N and M does not seem confined to the periods of which M. Longpérier cites examples. In an inscription found at Bath, which appears to be not earlier than the latter part of the second or the beginning of the third century, we find FABRICIESIS for *fabriciensis*. To me the vase and its inscription present no very satisfactory indications to decide its date ; and I hardly think any of those suggested by the learned antiquaries who have written on it, conclusive on this particular point. I had considered the character and peculiar ornamentation of the class of Romano-Gaulish vases to which this specimen belongs as indicative of a late rather than an early period ; and the remark of M. Roulez respecting the local *genii* is worthy attention.

In combatting some doubts expressed on the authenticity of the inscription, M. Longpérier justly observes that it is very difficult to fix limits to which we should confine the choice of objects destined to be consecrated to the gods. Votive inscriptions are found not only upon vases of the precious metals, but also upon small plates of metal and upon terra cotta objects of no value ; and he mentions a weight bearing the inscription DEAE SEGETIAE. Vases have been found at Rheinzabern, which were fabricated for votive offerings, bearing dedicatory inscriptions cut in the moulds or stamped upon the unbaked vessels ; and upon a fictile vessel in the possession of Mr. Trollope of Lincoln, is painted DEO MERCVRIO ; such vases were designed by the potters for offerings to particular divinities ; the example in the Louvre was adapted by its owner for a similar purpose.

Figure 2 of this plate, is an inscription of a very different kind recently found during excavations for public

purposes at Leicester, and now preserved in the museum of that town. It simply records the names of two persons, both written in the nominative case, upon the outside of a piece of the rim of a patera of the red glazed ware :—VERECVNDIA LYDIA · LVCIVS GLADIATOR; a hole has been bored through it for suspension, probably upon the person of one of the individuals whose names it bears. As Mr. Hollings has stated, it is evidently a *gage d'amour* or love-token; and was given, it may be conjectured, by Lucius, the gladiator, to his sweetheart Verecundia Ludia, or Lydia.

A very remarkable inscribed urn has been recently dug up, on the grounds of West-Lodge, near Colchester, the property of Mr. J. Taylor, junior. It is ornamented with two groups of figures; the one, two men training a dancing bear; the other, two gladiators; over one of the figures of the former group is cut with a point, SECVNDVS MARIO; and over the two gladiators, MEMN · N · SAC · VIII; and VALENTIN · LEGIONIS XXV. As this vase requires engravings to convey an adequate notion of its peculiarities, a fuller description is reserved for a future part of the Collectanea.





ROMAN LEADEN SEALS.

ROMAN LEADEN SEALS.

PLATE XXXII.

The leaden seals etched on this plate are a new contribution to our English archaeological materials. Similar examples of the Roman period, have not, I believe, been published, as discovered in this country. Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and a duplicate of fig. 3, were picked up at Felixstowe, in Suffolk; the others were found at Brough upon Stanmore, in Westmoreland.

These seals were fastened to merchandise of some kind by strings which passed through the centre in the same manner as the leaden seals or *bullae*, were affixed to the papal deeds; the string was laid across the molten metal, which was then stamped on one or both sides. Interesting examples of leaden seals, still attached to the strings which fastened the bandages of a Greek mummy, are preserved in the Egyptian department of the British Museum. Two of them are engraved in plate xi, of Mr. Pettigrew's "History of Egyptian Mummies." They are apparently of the time of the Antonines, if we may judge from the portraits upon them. Another in the British Museum, separated from its original attachment, is in the general Roman collection. It bears a naked male head between the letters R and C. These are all the examples I have as yet been able to consult.

The designs upon some of our seals, (figs. 1, 3, 13 and 14,) have been taken apparently, from engraved stones; the owners using them as merchants' or traders' marks. The others were of a more explicit kind, as they bear inscriptions which either refer to the nature of the goods to which they were affixed, or to the makers or traders; or, it may have been, to both. At present, I have no means at hand for comparison, and cannot con-

fidently apply towards interpreting the abbreviated words and the numerals the formulæ used for reading stamps on other works of ancient art. The OF. on fig. 11, is probably for *Officina*, as upon the fictile ware; and the reverses of most seem to indicate personal names.

It would be interesting to know to what sorts of merchandise these seals were appended; and why such objects should have been found only at two Roman Stations, and those so wide apart: but we have no clue to the solution of these questions. The country from which they came is also doubtful. Their general character, however, seems to bespeak a Phœnician origin; the reverses of figs. 8 and 10, beginning with ZAB and IVB, sound very much like Punic names; the ornaments upon some resemble those on certain Celtiberian coins; and the last letter on the reverse of fig. 5 seems decidedly the Celtiberian S.

The seals from Felixstowe, were kindly presented to me by my friend Mr. W. S. Fitch. To the courtesy of Mr. James Crosby, F.S.A., I am indebted for the use of the specimens from Brough, which belong to the collection of Mr. John Hill, of Appleby.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES.

PEVENSEY.

The successful result of excavations made at Richborough and Lymne, led to researches of a similar nature at Pevensey, the site of Anderida, the next of the Roman castra to the west of the Portus Lemanis. In my friend Mr. Mark Anthony Lower, I found a willing and able colleague ; and the Earl of Burlington having, with much good-nature, granted us permission to make excavations, we immediately opened a subscription list to raise the necessary funds. As on the preceding occasion at Lymne, the appeal was liberally responded to ; and the Directors of the Brighton and South Coast Railway Company afforded substantial aid in granting Mr. Lower and myself free transit to and from Pevensey.

The excavations were commenced in the autumn of 1852, and carried on until the season was far advanced and the wet weather suspended the operations, which were resumed and relinquished in the summer of last year.

A Report on the discoveries made, drawn up by Mr. Lower, is published in the sixth volume of the "Sussex Archæological Collections." We consider a further Report is due to the Subscribers, which shall embody the names of the donors of money and of other assistance, as well as a statement of receipts and disbursements. This I have undertaken to prepare : but with a desire to make it more acceptable to our friends, I propose to introduce some

comparisons between the castrum at Pevensey and others in France as well as in this country; and before these researches can be completed, I must once more cross the Channel. Feeling assured the Subscribers will benefit by the delay, I trust it is unnecessary to offer any further explanation or apology.

BIRDOSWALD.

Further excavations made by Mr. H. G. Potter at Birdoswald (Amboglanna), on the Roman Wall, have contributed additional information as regards the construction of the gateways and guard-rooms of the station; and also an inscription on a slab measuring three feet by two:

SVBMODIOIV
LIOLEGAVGPR
PRCOHIAELDC
CVIPRAEESTM
CLMENANDER
TRIB.

Sub Modio Julio Legato Augustali Proprætori Cohors Prima Ælia Dacorum cui præest M. Claudius Menander Tribunus.

Mr. Potter, whose account of the discoveries is printed in the "Archæologia Æliana," vol. iv., proposes to read the beginning of this inscription *Sublimo Dio*; and he considers there is reason to suppose that the Julius here mentioned was Julius Severus, who, in the time of Hadrian was proprætor of Britain; and who, Ziphiline tells us, "was sent from Britain against the Jews." He candidly admits that *Sublimo Dio Julio* is a forced reading; but at the same time considers that *Sub Modio Julio* is not less objectionable; Modius, with one exception, never occurring in inscriptions without a prænomen. But the Roman system of names, and their application on lapidary inscriptions, admitted of many irregularities; and whether

in this case there may be an inversion of the name or an omission, it seems to me more easy to accept it as it stands, *Modio Julio*, than to substitute the suggested reading, which is in discordance with the usual formulæ. As Mr. Potter, in his fair and impartial discussion of the question, remarks, "should *Sub Modio Julio* be adjudged the correct reading of the inscription, this slab will record the name of a Proprætor of Britain not hitherto known."

On one side of the inscription is a representation of a palm branch; on the other a curved sword, which may be considered as a representation of the peculiarly shaped weapon, commonly used by the Dacians.

CAERNARVON.

The following imperfect inscription found at Caernarvon (Segontium), has been contributed to the "*Archæologia Cambrensis*," by Mr. James Foster. It is on two pieces of stone, which, on comparison, appeared to have belonged to one and the same slab.

. . . EPT . SEVERVS . PIVS . PER . . .
 . . . VREL . ANTONINV
 . AQVAEDVCTIVM VETVS
 . . . BS . COH . I . SVNC . RESIT . .
 . . . VIPI
 IVL

The first two lines mention Severus and Caracalla; the second and third refer to an aqueduct or aqueducts, which having become decayed through age, had been restored by the first cohort of the Tungri; that is to say, presuming the SVNC of the engraving in the "*Archæologia Cambrensis*," for April, 1853, should be TVNG. The remaining lines probably gave the name of the commander of the cohort, and that of the superintendent of the work of restoration.

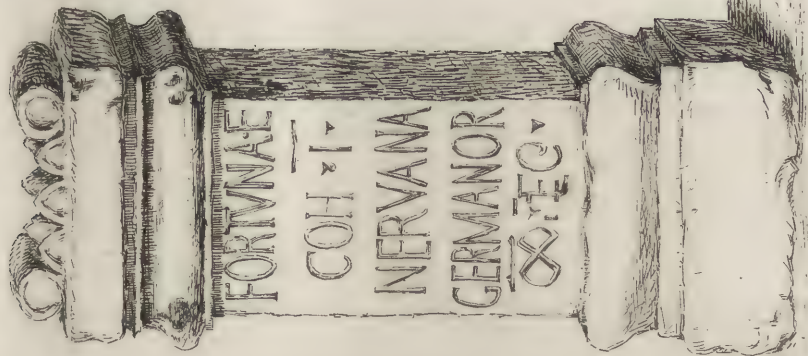
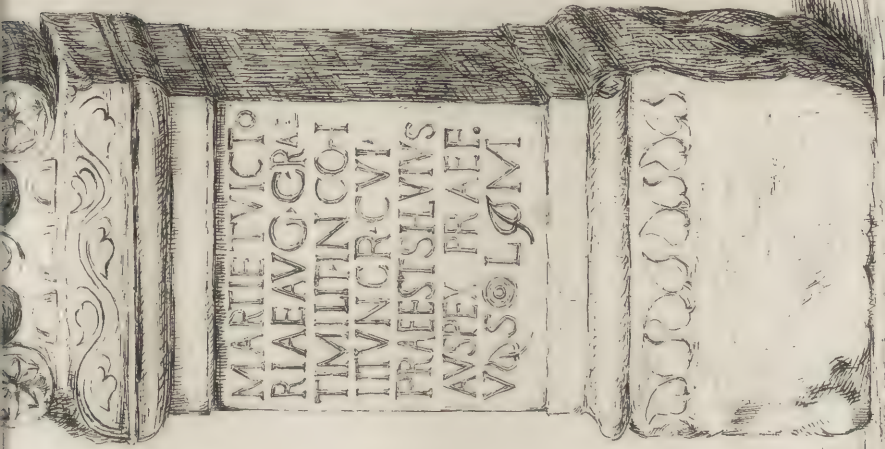
SCOTLAND.

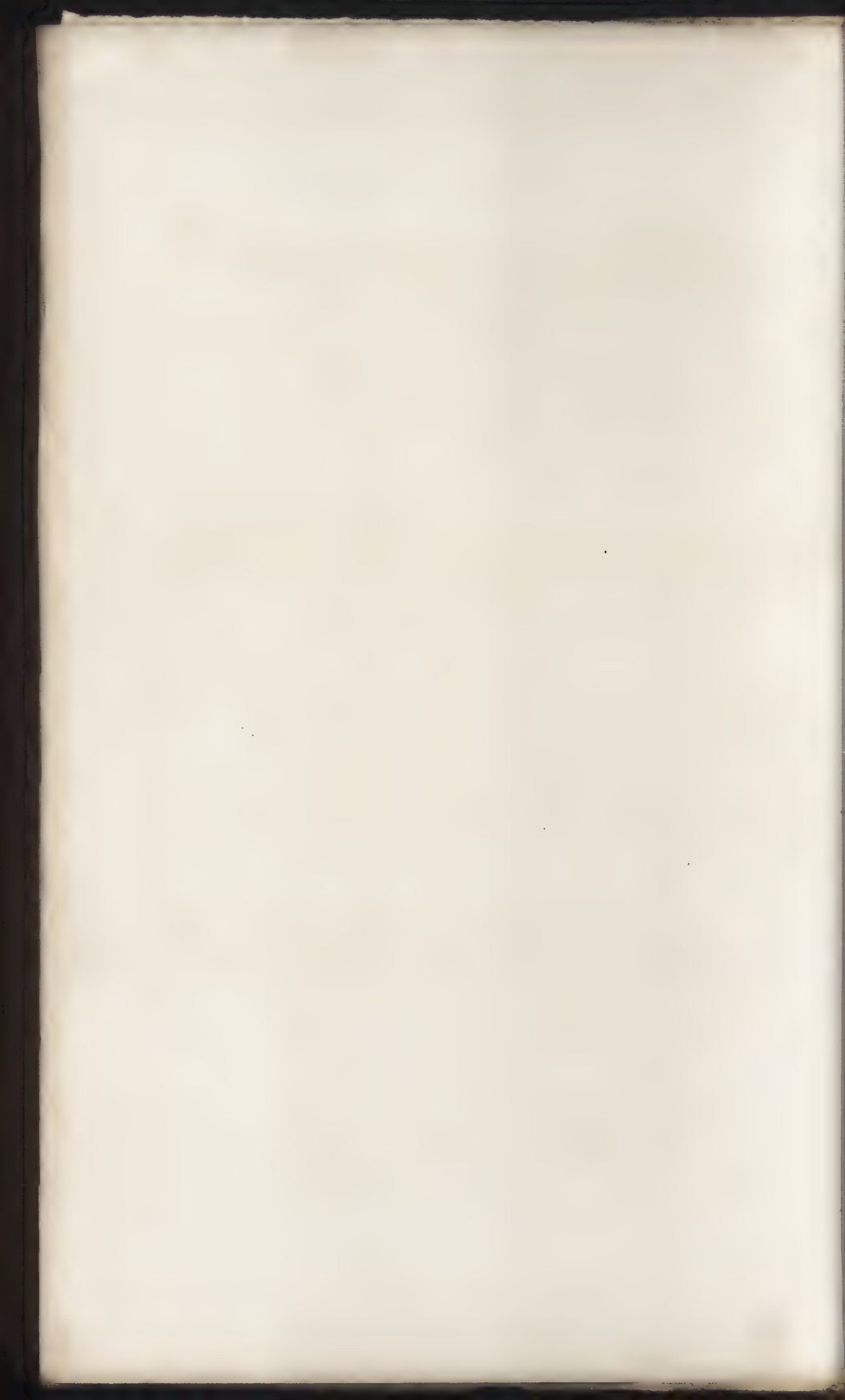
PLATE XXXIII.

Dr. J. P. Simpson having kindly sent me drawings of some of the inscribed altars found at Birrens, in Dumfriesshire, a selection from them is given in the accompanying plate. One of these has been already engraved in Dr. Wilson's "Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," and the others are also published in that work, but not illustrated.

Birrens, the *Blatum Bulgium* of the Itinerary of Antoninus, is a strongly entrenched camp, situated a little to the south of Middleby Kirk, on the river Mein. A plan of the station is engraved in Roy's "Military Antiquities;" and most of the inscriptions found there in earlier times, have been collected and published by the late Mr. R. Stuart, in his "Caledonia Romana."

Fig. 1, presents some little difficulty in the first line, as it refers to one of those local deities, of whom we have so many examples, often troublesome to appropriate. I propose reading it thus: "To the Goddess *Ricamaga* of the district (*Pagus*) of Beda, Vellaus, serving in the second cohort of the Tungri, in discharge of a vow willingly dedicates." The *Bedæ Pagus* was a tract on the line of the Roman road, from Treves to Cologne, some trace of the original name of which is retained in that of its modern representative Bitburg. In this region was a station or town, called *Rigomagas*, or *Ricomagus*; and, to this place, I suspect, may the goddess of the Birrens altar be referred; especially, as the dedicator was a Tungrian. The word *Pagus* is not unfrequently found in the sense in which it here appears, in similar inscriptions. Mr. Stuart gives one, copied from Pennant, and also found at Birrens, which was erected, also by a Tungrian, to the goddess of the Viradesthian (?) Pagus. Not having access to the inscription itself, I give it from Mr. Stuart's volume: DEAE





VIRADESTIII PAGVS CONDRVSTIS MILI IN
COH II TVNGRO SVB SIVO AVSPICE PRAEFE.

Mr. Stuart's reading of the first part is evidently erroneous; and equally so *Sivus Auspicius*, as we may be assured by fig. 2 of our plate, where we have the same prefect in the nominative case, *Silvius Auspex*. There is another inscription to a local goddess, copied by Stuart from Pennant:

DEAE
HARIMEL
LAE · SACGA
MIDIAHVS
ARCVSLL^M

This, with the exception of the first part, Mr. Stuart considers unintelligible. As it stands it would be "Sacred to the goddess Harimella; Gamidianus Arcx, &c.:" but it is doubtful if the dedicatory name was transcribed correctly. In another inscription found at Birrens, we find *Amandus Architectus* erecting a statue to Brigantia; and it is not improbable the above uncouth word may be a misreading for *Amandus*, and *Arcx* an abbreviation of *Architectus*. The word Harimella seems also an importation from Germany, where dedications to *Hariasa* and to *Melia* have been found, from which words *Harimella* may be compounded.

Fig. 2. I should suggest the following reading, emending that given by Dr. Wilson only as regards the name of the person who erected the altar: *Marti et Victoriæ Augustæ C. Raetius militaris in cohorte secunda Tungro- rum cui præest Silvius Auspex Præfectus votum solvit lubens merito.*

The Tungri are mentioned by Tacitus, together with the Batavi, as being in Britain under Agricola: from numerous inscriptions, they appear to have been actively engaged in the province, down to a late period; at the time of the compilation of the *Notitia*, the first cohort was at Borcovicus; and another, possibly the second, at Dubris.

Fig. 3. This is an altar to Fortune, erected by the first cohort of the Nervii; or, as the inscription reads, by the first Nervian cohort of the Germans. In another, given by Dr. Wilson, from the same locality, this cohort uses the same remarkable style. In an inscription found at Netherby, the next station on the south, this cohort is termed simply Nervana, from which Lysons conjectured it to be some cohort named from the emperor Nerva. Horsley, not suspecting the double name and finding—**COH III NERVIVRVM GR POS**, read *cohors tertia Nerviorum Genio Romæ posuit*, (Northumberland, cxiii.) Neither did Hodgson, though he corrects the mistake of Lysons by referring to the rescripts of Trajan and Hadrian, perceive the full force of the association of the words *Nervana* and *Germanorum*, and *Nerviorum Germanorum*. The solution is afforded by Tacitus, who informs us, that the Nervii and the Treviri were proud of their descent from the Germans: *circa adfectationem Germanicæ originis ultro ambitiosi sunt*. Thus, by the aid of this historian, we are enabled completely to understand in these inscriptions, a style used by the Nervii, which hitherto was somewhat ambiguous.

LITTLE WILBRAHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Hon. R. C. Neville has published forty coloured plates in folio,* of Saxon remains discovered by him in a cemetery, in the parish of Little Wilbraham, situated about six miles to the south-east of Cambridge, and about two miles north of the great vallum or foss, called "Fleam's Dyke." References have been made to urns and a girdle-hanger, which appear to have been found in this very cemetery, in the second volume of the *Collectanea*, p.p. 165, and 233. Mr. Neville's discoveries confirm my appropriation of both of these classes of Saxon antiquities in a

* "Saxon Obsequies illustrated by Ornaments and Weapons:" London, 1852.

most satisfactory manner. The urns found at Wilbraham accord closely with the types figured in plate LIV, of the aforesaid volume, and also with those of urns found near Derby, figured in plate LIII. The observations which I made on the Derby urns, are further proved to be correct by the examples found in the Little Wilbraham cemetery, which were accompanied by numerous other objects of more confirmed Saxon origin. This result of Mr. Neville's excavations is particularly gratifying to me, as when the Derby urns were brought to light, I believe I stood almost, or quite alone, in declaring them to be Saxon; and that at a time when but few opportunities of making comparison had been afforded. The girdle-hangers, also figured in the second volume of the *Collectanea*, and which were previously quite new to our *Materia Archæologica*, receive additional confirmation as regards the appropriation there assigned them. We had not only shewn what they were; but we had also proved what they were not: yet we find the Society of Antiquaries, in their account of these identical objects, persist in calling, and in publishing them as *Keys*!* While mentioning this error, it may not be amiss to point out, the analogy between the urn from Sandy, Beds, engraved by the Society,† and these found by Mr. Neville. Although obviously Saxon, the Society does not appear to have identified it as such; for it is placed in juxta-position with a Roman cup; and from what is printed, it would seem to be considered Roman.

Among the utensils are two small wooden pails bound with bronze, similar to one formerly found in this cemetery, and for some time conjectured to have been a crown. This error as regards the remains of pails or buckets was not confined to our own country. In the

* Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. II. p. 200.

† *Idem* p. 109. Engraved in "Col. Ant." vol. II, p. 161.

splendidly illustrated volume by Dr. Franz Fiedler, of discoveries made by Herr Philip Houben at Zanten and in its vicinity,* the upper part of the bronze binding of a pail is engraved as a coronet and placed upon a human skull, under the notion that it really had been that ornament of distinction. The error having obtained footing, everything became accessory to it. The decorations, precisely similar to one on p. 161, of our second volume, were reversed; and thus they appear somewhat like the spikes of a radiated diadem. The Abbé Cochet in his recently published "Normandie Souterraine" considered the example found at Douvrend near Dieppe, (see vol. II, pl. xcv.,) a crown or ornament for the head; but with that candour and love of truth which are everywhere conspicuous in his writings, he modifies or partly renounces this opinion at the close of his valuable volume.

The weapons are by no means proportionate to the number of skeletons and to the personal ornaments. The fibulæ are very numerous and chiefly of the form called cruciform, of which examples have been given in our former volumes; a few are circular; but only a single specimen of the richer circular kind, such as are so frequently found in Kent, was met with. The beads in coloured clay, in glass, and in crystal and amber, are particularly plentiful; and some are of very unusual magnitude. As at Marston Hill, the entire skeleton of a horse lay by the side of its owner, an instance of the custom mentioned by Tacitus:—*sua cuique arma, quorundam igni et equus adjicitur*. The spear and javelin heads were numerous; but the cemetery afforded only four swords; a battle-axe similar to the German type, fig. 7, pl. L., vol. ii., may be mentioned as one of the rarest objects of the collection.

* Denkmaeler von Castra Vetera und Colonia Trajana, Zanten, 1839.

Of thirty-two coins, of which some are pierced for suspension, the latest are said to be of the time of Constantine; but as of the thirty-two no less than seventeen have not been deciphered, it is very probable some are much later.

Mr. Neville subsequently excavated a cemetery on Linton Heath in Cambridgeshire, with success. To the courtesy of Mr. Albert Way I am indebted for an inspection of some of the fibulæ and other ornaments found there; and on a future occasion the *Collectanea* may probably contain a *résumé* of the details of the discoveries.

HARNHAM HILL, NEAR SALISBURY.

Mr. Akerman has discovered and excavated an Anglo-Saxon burial ground, at Harnham Hill, in the neighbourhood of Salisbury; the discoveries he has published an account of, with illustrations and a map, in the "*Archæologia*," vol. xxxv.

Although this has not proved so fertile a field as that of Little Wilbraham, the results are by no means uninteresting or unimportant. They furnish, from a new locality, materials for comparison, the value of which is much increased, by the careful manner with which all the minute circumstances attending their discovery have been noted. The character of the ornaments, assimilates more with those found by the late Mr. Dennett in the graves on the western downs of the Isle of Wight; and also with some from the graves at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, excavated by Mr. Wylie. The saucer-shaped fibula, fig. ii, pl. 3, resembles one found near Oxford, in the collection of Lord Londesborough. Fibulæ of this description do not appear to be met with in the eastern counties. Indeed the more we see of authenticated discoveries, the more do the remains seem to possess peculiarities, marking the localities and races

to which they belonged. As yet, however, we cannot be too cautious in generalizing; science is best promoted, especially in its infancy, by the truthful record of facts; and facts cannot be too numerous or overwhelming.

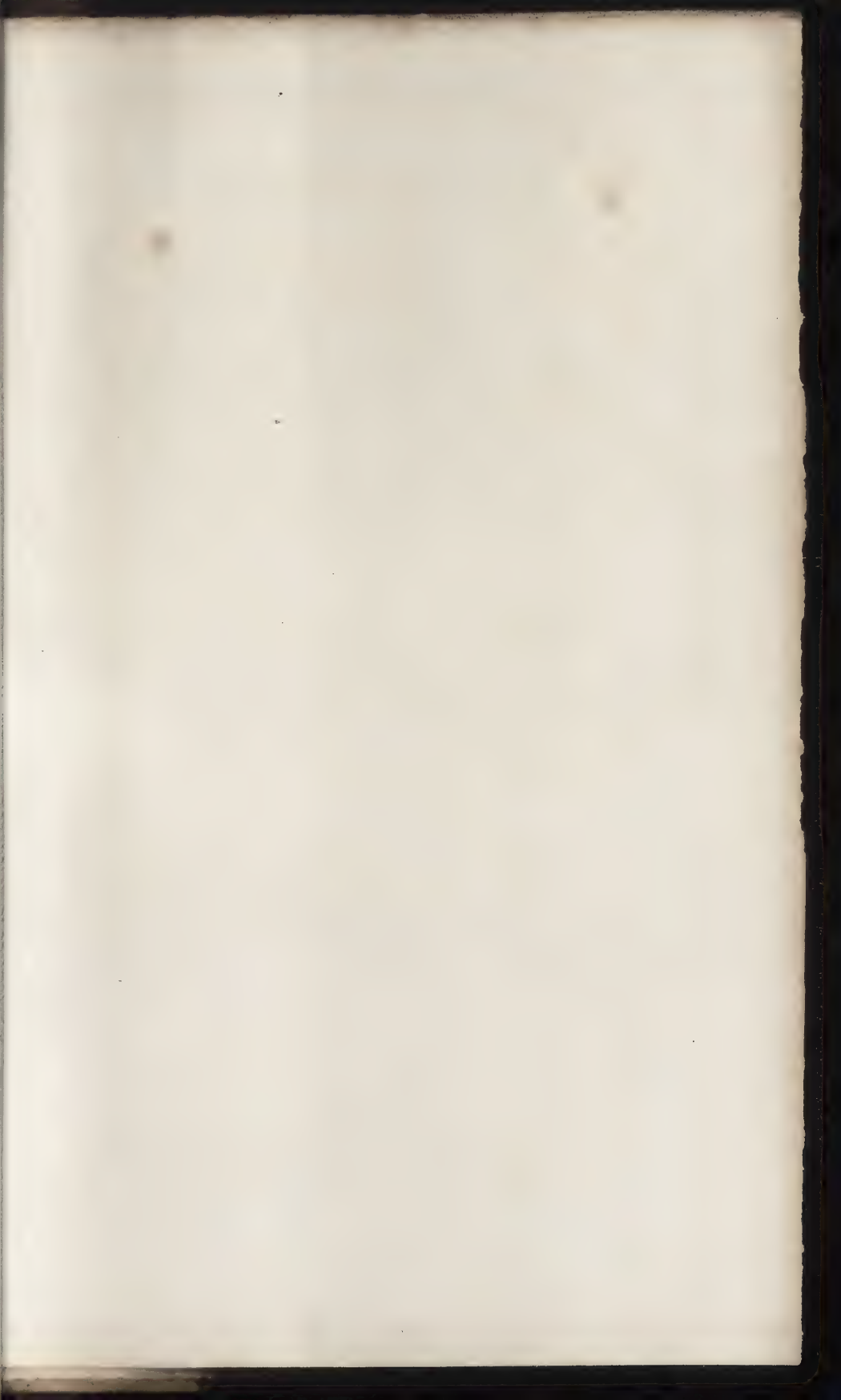
Among the objects discovered by Mr. Akerman is a fork, of which no example had hitherto been noticed in Saxon sepulchral deposits. Although a few specimens of ancient forks have been found, the general use of this now common and indispensable utensil is of comparatively modern date. Some articles in iron, resembling one found at Ozingell, figured on p. 16, of our present volume, are conjectured with good reason by Mr. Akerman, to have been steels for striking light. My friends Mr. Rolfe and the Rev. James Layton, who have re-examined that from Ozingell, do not seem so much inclined as myself to adopt Mr. Akerman's opinion.

Reports by Dr. Thurnam and Professor Owen on the crania, are appended to Mr. Akerman's paper. It is a matter of regret that the skulls of the one hundred and eighty-eight skeletons exhumed at Little Wilbraham, were not submitted to a similar examination.

BOROUGH HILL, NEAR DAVENTRY.

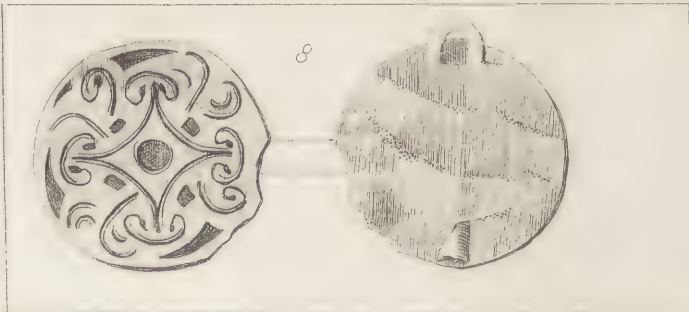
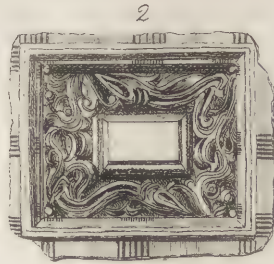
In the autumn of 1852, Mr. Beriah Botfield, caused excavations to be made on the site of the Roman villa on Borough Hill, in which was discovered the tessellated pavement engraved in the *Collectanea*, vol. i., pl. xlii.

Several more apartments were laid open, the situation and construction of which are well described in a paper by Mr. Botfield printed in the "*Archæologia*," vol. xxxv, with a ground-plan, and a useful map, by Mr. Pretty, of the surrounding neighbourhood, in which are marked the sites where ancient remains have been found. Full justice, however, has not been rendered to Mr. Botfield's paper in the *Archæologia*. The peculiarities of several



KENT.

PL. XXXIV.



NORFOLK.

SAXON ORNAMENTS.

Pl. ring. etc.

of the rooms require engravings to be fully understood ; and some of the objects discovered were also quite worthy of illustrations. Among the most remarkable are keys in iron of various forms, such as are figured in plates vi., and vii., of the second volume of the *Collectanea*, from the Roman villa at Hartlip. That some of these were keys there never was much doubt ; but those shaped somewhat like a reaping-hook were questionable. In a paper on ancient door fastenings, communicated to the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Mr. Edward Higgin, I think, has satisfactorily shewn that they were keys for pulling the bolts, with which doors were usually fastened, into their places. Mr. Botfield has very liberally presented the drawings by Mr. Pretty to the library of the Society of Antiquaries, and the portable objects to the British Museum.

ROCHESTER.

PLATE XXXIV.

The Saxon ornaments shewn in this plate were found in the spring of last year, with several skeletons and weapons, at the foot of Star hill, in the parish of St. Margaret, Rochester. Unfortunately, but few of the remains were preserved. The most remarkable is a style, or a hair-pin, (fig 3), of bronze, neatly and not inelegantly inlaid with silver ; it is apparently of Roman workmanship. Fig. 1, is a fibula in white metal, and has been gilded ; it is of a common Kentish type, with some little difference in the details of the ornamentation ; fig. 2, of bronze gilt, is precisely similar to fig. 2, pl. xxxvii, vol. ii, in the Canterbury museum ; figs. 4 and 5, are in bronze ; fig. 6, beads in coloured clay ; fig. 7, is of two separate finger rings, in silver, accidentally etched as a single ring. Communicated through Mr. Humphrey Wickham, by Mr. George Naylor, of Rochester.

Fig. 8, is a bronze Saxon fibula, in the collection of Mr.

T. Barton, of Threxton, near Watton, in Norfolk. It was found in the neighbourhood of Threxton.

THE GERMAN ROMAN WALL.

(SEE COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA, VOL. II. P. 196)

49, Burton street, May 1st, 1854.

My dear Roach Smith,

You are fully aware of the spirit of enterprise that now incites the zeal and industry of our brother antiquaries in Germany to investigate their Roman Wall, which they designate "*Limes Romani Imperii*," in its full extent. It may probably be owing to Dr. Bruce's volume, and to your own remarks in the *Collectanea*, that we owe much of this awakened interest.

Mr. Habel of Schierstein is the principal promoter of these enquiries; he is placed at the head of a Commission to carry them on systematically and generally through all the districts where the *Pfahlgraben* ("*Limes*") passes. In this capacity he has issued a number of *Queries* concerning it, which will, no doubt, elicit much information when the *Answers* are delivered at the General Congress of the united Archæological Associations of Germany, to be held in Münster in Westphalia, under the able and active presidency of Prince John of Saxony.

Mr. Habel has not, however, confined his exertions to mere theoretical labours: with his able associates Mr. Lindenschmit of Mainz and A. von Meier in Frankfort, he has been personally active in making excavations in the Grand Dukedom of Nassau. His report, which I here translate, relates in part to the excavations made under his superintendence, at one of the principal Roman stations in that Dukedom:—

“The Commission had in view for examination one of the most interesting points of the Taunus chain of mountains, which includes within a short compass, not only the defensive Roman wall, but many of the covering camps of the Germans. This is the portion betwixt the Great and the Little Feldberg and the Saalburg, a large and important Roman station, upon the cap of the Taunus, connected by a Roman *via* with the *Civitas Taurensis* near Heddernheim, and which opened and protected the passage into the Germanic district of the Lahn. The high, well-chosen situation, allowing a wide prospect, not only into the Lahn district, but also into the valley of the Rhine towards the Roman entrenchments, gives this position great strategic importance. According to surmises based on classical authority, we ought to seek here for the *castrum* of Drusus, restored by Germanicus, the *Arctanion* of Ptolemy. The Pfahlgraben passing in the immediate neighbourhood from east to west, and running along the steep brow of the mountain, is for the most part in excellent preservation, and cuts through the enormous dikes of stone, which the Germanic nations had thrown up for their defence.”

A detailed map of the whole neighbourhood taken by the Grand-ducal engineers, was exhibited, on which both the Roman and the German defences were delineated and distinguished by colours. In a subsequent letter from Mr. Habel to myself, dated January 5th, 1854, he gives me some further interesting details, which I will also translate.

“After my return from the Congress at Nürnberg, in September, 1853, I immediately renewed my investigations at the Saalburg, with increased energy, and discovered very interesting remains of interior buildings; and the former gates were still discernible. At the same time we dug up numerous pieces of arms and vessels, as well as a quantity of pieces of burnt clay (tiles), stamped with the

names of the eighth and twenty-second legions, of the second cohort of the Rhætii, and of the third cohort of the Vindelici. My object was, however, in the first place, to trace the outer boundaries and, afterwards, with care to examine the inside of the castrum."

"The size of the castrum, (a parallelogram), is seven hundred and four Rheinland feet long, by four hundred and sixty-eight and a-half broad; and the wall gradually tapers to a thickness of five feet at the top. The towers on each side of the gates are three feet thick, as are also the walls of the larger interior buildings. By the *platea principalis*, from east to west, the northern portion of the castrum forms an exact square, so that to the remaining portion to the south, exactly half a square remains; consequently, conforming entirely to the shape which Vegetius held the strongest, where the length of the castrum exceeds its breadth by one half. The *agger* of the Pfahlgraben is at the bottom fifteen to sixteen feet broad."

"Next spring, *deo volente*, the excavations shall be renewed with vigour, under my personal superintendence. Peculiar interest attaches to the civil settlement on the south, on the outside of the *porta decumana*, close to the circumvallation and protected by the station; it occupies a rather extensive space, with considerable remains existing. His serene Highness Ferdinand, the reigning Landgraf of Hesse Homburg, as a judge of ancient strategy and a friend of historical research, has taken particular interest in our excavations, so as not only to order all the trees in the interior of the castrum to be felled, but also to contribute a considerable sum of money."

So far my friend Habel: he wishes the excellent example of the Landgraf Ferdinand might find imitation in other parts of Fatherland along the line of the Wall, particularly in Würtemberg near Heilbron, where the Pfahlgraben must be almost intact; for on one occasion, showing a young German Dr. Bruce's profile of the

Northumbrian Wall running along the precipices of our northern counties, he assured me that along the Jaxt and Kocher, near Heilbron, the German Wall exhibited just such an appearance.

I am,

My dear Roach Smith,

Yours very faithfully,

WILLIAM BELL.

NORMANDY,—SEINE-INFÉRIEURE.

The researches of the Abbé Cochet, afford a striking exemplification of what individual zeal and intelligence may accomplish, with limited pecuniary means, when such assistance is granted freely, and placed for a specific purpose, in the hands of a man of tried probity and of energy of purpose. At the present day, when we see very large sums of money yearly collected by associated bodies, and expended with comparatively small benefit to science, it is good to contrast with the proceedings of such bodies, investigations conducted upon a totally different principle, and with such successful results.

On the one hand we behold societies numbering many hundreds of members, with incomes more or less ample, printing a volume, or, more usually, half a volume a year, composed generally of papers and essays, written or compiled to make up a certain amount of letter-press, rather than to supply new facts, or the information that the man of science and the scientific student require. At least a quarter part of this hybrid publication is devoted to recording forms and ceremonies, which may suit the vain and the pretending, but which the able and single-minded are impatient of, and regard always as unnecessary and often as frivolous.

On the other hand we see a single person with heavy professional duties to discharge, devoting all his spare time to investigate the remains of the ancient inhabitants of his country; and doing, creditably, with trifling means, what associated hundreds, with large incomes and every possible advantage (except the mental superiority), fail to accomplish. The Abbé Cochet's volume of three hundred and ninety-four closely-printed pages,* well illustrated, is a staggering refutation to the assertions of those who rely, or feign to rely, on numbers and on large funds; and when we come to examine the volume carefully, and see how much it is to the purpose, and compare it with the general works of societies, and see how little they are to the purpose; we are forced to admit, that much delusion prevails, as regards the efficiency of large bodies, and that some great modification is required to increase their scientific product, in proportion to their numerical amount.

The explorations of the Abbé Cochet, at first confined to Roman villas, were subsequently directed to the Gallo-Roman and Frankish cemeteries, a field hitherto but little known and investigated. They were conducted not only with zeal and intelligence, but with a philosophical and liberal spirit which cannot be too highly esteemed. It was not the mere acquisition of vases, arms, coins, and precious objects that was the end and aim of his excavations. "What I seek for in the bosom of the earth," he says, "is a thought. What I hunt for at each stroke of the workman's pickaxe, is an idea; that is what I desire to collect with ardour; it is less a vase, or a medal, than a line of the past, written in the dust of time; a phrase on ancient manners, funereal customs, Roman or Barbarian industry; it is truth I would extract from its concealed bed, by witnesses now twelve, fifteen, or

* *La Normandie Souterraine ou Notices sur des Cimetières Romains et des Cimetières Francs explorés en Normandie*, par M. l'Abbé Cochet. *Paris*, Derache; *London*, O. Marcus; 1854.

eighteen hundred years old. For a revelation of this kind I would willingly give all possible objects. Vases, medals, and jewels have price and value only when they disclose the name and talent of an artist, the character and genius of a people; in a word, the lost page of an extinct civilization. Moreover, this is what I have searched for in the bosom of the earth; I have there sought to read as in a book: as I interrogate the least grain of sand, the smallest stone, the most trifling fragment, I ask of them the secret of ages and of men, the life of nations, and the mysteries of the religion of peoples."

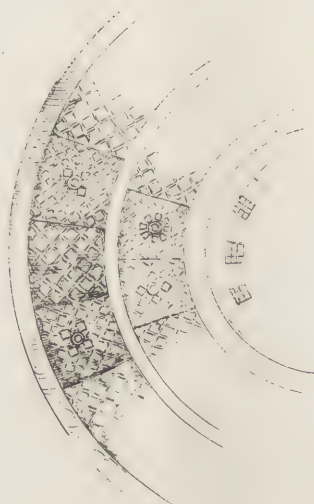
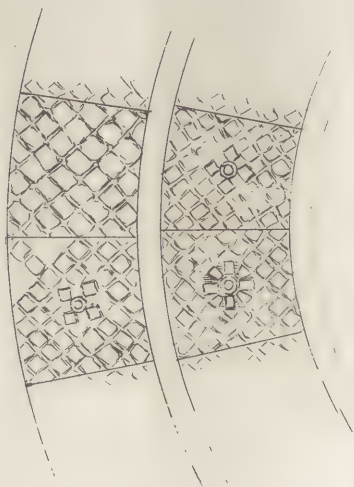
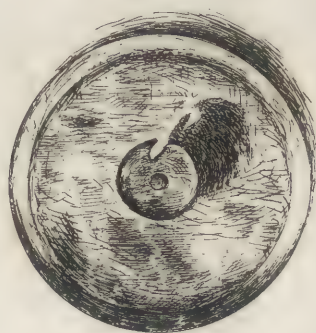
Inspired by such sentiments the successful explorer has turned his discoveries to the very best account. Endowed with enthusiasm, intelligence, and unconquered perseverance, he might possibly have worked to less public utility, had he not possessed an equal amount of conscientious regard for facts as they presented themselves, and an unswerving honesty of purpose, to which every sentiment, feeling and opinion, are subservient. The volume therefore contains an immense collection of details on which the archaeologist and the historian may draw freely and in perfect confidence. To give any notion of its interesting contents in a review would be almost impossible; its value as a work of reference will be undisputed, and it will be consulted with as much advantage in England as in France. The second volume of the *Collectanea* has introduced to its readers repeated comparisons between objects found by the Abbé Cochet in the Frankish graves and similar ones discovered in our Saxon burial-places: many opportunities it is likely will occur to induce a continuance of the comparison; at present I must content myself with drawing attention to the work, which includes well digested reports on the author's researches of ten years.

Our discoveries in England have evidently been well

watched by the archaeologist of the *Seine-Inférieure*: I am well pleased to find that, among other works, he frequently notices the *Collectanea*; and not the less satisfied, that on one or two minor points, his candour has induced him to question the entire correctness of some of my appropriations or opinions. Probably this may have partly arisen from a misconception of my meaning. In the cemetery of Envermeu were found keys in iron. I have engraved some precisely similar, found at Hartlip; and have often referred to others, found at other places, with Saxon as well as with Roman remains: I never had much doubt, and for a long time have had none, that these objects are veritable keys. In the second volume of the *Collectanea*, I introduced pendent ornaments, in bronze, which I compared with varieties found in Germany; and, in conjunction with our colleagues in that country, called them girdle-hangers. The Abbé Cochet, (p. 274), has confounded the one class with the other; and concluded that I did not consider the implements in iron to be keys. He will detect his mistake by comparing the Hartlip plates, with plates lv, and lvi, in the same volume.

Among many interesting remains from the Frankish graves, is the iron frame-work of a shield, over which was fastened the wood, or the leather, the umbo being attached to it in the centre. The peculiar arrangement of the iron work gives to the shield an elliptical form. Enough remained also of another, found in a different locality, to shew that this was not an isolated case. But our respected colleague in doubting the circular shape of the shield indicated in the sketch of the remains in a grave at Ozingell (p. 3, *ante*), is in error when he says I did not take a personal part in the excavations made there, but relied on the authority of the explorer. I certainly was present, as I have expressly stated in my account of the excavations; and Mr. Fairholt made the sketch at my suggestion, and in the presence of myself and our friends.





In confirmation of the view we took of the shape of the Saxon buckler, I direct the Abbé's attention to p. 237, of the second volume of the *Collectanea*, where he will find Mr. Goddard Johnson's description of the remains of a circular Saxon shield, found at Sporle, in Norfolk.

The sites of the Roman cemeteries opened by the Abbé Cochet, are at Cany, Neuville-le-Pollet, the forest of Loges, near Etretat, Fécamp, Lillebonne and Mesnil; those of the Frankish are at Londinières, Lucy, Parfondeval, Envermeu, Douvrend, Dieppe and Etretat. Resisting, at present, the temptation to describe some of the numerous interesting objects, so well illustrated in the Abbé's volume, I content myself in producing an etching of a beautiful mosaic stud or button, which I selected for this purpose, on my visit to France last year. It was found with Frankish remains in the valley of the Eaulne.

Plate xxxv, exhibits the stud, in two views, of its actual size, together with a side view, shewing its thickness. Below are two magnified representations, on different scales, to give a clearer notion of the elaborate and elegant manner in which the mosaic patterns are worked. The stud itself is in bronze; three concentric circles of the metal enclose as many series of various designs formed of coloured vitreous pastes. So minute are the cubes which compose the patterns, that they cannot well be distinguished without the aid of a magnifying glass, which has been used in making the enlarged views. The colours are chiefly red, blues, white, and yellow; and they are blended with much taste and harmony of effect. This ingeniously constructed ornament is a combination of the principle of the button of later times with the circular Roman fibula. It was probably sewn to the mantle, which it may have fastened in front, or upon the shoulder by means of a loop. An example, apparently very similar, is figured with Frankish and Roman ornaments, in Houben's "*Denkmaeler von Castra Vetera und Colonia Trajana*,"

tab. xxii. Another, of very inferior workmanship, found with Roman remains in London, is preserved in Mr. Bateman's museum at Youghgrave, in Derbyshire.

In connection with, and in elucidation of the Abbé Cochet's explorations, Mr. Wylie has published some valuable papers in the *Archæologia*, which may be advantageously consulted by all who are interested in the national antiquities of the two countries, and would study them as they should be studied, conjointly. Mr. Wylie has succeeded in discovering weapons which realize historical descriptions of the Frankish *angon* and *bipennis*, particularly the *angon*, more completely than any which have heretofore been noticed.

GALLO-ROMAN FORTRESS AT LARÇAY.

The "Journal d'Indre-et-Loire," of November 17th, contains the following interesting announcement:—M. Boilleau drew the attention of antiquaries, some months since, to ruins of considerable dimensions, situated upon the heights of Larçay; and, he has been the first to endeavour to determine their origin and destination. These ruins are important. It is enough to see them to be convinced they are the remains of a military establishment. We perceive in fact, a wall solidly built, very thick, and at intervals strengthened by semi-circular towers. This wall appears on three sides; on the east, south, and west. The north side is entirely open; no vestige of construction is there to be traced. This side is of precipitous descent. There exist also evident traces of out-works destined to defend the approach to the principal building. The summit of the walls still shews indications of a parapet. The construction of this fortress presents a striking analogy with that of the ancient walls of Tours. The same large blocks of stone serve for the foundations: these blocks have been taken from buildings of considerable importance, as among them may be seen fragments of columns and portions of an entablature.

It is not necessary to quote further to shew the close resemblance between this fortress and Roman castra on our own shores, such as Richborough, Lymne, and Burgh, and the interest it possesses in relation to those fortifications. That such a monument should have remained so long unnoticed is somewhat remarkable; for this account of it seems to confer on M. Boilleau the honour of its discovery. It is probable that during the present year I may be enabled to make a personal examination of it, and also of other remains in the same district, which are almost equally unknown to the antiquaries of this country.

MONUMENT OF THESÉE, NEAR MONTRICHARD.

The same paper gives some particulars of a visit paid by M. Boilleau and two of his archæological friends to Thesée on the road from Tours to Bourges. Thesée is considered to occupy the site of the *Tasciaca* of the Peutingerian Tables. The remains, unlike those of Larçay, had attracted the attention of the French antiquaries; and, among others, of M. De Caumont, who has given a view of one side of the great building in his *Bulletin Monumental*. It is described in the "Journal de l'Indre et-Loire" as consisting of an immense chamber of about thirty-eight yards in length by twelve in width, approached by a vestibule of equal width, by eight yards in length; and flanked on the exterior by two small apartments. It appears not to have been a military construction. The walls of the chief building are lofty and well preserved. They are faced with small squared stones regularly laid, and with bands of tiles. The arch of one of the entrances is turned with tiles, as is that of a small window communicating with the chamber from the vestibule.

The writer of the report states that it recalls to mind the caravanseras of the East, where the travellers seek shelter for a night, without finding the accommodations of our modern hostelries. It is therefore not improbable that

this building may be one of the *mutationes* or places on the great Roman roads, for relays of horses and for resting for the night; and if so, it would be difficult to point to another example extant in the west or north of France, or in England. At the mill of Ru, a short distance from the station, are the remains of a Roman villa, which appear to be well worth investigation.

TREVES.

A tessellated pavement was discovered in this ancient city in 1852. It is hexagonal, enclosing a compartment of the same form, which also includes, in a third hexagon, a head of Medusa, forming the central figure. The intermediate spaces are filled wholly with subjects of an aquatic character. The larger contains six pairs of dolphins, back to back; below each pair is a water-lily or some such plant; and between them are fishes and storks; the smaller band is filled with vases, aquatic birds, and plants. In the outermost border is a broad single volute pattern. The general effect of this pavement is pleasing; and the figures are well arranged. It is engraved, in outline, by Herr J. V. Wilmowsky in the "Jahresbericht der Gesellschaft für Nützliche Forschungen zu Trier vom Jahre, 1853."

NOTES
ON VARIOUS DISCOVERIES OF
GOLD PLATES,
CHIEFLY IN THE
SOUTH OF IRELAND.

BY T. CROFTON CROKER, ESQ.

F.S.A., M.R.I.A., ETC.

(Continued from p. 152.)

3, Gloucester road, Old Brompton,
10th June, 1854.

DEAR MR. ROACH SMITH,

Thanking you most sincerely for the indulgent manner in which you have received my communication for your *Collectanea Antiqua*, respecting various discoveries of Gold Plates in Ireland, permit me to resume the subject so abruptly terminated, in consequence of a severe accident, as mentioned by you.

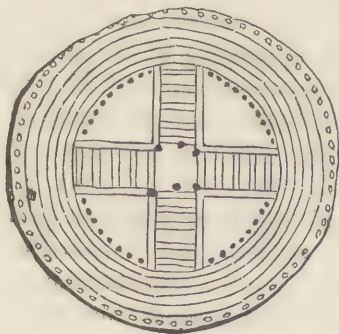
The labourer who had tracked Mr. Carroll and myself to and upon Temple Breedah Hill, came up to us; he was at once recognised, and after begging our honours' pardon, proceeded to enquire, with considerable circumlocution, if it was the real fact that the little crock of gold was not more than a spade's length under the earth. (I think the word used by him was "*graft's*" length) and whether Mr. Carroll would help him towards digging for it; or whether he thought the landlord would do so as an encouragement? as when he found it he would build a stone and slated house upon the farm.

Mr. Carroll's reply was an equivocal one — "I would," said he, "be glad to help you, my man, to anything out of

the green and red big bottles with the gold marks upon them from my Doctor's shop in the North Main Street, Cork, at any time you may require assistance; but as to what your landlord may do for you is more than I can say. "If however" he added "you clear the ground properly and manure it well, I do not see why it should not yield you as much gold as if you had found the little crock; and I am sure that any good landlord would help you to do this by giving you every fair encouragement, when he saw that you had set about your work in earnest."

The man, after tendering his acknowledgments for the advice, left us. In the course of the autumn of 1816, he called at Mr. Carroll's Shop and told him that in consequence of what he had said to him, he had rented Castle Treasure jointly with his three sons — "fine, hard-working wholesome looking young fellows, as any one would wish to see from Monday morning to Saturday night—that indeed it was now an improving farm, and that please God they were all likely to thrive and do well there."

A tooth or two having been extracted by Mr. Carroll, the man offered "the Doctor" his fee, for what he had told him about Castle Treasure farm, as well as for his skill as a dentist, in the shape of a circular piece of thin



gold, (figured in the margin), as "may be it might be useful to him in drawing old people's teeth," evidently alluding to the gold setting of false teeth. The gold plate weighed 1 dwt. 10 grains; and the good natured "*Charley Carroll*," so was he always spoken of, struck with the singularity

of the fee, accepted it. The circumstance led him when he was next in the neighbourhood of Douglas to

make enquiries about his patient. He learned that he had been a poor labourer twelve months before, who had suddenly become rich — no one could tell how. Mr. Carroll soon afterwards reminded me of our visit to Myrtleville, and, when proposing another walk there, took from his pocket book and shewed me this curious souvenir of our last. I felt anxious at the time to follow up the history of so interesting a local discovery; but circumstances prevented my doing so.

There were then collectors of Coins and Antiquities in Cork, who desired to see this "curious bit of money," as it was called, before it passed into the hands of what I was then facetiously termed, "a sucking Antiquary" of eighteen; and Mr. Carroll's circular gold plate was handed from one to another until at last it became forgotten who was the possessor of it; and the more enquiries that were made upon the subject of the finder, the more of course he endeavoured to mystify the matter of his discovery, and to evade giving any information respecting it. It therefore became far more difficult to extract any thing (see Lord Londesborough's previous remark), from the tenant of Castle Treasure, than the teeth from his head—for in the former case he kept his mouth shut. However there can be little if any doubt that the remainder of "the find" was disposed of to Cork, Limerick and Youghal peddlers, who then as now tramped the country to see what they could pick up, in the way of bits of brass or metal, or by the exchange of modern goods, such as shovels or spades for old articles, thus realizing the Eastern Story of Aladdin's lamp.

In 1845, to my extreme surprise I recognised what I believe to be this identical thin plate of gold, in a pocket case which the late Mr. Redmond Anthony of Piltown, had fitted up in London for a small but valuable collection of Irish Antiquities formed by him. The plate was labelled "*Found at Castle Treasure, near Douglas, Cork.*"

He did not recollect how he had procured it ; but lamented to me that it occupied so much space in his little pocket cabinet, and observed that he wished to substitute a ring or some smaller article for it. I had no hesitation in requesting Mr. Anthony to select any ring in exchange from a drawer which I had placed before him — most of which rings had been found in or came from Ireland, so that the Nationality of his Collection would be preserved. He did so, taking one intrinsically the most valuable (enamelled in white and of beautiful workmanship) which fitted a blank in his case exactly. It was a family relic and had been given to me ; but altho' I parted with this ring with regret, I could not refrain from making the exchange offered, which recalled all my early associations of Castle Treasure Hill, with the dewy freshness of that morning just one and thirty years previously. And I was no less pleased at the result of the exchange than Mr. Anthony appeared to be. I find by the proceedings of the Central Committee of the British Archæological Association, (vol. i. p. 310), that I exhibited the Castle Treasure gold plate to the Committee, on the 10th September, 1845, (where however it is not engraved,) and remember that it was then considered to be a badge worn by an early Christian. Whatever may have been its intent or use, no one can for a moment doubt its identity with the gold plate found in the north of Ireland and figured by Camden.

Of the crescent shaped pieces of thin gold of which so many have been discovered, at various times in Ireland, and which generally bear the rudest style of ornamentation—indented by a blunt tool—viz : parallel lines, with angular lines between them, and generally having the ends twisted or flattened ; I have seen several, and regard them to have been female torques or neck ornaments. One, in the possession of Lord Lonsborough, is engraved, the same size as the original, in the Archæologia, vol. xxx. p. 137.

It was found concealed in the cleft of a rock, in the neighbourhood of Ardagh, in the county of Donegal, by a labourer.

Appended to a "Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland," (1777), the representation of another specimen may be referred to. It was shewn to Dr. Campbell by Thomas Foresyth, Esq., and was discovered in a turf bog in the county of Tyrone. "The crescent, if complete, would form a circle of about eight inches and a half diameter; the distance between the horns or extremities of the crescent is two inches; the diameter of the hollow, five inches; the greatest breadth of the plate three inches; at the end of the horns were two plates, cutting each other at right angles, each of which was larger than a sixpence, but less than a shilling." Dr. Campbell conjectures it to have been "a sort of gorget worn either by a priest or judge;" and then refers to the marvellous story told by the Irish historian Keating of the *Jadh Morain* already mentioned.

Walker says — "several of these crescents have been found in our bogs; in general the blank parts appear to have been radiated by a tool; but Colonel Vallancey saw one, that instead of being tooled was plaited like a lady's fan."

I have drawings made by Vallancey, about 1780, of three more specimens of these golden lunettes, one stated to be then "in the possession of Charles O'Hara, Esq.," all of which, notwithstanding they very closely resemble each other, differ in variations of what may be termed the zig-zag and parallel combinations of lines, indented or tooled upon them.* I have also a sketch or rather tracing made by our friend Mr. Sainthill of Cork, 29th August, 1835, of

* The Volume in which they are is in folio, and I purchased it from Messrs. T. and W. Boone, New Bond Street, on the 24th May, 1844, for £2 10s. It is lettered on the side "HIBERNIAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—DRAWINGS." For a notice of this Society and of some of its Members, see *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1796, p. 528.

another specimen broken into six pieces—then in the possession of Mr. Teulon, the silversmith, before mentioned, as having melted the bulk of the Cloyne find of gold plates. It was stated to weigh about three ounces, and I suppose was melted also. A lithograph of another of these gold lunettes was circulated by Mr. Windele of Cork, among his friends as a specimen (of this not uncommon ornament found in Ireland,) of the smallest size, weighing only 16 dwts. 15 grains. It was then in the possession of the late Mr. Redmond Anthony of Piltown.

Smith, in his History of Kerry, mentions that (a few years previous to 1774) several corselets of pure gold were turned up on the lands of Clonties, on the estate of William Mullins, Esq., whose “proportion of the gold was worth £26 sterling.” The ground by an odd coincidence was about a mile from the Spanish entrenchment of Elizabeth’s time, called *Fort del Ore*—a traditionary belief having long existed that with the Pope’s consecrated banner much treasure had been buried there. What became of these corselets is not stated; but in the *Archæologia* (vol. xxvi. p. p. 122, 131,) a corselet of gold is represented and described by the late Mr. Gage Rokewode. It is now in the British Museum, and was found on the 11th October, 1833, about a quarter of a mile from the town of Mold in Flintshire, in a field called “Bryn-yr-Ellyllon, or the Goblins’ Hill,” in consequence, as is stated, of the appearance of a spectre, “of unusual size and clothed in a coat of gold, which shone like the sun,” to “an elderly woman, who had been to Mold to lead her husband home late at night from a public house.”

A cap or crown of gold, as it is called, is figured in the preface to Dermot O’Connor’s translation of Keating’s History of Ireland, (1723). In form, this cap perfectly resembles that of a Chinese mandarin; and the famous “repeal cap of O’Connell,” was modelled in felt, by a clever Scotch manufacturer, after this golden crown.

"There has been a dispute among learned men," says O'Connor, "whether the ancient Kings of Ireland of the Milesian race, wore crowns of gold, after the manner of other nations." We are informed by Hector Boetius, in his second and tenth book, that the Kings of Scotland, from the time of Fergus to the reign of Achaius, used a plain crown of gold, *militaris Valli forma*, (in the form of a military trench). And it is more than probable, that in this practice, they followed the Irish monarchs from whom they derived their descent and customs. And this conjecture is still rendered more reasonable by a golden cap, supposed to be a provincial crown, that was found in the year 1692, in the county of Tipperary, at a place called Barnanely by the Irish, and by the English, "the Devil's bit"; it was discovered about ten feet under ground, by some workmen that were digging up turf for firing. This cap or crown, weighs about five ounces. The border and the head are raised in chase-work. See also for representations, *Walker on Irish Dress*, plate iii, fig. 5; *Vallancey's Collectanea*, vol. iv, plate 5; *Phillips's Emerald Isle*; etc. and it seems to bear some resemblance to the close crown of the Eastern empire, which was composed of the helmet together with a diadem, as the learned Selden observes, in his *Titles of Honour*, part i, chap. 8 :—

"Some of the antiquarians of Ireland, have imagined that this was the crown worn by some provincial King, under the command of Bryan Boirimhe, who beat the Danes in so many battles. Others are rather inclined to believe, that it belonged to the Irish monarchs, before the planting of christianity. However it is a valuable piece of curiosity, and would unavoidably have been melted down, had it not been preserved by Joseph Comerford, Esq., a curious gentleman, descended from a young brother of Comerford, in the county of Stafford, who attended King John in his expedition into Ireland, and there married the niece of Hugo de Lacy, a great favorite of that King.

Ever since which time the family has flourished in that country, and were formerly Barons of Danganmore. This gentleman being rendered incapable, by reason of his religion, to purchase lands in his own country, has bought the Marquisate of Anglure, with a good estate upon the river Aule, in Champagne, which he has settled, in default of issue from himself, upon his brother, Captain Luke Comerford, (an officer of great esteem in the French service,) and his heirs, male, and in default of such issue, upon his kinsman, Sir John Comerford, (a Major General and Colonel of a Regiment of foot in the service of the King of Spain,) and his male issue."

Walker considers this crown, (in 1787,) to be then "ex-tant in France," and I have been informed, that it was sold and melted in 1793, and that the produce enabled a Miss Comerford, (whom I perfectly recollect,) to have made her escape from Bordeaux, (I think) to Cork. At all events, the existence of this remarkable relic, is not at present known, so far as I am aware.

Vallancey, (*Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. iv, p. 38.) mentions, that he was informed that another crown of gold similar to it, had been found some years ago, on the estate of Mr. Stafford: "a cow plunging in a bog," he tells us, "trod on the crown, and piercing it with her hoof, carried the crown on her leg, into the gentleman's farm yard. The balls of this crown were not chased, but raised, almost globular, like those represented on viscounts' coronets." Vallancey's *Collectanea*, vol. iv, may be further consulted on this subject.

About the close of 1850, an ancient crown of gold, or more probably, a funeral diadem, was sold and melted down in Cork. It possibly might have been part of the Cloyne find of 1805, and the identical, "coiffure qui ressemble à une mitre." Mr. Lindsay, with his usual kindness, zeal and love for archæology, immediately wrote to me, as follows:—"It was purchased by a silversmith from

a peasant, was very thin, and weighed about 1 oz. 16 dwts; the centre was a kind of flower, and the rest of the field, presented ivy leaves and berries, in the Greek style of art. The silversmith asked £15 for it, but the Cork antiquaries, by whom it was seen, did not consider it to be worth more than half that sum, as it had been crumpled up, and otherwise injured; and its gothic proprietor, disappointed at not immediately realizing his expectations, consigned to the crucible this interesting relic."

Walker, in a "Memoir on the Armour and Weapons of the Irish," (p. 177,) records as a well attested fact, (1778,) that a golden shield, or rather a shield adorned with gold, was found not many years since, near Lismore, etc., which was sold by the finders, in Cork, to a silversmith for seventy guineas, adding "although the principal fact of this curious discovery, was strongly impressed on my informant's memory, there remained but imperfect traces of, the attending circumstances; he therefore recommended me to apply for the several particulars, to Richard Gumbleton, Esq., of Lismore, the source whence his knowledge was drawn. An hasty, and an unexpected call to the Continent, preventing (adds Mr. Walker,) Mr. Gumbleton from resolving my enquiry, his brother (W. C. Gumbleton, Esq.,) kindly and politely, undertook to obtain for, and furnish me with the information I requested. As to the fact, (says he, in a letter which I received, while this sheet was in the press,) it is certain a gold shield, (or rather corslet,) was found in a small coppice, near my brother's house, about seventy years since, and sold for £600 to a goldsmith at Cork, whose name cannot at present be learned. The shield or corselet answers the description of an entire covering for the body, beginning at the neck, terminating at the hips, and closing behind with three clasps; but whether it was plain gold, done in relief, or merely engraved, I cannot satisfy myself."

You cannot fail to perceive a strange confusion here,

between Walker's text, and his note upon it. In the text, he says, that this golden shield, was sold in Cork for *seventy guineas*, which his note would render *seventy years* since, 1708 ; and the money paid for the metal, is distinctly stated in the note to be nearly eight times more than it would appear was disbursed.

The Appendix to Campbell's Philosophical Survey, of the South of Ireland, published in 1777, contains a remarkable "account of some antique curiosities, found in a small bog, near Cullen," in the county of Tipperary, between 1731 and 1753, of which Governor Pownall, published from a manuscript, in Mr. Armstrong's library (an abridgement in the *Archæologia*.)

To emunerate all the finds of gold ornaments in Ireland, the south especially, which are well authenticated, would be a work of considerable time and labour, and to be of much value, would require a far greater number of illustrations, than I can venture to hope it might be prudent for you to undertake in your *Collectanea*, however liberally you may wish to act in this matter.

On the 3rd April last, our noble and most kind friend, Lord Londesborough, wrote to me as follows :

"Have you heard of a considerable find of gold ornaments, in the county of Clare? The only rare and probably unique object, is a torque of the crescent shape, but convex and concave, like an officer's gorget ; it is a specimen so extraordinary, that I have offered a large sum for it. It weighs 4 oz. 13 dwts."

By the post, of the same morning, I received a copy of the *Cork Examiner* newspaper, of the same date, containing the following particulars, headed

THE TREASURE TROVE OF NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS.

(*From the Munster News.*)

We were gratified on Monday with an inspection of some of the largest, most valuable and beautiful of the Irish ornaments recently discovered near Newmarket-on-Fergus, and now in possession of Mr.

William Halpin, the respectable shopkeeper of that place. They were discovered, with many more, by four labourers named Grogan, Haneen, Corkoran, and another, who probably had not at the moment, the price of their daily meal. From the fact that the articles, valuable as they are and infinitely more valuable as they must have been in their day—in those days

When Malachi wore the collar of gold—

for to that era they plainly belong, it is surmised they must have been suddenly and hastily deposited where they were found by the fortunate working men. They were laid only about eighteen inches under the surface of one of those little tumuli—or mounds of small stones which are supposed to have been the open air cooking places of our primitive or our martial forefathers; and there they have remained uninjured and undisturbed for centuries, whilst the soil on each side and all around, was repeatedly broken up in the process of agriculture. The cooking places were composed of small parcels of stones which being heated, broiled excellently the ancient warrior's flesh meat, in the same manner that buffalo-humps and other dainties, are broiled in the wild woods of the Americas. The locality where the gorgeous ornaments lay, abounds in those tumuli. Near them is a celebrated fort, which by the way, prominently figures on the Ordnance Map, is called Laungagh by the people; is surrounded by the deep traces of three moats and ramparts, a triple intrenchment, and is contiguous to a small lake called Lough-a-Thraskea, covering somewhere about an acre of ground. The ancient records state that a chief named M'Mahon went to battle in this region, "laden with gold," was slain, stripped of his ornaments, and that none ever discovered what became of the spoil with which his person was emblazoned. The conjecture is, that the plunderer himself fell after hiding his booty, and that its existence and the place of deposit thus passed away from the knowledge of all living men. The spot lies about a mile and a half to the east of Newmarket on the property of Sir Lucius O'Brien; and the tumulus being close to the edge of the railway line may never have been dislodged had not a slight curve rendered this disturbance advisable. The first of the ornaments exposed was a small circlet of gold, and then two or three more, and the labourer who unearthed them not knowing their worth, and not aware that more were about them, took them up carelessly, looked at them cursorily and flung them into the lake. But delving again a perfect layer of splendid gold gorgets turned up, and within them concave and circular and bugle-shaped at the ends as they are, a hundred or two of minor size were deposited, and so placed as to give rise to the idea that one piece—a cup, was discovered. The convex or outer sides of the large ornaments were slightly encrusted

with the earth, but the inner or hollow sides were nearly as bright as when they were worn, and the lustre and size and number of all of course could not but arrest the discoverer's attention. He selected one of the rings of small circumference, and hied off to Ennis, where he showed it to a party in a public establishment, and by him, unacquainted with its worth, he was offered sixpence for it "as a curiosity." Doctor Greene, who, however, happening to be there, better appreciated its value, and offering the labourer ten shillings—he took the money. The ring is said to be worth £50. Meanwhile, another of the labourers coming to Newmarket, presented a few more of the ornaments to the examination of Mr. Halpin, who made him aware that they were worth money, and kindly gave him £2 for his own use until he could dispose with advantage of all he had. He went away and returned with one of his fellow-workmen, and each bringing with him his share of the collection, they were tested with nitric acid by Mr. Halpin, and all found to be pure gold. One was a thick short lump, a melted nugget—and for all being pressed to purchase them, he gave a liberal and an honest price—about £60. Receiving the money, the two men returned to their fellow, told him their fortune, showed him the money, when jumping with joy three or four times from the ground, away he hastened to Newmarket, and disposed of his share to equal advantage. Altogether Mr. Halpin paid over £250 for his purchases, and it is calculated that the four fortunate working men—the unmarried sons of poor fathers having families, netted between them £6000 by the sales made in Newmarket, Limerick, Waterford and Dublin—Messrs. Blundel, Wallace and Walsh, of this city, have purchased fine specimens of those rich and gorgeous ornaments—and in place of the ragged coats and other indifferent and worn garments the finders wore in the morning, when the spade of one entered the tumulus, their wardrobes now stand in more becoming relation to those of the gallant, gold gorgetted, and ill-fated chief, who fell in a feud or greater fight on the historic ground which the property inherited by the descendants of the great and gallant O'Briens, appropriately embraces.

The purity of the gold and the workmanship of the ornaments, show that adulteration and alloy were not among arts of our forefathers—but that taste and skill in the elegant art of metallurgy were."

On the 4th April, my sister, (Mrs. Eyre Coote,) wrote to me, that she had called on our friend Mr. Sainthill of Cork, who told her, that the Rev. Doctor Neligan had just been with him, upon his return from Limerick, where

he had purchased about seventy pounds worth of this gold find, and had shewn him a piece of square gold ring money. Sainthill had never seen the same shape before, but in coarse silver. "There is one piece," added my sister, "for which thirty pounds is asked. It is about the size of a thick bracelet, and weighs six ounces."

In the previous year, Lord Londesborough exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, (10th February, 1853,)—a torque, four armlets, and a very small bracelet of thin strips of gold, twisted spirally and hooked together, which his Lordship had purchased for £30. The diameter of the first, is eight inches; of the armlets, five; and of the bracelet, two-and-a-half; and the weight of the entire, between two and three ounces. Rolled together, they were dug up by a peasant, in a rath or mound, between Kilmallock and Kilfinnan, in the county of Limerick; by him sold to a silversmith in Limerick, from whom they were purchased, by the Rev. R. I. O'Higgin; who, after exhibiting them in Cork, in June, 1852, parted with the collection to Lord Londesborough. (See, introductory note, on the privately printed "*Catalogue of a Collection of Ancient and Mediæval Rings and personal Ornaments, formed for Lady Londesborough, 1853*").

In volume xxx of the *Archæologia*, p. 137, a communication occurs from Lord Londesborough, (then Lord Albert Conyngham,) to Sir Henry Ellis, the secretary of the Society of Antiquaries; which was read at the meeting of 22nd December, 1842, and is illustrated in the *Archæologia*, by most accurate engravings of

1. A gold chain of fifty double links, with hook and corresponding fastening.

2. 4. Armlets of gold—twisted.

3. 5. Rings of gold, with gems.

6. Collar of gold.

All these, (with the exception of 6.) his Lordship states, were found "by a labouring man," so recently as Decem-

ber, 1842, "within a few yards of the entrance to the caves at New Grange.* They were at the depth of two feet from the surface of the ground, and without any covering or protection from the earth about them. Another labouring man hearing of this discovery, carefully searched the spot whence they were taken, and found a denarius of Geta, and two other coins of small brass; but quite defaced; they are all," adds Lord Londesborough, "in my possession."

This find of relics of ancient art, his Lordship most liberally exhibited in the Dublin Great Industrial Exhibition of 1853, (see Catalogue, p. 142, No. 1840;) and, in the foot note, read and mark Irish gratitude for their preservation.—How is this? Does it not exemplify the old fable of the dog in the manger?—And much as the Royal Irish Academy has accomplished with very small means, (altho' aided by considerable private subscriptions,) there appears to be an unaccountable jealousy towards any individual collector.

In the same national collection the Royal Irish Academy exhibited two iron glazed safes, described in Catalogue at

* County of Meath, four miles and a half from Drogheda. See Ledwich's *Antiquities of Ireland*, pp. 43-46; Wakeman's *Hand-Book of Irish Antiquities*; *The Parliament Gazetteer of Ireland*; and Wilde's *Beauties of the Boyne*, Dublin, 1849, p. 203, where we read, that "Many years ago, a gold coin of Valentinian, and one of Theodosius, were discovered on the outside of the mound (at New Grange); and not very long ago a labourer, digging a little to the west of the entrance, discovered two ancient gold torques, and a golden chain, and two rings. Where are these? Are they in the great national collection of the Royal Irish Academy? or in the Transactions of that or any other learned body in the kingdom? No! we regret to say, they were carried out of this country by an Irish Nobleman to exhibit at a learned Society on the other side of the channel, in the Transactions of which body they will be found figured, together with a letter from their present owner; which, as he is our countryman, we will not quote!"

pp. 138-40, Nos. 97 and 98, "A Collection of Gold Antiquities found in Ireland," viz :—

A. Two torques, weights 27oz. 7ds. 20gs., and 12oz. 7ds. 13gs. *said* to have been found at Tara, county of Meath, (see, *Proceedings Royal Irish Academy*, vol. i, 274-6). One small torque, weight 3oz. 3ds. 15gs. These are all long enough to go round the waist. They are made of four fillets of gold, nicely fastened together, apparently without solder.

B. Two small torques, weights 19ds. 18gs., and 17ds. 12gs.; each made of one broad band of twisted gold.

C. One small torque, weight 12ds. 14gs. made of a narrow fillet of gold.

D. One small torque, weight 12oz. 10ds. 7gs. made of a thick bar of gold, twisted so as to represent a thick hank of wire.

E. One small torque, weight 5oz. 3ds. 18gs. made of plain circular bar of gold. All these are large enough for the neck and end of torques; weight 4ds. 19gs.

F. One torque, weight 9oz. 16ds. 18gs. made of plain square bar of gold. The two last *said* to have been found together near Eniscorthy.

G. One torque, weight 3oz. 9ds. 9gs. made of flattened bar of gold, and now bent up into the use of an armlet.

H. One bracelet or bangle, weight 13oz. 1d. 1g. made of three gold bars of different thicknesses, curiously twisted and bound together; *said* to have been found near Carlow.

I. One bracelet, weight 3oz. 15ds. 4gs. made of round bar, slightly ornamented at the ends with chevron ornaments.

J. One bracelet, weight 2oz. 1ds. 5gs. made of round bar, ornamented with numerous circular indentures. One bracelet weight 16ds. 17gs. made of thin circular gold bar, and four others made of flat gold bars :

	<i>oz. ds. gs.</i>		<i>oz. ds. gs.</i>
I.	1 11 13.	III.	— 14 18.
II.	1 8 12.	IV.	— 11 6.

Found near Strokestown. Presented to the Royal Irish Academy, by his Excellency, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant, etc.

K. Ten bracelets or bangles, made of round bars, with ends slightly expanded :

	<i>oz. ds. gs.</i>		<i>oz. ds. gs.</i>
I.	4 11 3.	VI.	1 0 7.
II.	2 9 0.	VII.	— 9 3.
III.	1 11 17.	VIII.	— 8 18.
IV.	1 9 20.	IX.	— 8 11.
V.	1 3 5.	X.	— 7 11.

L. One bracelet of round gold, with ends expanded, weight 2oz. 17ds. 1g. Another, bent ends, weight 1oz. 0ds. 17gs. Another flattened in the centre, weight 16ds. 16gs. Another convoluted into the shape of the letter C, weight 7ds. 14gs.

M. Four bracelets made of solid round bar, and with cone-shaped ends ; weight :

	<i>oz. ds. gs.</i>		<i>oz. ds. gs.</i>
I.	2 15 7.	III.	1 8 22.
II.	2 6 20.	IV.	— 11 19:

and one bracelet very thin bar, like the last; cups very wide ; weight 17ds. 13gs.

N. Four bracelets, similar in shape to the last; but made of hollow gold bars, with cone-shaped cups at the ends :

	<i>oz. ds. gs.</i>
I. (plain)	3 5 22.
II. (with chevron ornaments)	2 16 5.
III. (broken)	1 14 12.
IV. (with small thread ornament)	1 4 8.

O. Seven bracelets made of solid bars, with expanded cups at their ends :

	<i>oz. ds. gs.</i>
I. (round)	4 11 2.

	oz.	ds.	gs.
II. (angular)	3	18	19.
III. (flat)	3	6	12.
IV. (circular)	2	16	1.
V. (very round, small cups) . .	1	2	7.
VI.	—	16	10.
VII. (very flat)	1	0	1.

P. One bracelet, flat and hollow bar, weight 2oz. 11ds. 7gs. and one bracelet, hollow and half round bar, weight 4oz. 7ds. 1gs.

Q. One very large hollow bracelet, with expanded cups, *said* to have been found at Castle Kelly, weight 16oz. 17ds. 4gs. One crossed end of bracelet, weight 1oz. 0ds. 11gs. One large bracelet, with hollow bar, not closed at the ends, exhibiting the mode of making articles of this kind; it is in an unfinished state; weight 5oz. 5ds. 16gs.; (belonging to Messrs. West and Son).

R. Two small fibulæ, ribbed pattern; No. I, 2ds. 17gs.; No. II, 2ds. 8gs.; and one fibula, smooth, 2ds. 13gs.

S. Four small fibulæ, ribbed pattern, and slightly expanded ends :

	oz.	ds.	gs.
I. (presented by H. T. Monk Mason, LL.D.) —	17	7.	
II.	—	7	12.
III.	—	7	11.
IV.	—	4	7.

T. Nine fibulæ, with ribbed pattern and expanded disks :

	oz.	ds.	gs.		oz.	ds.	gs.
I.	4	15	19.	VI.	—	11	22.
II.	1	7	7.	VII.	—	10	12.
III.	1	5	0.	VIII.	—	8	7.
IV.	—	13	20.	IX.	—	8	6.
V.	—	13	17.				

U. Cleft rings, made of wire of different thicknesses. Ten plain rings :

	<i>ds. gs.</i>		<i>ds. gs.</i>
I.	10 20.	VI.	2 6.
II.	3 17,	VII.	1 16.
III.	3 12.	VIII.	1 16.
IV.	2 17.	IX.	1 12.
V.	2 11.	X.	— 14.
V.	Four rings, with convolved pattern:		
	<i>ds. gs.</i>		<i>ds. gs.</i>
1.	11 19.	III.	7 4.
II.	8 17.	IV.	6 7.
W.	Five thick copper rings, plated with gold :		
	<i>ds. gs.</i>		<i>ds. gs.</i>
I.	12 6.	IV.	7 11.
II.	10 19.	V.	5 1.
III.	8 14.		
X.	Ribbed cleft finger ring, weight 9 <i>ds.</i>		
Y.	Twisted cleft finger ring, weight 3 <i>ds.</i> 9 <i>gs.</i>		
Z.	Two twisted small rings :		
	<i>ds. gs.</i>		<i>ds. gs.</i>
I.	5 0.	II.	2 7.
A.A.	Fragment twisted bar, weight 8 <i>ds.</i>		
A.B.	Fragment of hank of wires twisted, weight 5 <i>ds.</i> 15 <i>gs.</i>		
A.C.	Fragment of bracelet of knotted wire-work, weight 6 <i>ds.</i> 1 <i>g.</i>		
A.D.	Scrap of gold, weight 3 <i>ds.</i> 12 <i>gs.</i>		
A.E.	An ingot, weight 12 <i>ds.</i> 9 <i>gs.</i>		
A.F.	Two plain gold rings. No. 1, found with bronze dagger, similar to those in tray. No. 15, weight 6 <i>ds.</i> 7 <i>gs.</i> No. 2, 6 <i>ds.</i> 23 <i>gs.</i>		
A.G.	Convolved finger ring, weight 1 <i>oz.</i> 12 <i>ds.</i> 6 <i>gs.</i>		
A.H.	One small horse-shoe shaped case, made of twisted gold wire thread, like filagree work, weight 20 <i>gs.</i>		
A.I.	Two larger cases, in shape resembling the last, but made in imitation of filagree work :		
	<i>ds. gs.</i>		<i>ds. gs.</i>
I.	8 2.	II.	5 2.

A.K. A bulla, of a hollow ball shape, made of lead, covered with thin gold plate, highly ornamented; weight 2oz. 6ds. 10gs. This, *it is said*, was found in a black coarse urn along with burned bones.

A.L. Two bullæ, heart shaped. They are hollow and made of lead:

oz. ds. gs.

I. (highly ornamented)..... 4 14 12.

II. (slightly ornamented, & not angular) 0 1 1.

A.M. Two cinerary boxes, each containing a bracelet or bangle:

ds. gs.

oz. ds. gs.

Box I. weight 19 11. and cupped bangle, weight 0 19 11.

II. 19 20. and plain bangle, weight 1 0 2.

A.N. Six large hollow double crisps or balls, made of thin gold, *said* to have been found, with three others, at Toomna, county of Roscommon:

oz. ds. gs.

oz. ds. gs.

I. 2 6 6.

IV. 1 17 13.

II. 2 7 7.

V. 1 9 9.

III. 2 0 8.

*VI. 1 8 20.

A.O. Seven beads, shaped like double cones, weighing from 9 to 11 grains each.

A.P. Seven beads, shaped like the last, but expanded at their ends, weighing from 1d. to 4gs., to 1d. 10gs. each.

A.Q. Seven beads or cylinders, weighing from 5gs. to 7gs. each.

A.R. A cupped shaped ornament, (imperfect), weight 16ds. 2gs

A.S. Three ornamented head ornaments, with lateral circular disks, and made to resemble wire work.

I. Ornamented with seven ribs or bars, weight 16ds. 5gs.

In this, the imitation gold wire work is very fine and beautiful; but one of the lateral disks is wanting.

II. Ornamented with four bars or ribs, weight 4oz. 1g.

* Belonging to Messrs. West and Son.

In this, the imitation wire-work is coarse, but the effect of the ornament is good, and though one of the side ornaments has been injured, the parts might be restored, and made perfect.

III. Ornamented with five bands or ribs, divided by an imitation of the torques pattern. The imitation of wire-work is found only in the rims, inside and outside; weight, 7oz. 8ds. 1g.

This wants one lateral disk; that which remains is flat, unlike those belonging to the two other ornaments, which are slightly convex. The lateral disks are all sown on the arched part of these ornaments, with fine gold wire thread, and the disks are ornamented with cones resembling the beads described above.

A.T. One ribbed circular disk, with central opening; weight 1oz. 2ds. 2gs.

A.U. Two fillets of gold :

I. Broad and ornamented, with a wheel pattern, weight 5oz.

II. Narrow and ornamented with a fine dotted pattern, weight 1d. 2gs.

A.V. Skewer or pin, very rude in its form, weight 1oz. 17ds. 6gs.

A.W. Two fibulæ, with pendent ring ornaments :

ds. gs.

ds. gs.

I. 3 14.

II. 2 12.

A.X. Five circular disks or spangles, with cross shaped ornaments :

I. Large, like the flat lateral disk of a head-dress. *ds. gs.*

No. 3, noticed above; weight 13 20

II. Similar to I. 13 10

III. Smaller and thinner 4 12

IV. Ornamented with cross, formed of triangle .. .

V. Like IV. (imperfect) 2 2

A.Y. Lunette, rudely ornamented and without terminal disks, weight 2oz. 2ds.

A.Z. Eight lunette ornaments, with terminal disks :

oz. ds. gs.

oz. ds. gs.

*I. 4 3 22.

V. 1 3 0.

II. 3 4 3.

VI. 1 0 9.

III. 1 10 11.

VII. — 18 2.

* Presented by Earl De Grey.

	oz.	ds.	gs.		ds.	gs.
IV.	1	7	15.	VIII.	—	16 16.

All these are ornamented with crossing, and zig-zag lines arranged in different patterns.

B.A. Two fragments of a lunette, ornamented:

	ds.	gs.		ds.	gs.
I.	8	15.	II.	5	12.

The pattern on II. is composed of triangles, filled in with dots, and quite unlike to those on all the perfect specimens.

B.B. One lunette, without ornament and much expanded; weight 18ds. broken in two pieces.

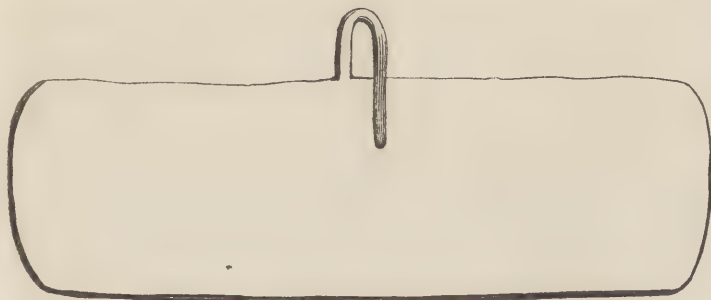
B.C. Four oblong thin plates, plain :

	ds.	gs.		ds.	gs.
I.	2	18.	III.	1	21.
II.	2	6.	IV.	1	8.

B.D. Two oblong thin plates, with hooks attached :

	ds.	gs.		ds.	gs.
I.	4	2.	II.	3	17.

"Last week we purchased for the Academy, two pieces of thin gold with hooks, about the size of the following outline."



These appear to be the two plates mentioned by Dr. Aquilla Smith of Dublin, in his letter to me of 18th March, 1853.

B.E. Four oblong plates, ribbed :

	ds.	gs.		ds.	gs.
I.	2	4.	III.	1	18.
II.	2	5.	IV.	1	18.

Nos. II., III., and IV., were presented by W. T. Mulvany, Esq., on the part of the Commissioners of Public Works.

B.F. Fragments of thin gold spirals, some with hooks. They appear to have composed originally neck or arm ornaments ; weight, 2oz. 13*ds*. 15*gs*.

B.G. Collar or gorget, made of red gold, and ornamented with three ribs, dotted with nail-head pattern. The workmanship rude, but very effective. It is broken in four pieces ; total weight, 16oz. 11*ds*.

I have merely enumerated these specimens, because they are in a National Collection, and were all probably found in Ireland. To the same Exhibition, the Earl of Digby contributed, No. 1850, A :

1. Two twisted armlets of gold.
2. Double-twisted armlet of gold.
3. Double plain one of gold.
4. Plain gold armlet.
5. One small double ditto.
6. Gold ornament, with small beads of the same metal attached.

All found near Sherborne, in Dorsetshire.

At the same time, were exhibited, by John Harvey, Esq., of Malin Hall,

Thirteen and a half gold beads, of a double conical shape ; also three pieces of gold wire, found in a bog, near Malin, county of Donegal. (No. 1882.)

Mr. John Martin of Downpatrick, also contributed to this Exhibition, (No. 1885),

1. Gold torque.
2. Gold armlet.
3. Another.
4. Small piece of gold ring money.
5. Gold fibula, with flat ends.—And
6. Broad flat gold ring, ornamented with ridges.

And Lord Rossmore, (No. 1928),

A small gold fibula of beautiful workmanship.

And a gold crescent, highly ornamented.

Of my own small collection of gold plates found in Ireland, I will if you should wish it, send you at a future time an account ;—some I have already mentioned or referred

to ; but there are so many varieties, that a classification with the weights, accurately ascertained, would be an important step in archæology. Sir William Betham thought, or fancied, he could see the troy weight question, or divisability by twelve, which has so long been our goldsmiths' weight, was established by his theory—which certainly is most ingeniously supported by him. But I must confess, I am not entirely convinced by our late friend's arguments, altho' quite prepared to admit their full weight and importance.

On my side of the question, which is the weakest, I have only to state that I have found many—very many instances in which Sir William's theory of devisability of twenty-four by twelve cannot be maintained ; but then, per contra, I am bound to admit, that what in my boyish old books of arithmetic was called, the “wear and tear” question, may have something to do with the matter ; and that we should not quarrel about a few grains, more or less. Yet in this, lies the whole matter, and the discovery of a small parcel of cornelian stones, nicely adjusted as weights, with the weights exactly marked upon them, (*NATURALLY perhaps with a little assistance from the lapidary*), which I have in my possession, becomes an important consideration.

“Gold, yellow, glittering, precious gold !

Gold, that will make black white, foul fair, wrong right.”—

Abundantly has it been discovered in Ireland. Of this metal, crowns, corselets, bridles, chains, rings, torques, fibulæ, bracelets, ingots, and various articles, the uses of which we can now only conjecture,* have been, and con-

* “I had, a few years since, offered me for sale by a peasant,” says Sir William Betham, “one of those singular articles (a kind of double bell), described by General Vallancey, in the fourth volume of his *Collectanea*, which weighed thirty-six ounces of pure gold,” (the intrinsic value was about £150).—*Irish Antiquarian Researches*, part i. p. 11. 1826.

tinue to be, frequently raised by the spade of the peasant, and nearly as regularly sunk in the oblivion of the crucible.

The Rev. Doctor Drummond, in his *Ancient Irish Minstrelsy*, conjectures, that the following is the passage in the harper's song, which led to the discovery of the pieces of gold, at Ballyshannon, by the Bishop of Derry. (xxvii. and p. 42):

"In earth, beside the loud cascade,
The son of Sora's king we laid;
And on each finger placed a ring
Of gold, by mandate of our king;
Such honours to the brave we give
And bid their memory ever live."—

It occurs in the well known Irish ballad of *Moirá-borb*—the original of which may be found in Miss Brooke's "*Reliques of Irish Poetry*," where the passage is thus rendered, (p. 132):

"The valiant Sora by the stream we laid,
And while his last and narrow house we made,
We on each finger, placed a glittering ring;
To grace the foe, in honour of our king."—

I am, however, inclined to think, that the Harper's Song, which the Bishop of Derry had translated to him, was one which exists in an Irish manuscript volume in my possession; and not the passage in the poem of *Moirá-borb*, referred to by Doctor Drummond.

"*Air barra Sléibe Monárd*
Ann ata feart churaidh,
'sdhá fhleasg óir fá chopp an laoch,
As fáil órtha air a mheura."

is the chorus, or what is termed in Irish "*Ceangail*," the binding verse:—Literally:

On the hill of Sleive Monard
There is a giant's grave,
And two gold plates enclose the hero's body
And there are golden rings on his fingers.

At Miss Landon's (L. E. L's.) request, I furnished her

some years since (1835), with a literal translation of this ballad, and a few days afterwards, that accomplished and lamented lady, sent me the following versification of it, which I cannot say in its translation from the Irish into English, has lost any of its original merit.

THE GOLDEN GRAVE.

He sleeps within his lonely grave
Upon the lonely hill,
There sweeps the wind—there swells the wave—
All other sounds are still.
And strange and mournfully sound they ;
Each seems a funeral cry,
O'er life that long has past away,
O'er ages long gone by.

One winged minstrel's left to sing
O'er him who lies beneath—
The humming bee, that seeks in spring
Its honey from the heath.
It is the sole familiar sound
That ever rises there ;
For silent is the haunted ground,
And silent is the air.

There never comes the merry bird—
There never bounds the deer ;
But during night strange sounds are heard,
The day may never hear :
For there the shrouded Banshee stands,
Scarce seen amid the gloom,
And wrings her dim and shadowy hands,
And chants her song of doom.

Seven pillars, grey with time and moss,
On dark Sleive Monard meet ;
They stand to tell a nation's loss—
A king is at their feet.
A lofty moat denotes the place
Where sleeps in slumber cold
The mighty of a mighty race—
The giant kings of old.

There Gollah sleeps—the golden band
 About his head is bound ;
 His javelin in his red right hand,
 His feet upon his hound.
 And twice three golden rings are placed
 Upon that hand of fear ;
 The smallest would go round the waist
 Of any maiden here.

And plates of gold are on his breast,
 And gold doth bind him round ;
 A king, he taketh kingly rest
 Beneath that royal mound.
 But wealth no more the mountain fills,
 As in the days of yore :
 Gone are those days ; the wave distils
 Its liquid gold no more.

The days of yore—still let my harp
 Their memories repeat—
 The days when every sword was sharp,
 And every song was sweet ;
 The warrior slumbers on the hill,
 The stranger rules the plain ;
 Glory and gold are gone ; but still
 They live in song again.

Tradition commonly attributes the original discovery of the Wicklow gold mines to a poor schoolmaster, who, while fishing in one of the small streams, which descend from the Croghan mountain, picked up a piece of shining metal, and having ascertained it to be gold, he gradually enriched himself by the success of his researches, in that and neighbouring streams, cautiously disposing of the produce of his labour to a goldsmith in Dublin. He is supposed to have preserved the secret for upwards of twenty years ; but marrying a young wife, he imprudently confided his discovery to her ; and she believing her husband to be mad, immediately revealed the circumstance to her relations, through whose means it soon was made pub-

lic.* O'Keefe has founded an amusing farce upon the incident, of course with the embellishments necessary for dramatic effect.

When the story of the Gold Mine became bruited abroad, which was towards the close of the year 1795, and fortunately after the golden harvest of autumn had been gathered in, the sensation it produced upon the lower classes cannot be described. Thousands, of every age and sex, hurried to the spot. "From the labourer who could wield a spade or pick-axe, to the child who scraped the surface of the rock with a rusty nail," all were eagerly employed in searching after gold. The Irish are a people possessed of a quick and rich fancy; and the very name of a gold mine carried with it, to the ignorant mind, ideas of inexhaustible wealth, and conjured up into reality the bar-

* Respecting the first discovery of gold in Wicklow, Mr. Lloyd, in his communication to Sir Joseph Banks, says:—"In our visit to this extraordinary place, we were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Graham of Ballycoage, whose house is not more than a mile from the gold mine. From him and his brothers I learned that about twenty-five years ago (1770), or more, one Dunaghoo, a schoolmaster, resident near the place, used frequently to entertain them with accounts of the richness of the valley in gold; and that this man used to go in the night, and at break of day, to search for the treasure; and these gentlemen, with their schoolfellows, used to watch the old man in his excursions to the hill, in order to frighten him, deeming him to be deranged in his intellects: however, the idea of this treasure did at last actually derange him.

"John Byrne told me, that, about eleven or twelve years ago, when he was a boy, he was fishing in this brook, and found a piece of gold of a quarter of an ounce, which was sold in Dublin; but that, upon one of his brothers telling him it must have been dropped into the brook by accident, he gave over all thoughts of searching for more. Charles Toole, a miner at Cronbane, tells me he heard of this discovery at the time, but gave no credit to it, as he never found any gold, and lives very near the place. I am credibly informed, too, that a goldsmith in Dublin has, every year for eleven or twelve years, bought 4 or 5 ounces of gold, brought constantly by the same person; but not John Byrne."

dic tales they had heard repeated in their childhood, many of which rival in gorgeous imagery the romances of the East. The Valley of Diamonds sparkled on the north side of the county of Wicklow; and now the lofty Croghan, its southern boundary, appeared before them as the Golden Mountain.

De Latocnaye, a French Emigrant, who has published an account of his rambles through Ireland, and who visited "the Wicklow Gold Mines" immediately after the government had placed a guard upon the ground,* says—"I was often obliged to ask the way, and my demand excited the curiosity of the peasants: they quitted their work before they answered me, asked me some question in my turn, wanted to know if the mine would be soon worked? if government had sent me there? and a thousand things of the same nature: they soon began to tell me of a person who sent his children there on a Sunday morning after it had rained, and that they brought back gold to the value of twenty guineas. In such cases," M. de Latocnaye truly observes, "the persons who find any are remembered; and those who lose their time, and sometimes their life, in a fruitless search, are forgotten."

"I had," he continues, "a letter from Mr. B. Conyngham for the officer of his regiment, who commanded the troops stationed to guard the mine, and to prevent the peasants from working there. He walked with me about the place. It is inconceivable what a number of holes avarice has made them dig in this wonderful stream. Some persons assured me they saw four thousand men working there together. In every hole something was found, though not by the workmen, but by the women and children, who had nothing else to do but to examine."

During the interval which elapsed between the publicity

* On the 14th October, 1795, two companies of the Kildare Militia marched into Arklow, and on the following day proceeded to guard the mine, on the part of his majesty,

of the circumstance and the government taking possession of the mine—a period of about two months—it is supposed that upwards of two thousand five hundred ounces of gold were collected by the peasantry, principally from the mud and sand of Ballinvalley Stream, and disposed of for about £10,000*—a sum far exceeding the produce of the mine during the government operations, which amounted to little more than £3,500. The gold has been found in pieces of all forms and sizes, from the smallest perceptible particle to the extraordinary mass of twenty-two ounces, which sold for about eighty guineas. “This piece was irregularly formed; it measured four inches in its greatest length, and three in breadth; its thickness varied from half an inch to an inch;” and a cast of it, gilt, has been deposited in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin. So pure was the gold generally found, that it was the custom of the Dublin goldsmiths to put gold coin into the opposite scale to it, and to give weight for weight.

“Stanely Alchorne, Esq., his Majesty’s Assay-master at the Tower of London, assayed two specimens of this native gold. The first appeared to contain in 24 carats—21·75 of fine gold; 1·875 of fine silver; 375 of alloy, which seemed to be copper tinged with a little iron. The second

* This assertion is founded on Mr. Fraser’s report, which I believe to be nearer the fact than the statement of Mr. Mills, who says:—“Calculations have been made, that, during the foregoing period, gold to the amount of three thousand pounds Irish sterling was sold to various persons; the average price was three pounds fifteen shillings per ounce; hence 800 ounces appear to have been collected.” Fraser’s words are—“Mr. Graham, who was present all the time, and purchased a considerable quantity of gold, to the amount of above £700, from the country people, told me that, according to the best calculation, there was upwards of £10,000 Irish given for the gold found and sold on the spot; the average price paid for which was £3 15s. an ounce, which makes it that 2,666 ounces were found in that short space of time,” [from 24th August to 15th October].

specimen differed only in holding 21·625, instead of 21·75 of fine gold.”*

The works were abandoned in 1798, in consequence of the rebellion. Operations were resumed in 1800; but the result not proving satisfactory, “government were induced to discontinue their sanction and support: so that the Wicklow gold mine is now but the name of former greatness.”

I fear, dear Mr. Smith, that I have trespassed too much upon your space; but should you at some future time wish me to resume an archæological gossip, pray consider that the small amount of antiquarian information which I may possess, is very much at your command, and believe me to be, very sincerely yours,

T. CROFTON CROKER.

* Philosophical Transactions.

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES.

(Continued from p. 220.)

IRCHESTER.

An interesting Roman inscription has recently been dug up at Irchester, near Wellingborough, in the county of Northampton. Mr. C. Gill, some time since, very kindly forwarded me a copy; Mr. Pretty has also taken the trouble to make a transcript; and to communicate some particulars respecting the locality, which does not seem to have met with that attention from antiquaries it deserves. The inscription is as follows :—

D . M . S .
AMICIUS · SATVRV
STRATOR COS · M · S · F

Dis Manibus Sacrum. Amicius Saturus Strator Consulis Monumentum Sibi Fecit.

The last three letters of the second word in the middle line are joined together; the last letter in the word **STRATOR** is enclosed in the O; and the O in **COS** is within the C. The letters are well cut, and in a good state of preservation. They are enclosed within a sunk panel on a slab, measuring 3 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 8 in. This slab was found with the face turned downwards, about three feet deep, with another, plain, and of about the same dimensions. Beneath the stones, were some bones and fragments of urns, the remains of the contents of the sepulchre, which had been, apparently at some very remote period, rifled and overturned.

The most remarkable portion of the inscription, is the words *Strator Consulis*. The word *Strator*, as used by Spar-

tianus, signifies the attendant who helped the emperor to mount his horse.* Ammianus Marcellinus states that Valentinian ordered Constantianus the *Strator* to be stoned to death because he had ventured to exchange some horses, which he had been sent into Sardinia to select.† The same historian relates that, on another occasion, Valentinian, when his horse would not stand still to allow him to mount, ordered the right hand of the *Strator*, (*Stratoris militis*) who held the horse, to be cut off; and would have had him killed, had not the tribune of the stable contrived to save him, by affecting to delay his execution. The *Strator* in all these instances was evidently a kind of equerry.

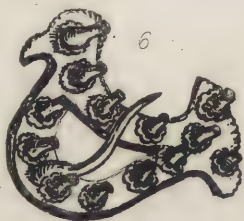
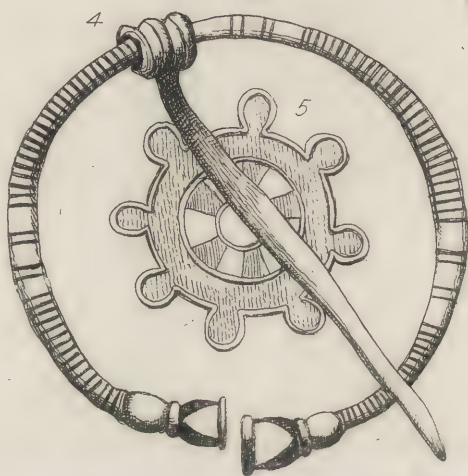
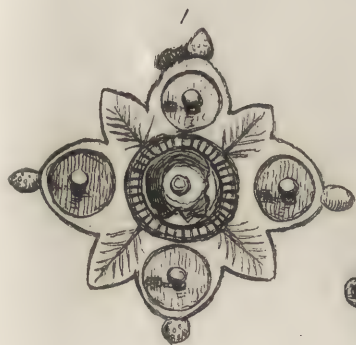
The word occurs in several inscriptions given in Gruter and in Muratori; but without any explanatory context, as regards its precise signification.‡ It is also found in three inscriptions, discovered at Mayence and in the neighbourhood.§ In one of these is mentioned a centurion of the *Stratores* of Maguntiacum; another, records the erection of a votive tablet, for the health of the emperors, by a soldier of the seventh legion, who appears to have also exercised the office of *Strator*. In the third, a *Strator Consulis* is associated with a *ensor frumenti*, or corn meter, in erecting a monument to a deceased female. In a fourth Rhenish inscription,|| a *Strator* of a governor of the Lower Germany, is united with three centurions of the first legion, surnamed Minervia. A further example,¶ of a class similar to the last, introduces to us a *Strator* of the consul Candidus, who at the same time was one of the *Hastati* of the tenth legion, surnamed *Gemina*. The *Stratores* of the last two inscriptions were, like Amicius Satorus of the Irchester monument, termed *Consules*. It was unnecessary to add this title to their

* Caracalla, 7. † Lib. xxix, cap. 3. ‡ Lib. xxx, cap. 5.

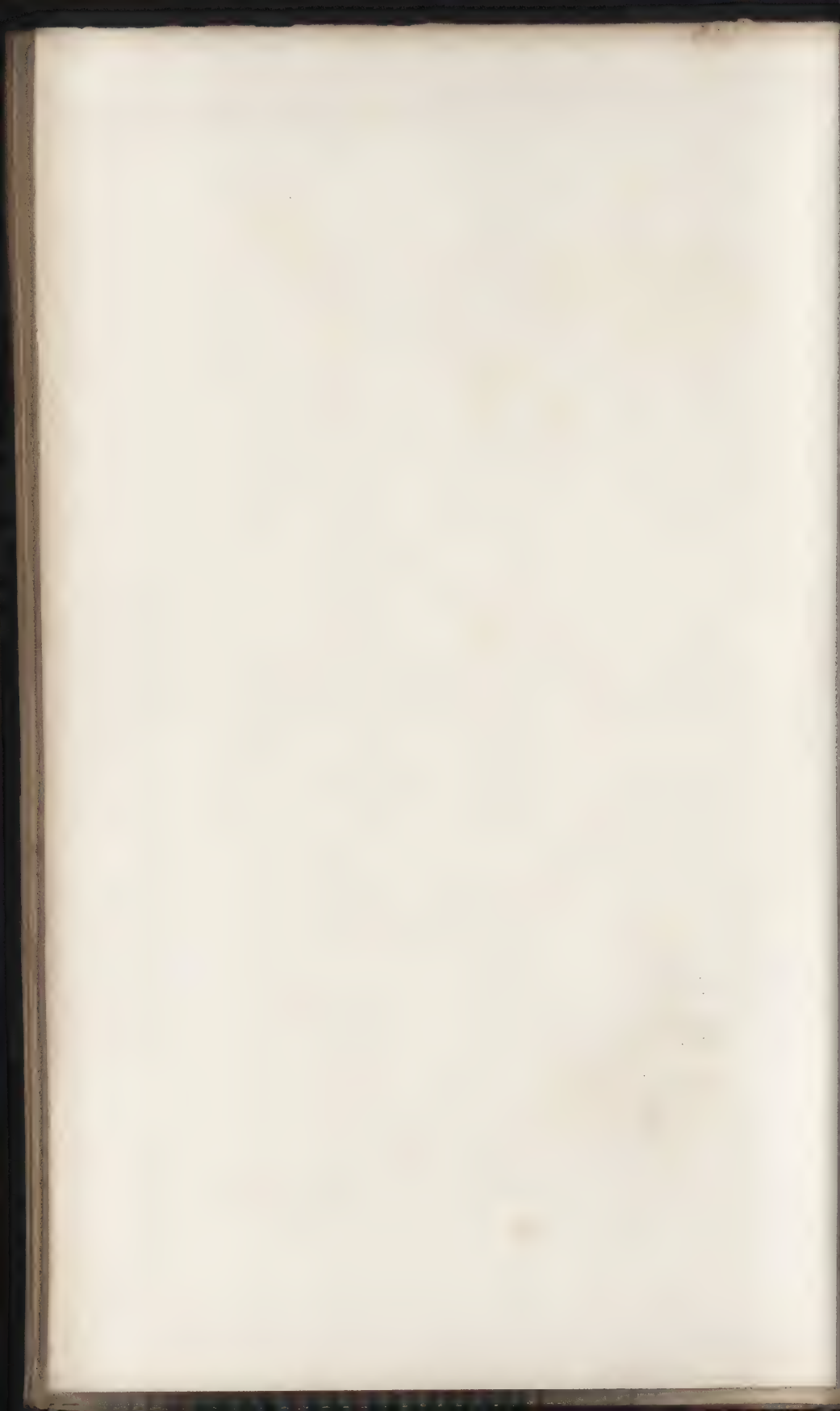
§ Cod. Inscript. Roman. Rheni, Nos. 283, 474.

|| G. Lersch, Centralmus. ii, 2.

¶ Lersch in Rhein. Jahrb. xii. p. 1.



FIBULÆ.



names, as in one case the principal was described as consul, and in the other, the person to whom the stone was set up, was probably a Proconsul. From these inscriptions we may conjecture what the office and duties of the Stratores were; and also why the term *consulis* or *consularis* should be sometimes found added to the name.

We are quite in the dark however, as regards the history of the Consular Strator who erected a tomb for himself at Irchester. No other record has yet been found from which we might conjecture to what body of troops he belonged; or at what time he lived; or why he selected this spot for his burial-place. Even the name of the station is lost, and its remains seem to have escaped the eye of the antiquary. Mr. Pretty informs me, that "the camp is square, containing about nineteen acres. It was walled originally; and on the north side, towards the river, a road runs along the top of the foundations of the wall; this side is very steep. I had seen the station many years since; but was not prepared to find it of such consequence. They were ploughing in the area of the castrum, which was strewn with pieces of pottery; and the men pick up coins, chiefly of the Lower Empire. A great many fragments of the pottery, appear to be of the Castor manufacture. On a lid of a bowl of Samian ware occurs, as well as I can make it out, TAVRVS FIL MA."

The inscribed stone is in the possession of Mrs. Goosey, of Chester-house.

SUFFOLK.

Ipswich. Mr. Fitch informs me that in the month of March, some Roman sepulchral remains were found, in the parish of St. Matthew. They consist of earthen vessels of various sizes, and of personal ornaments in bronze. Of the latter, three fibulæ are exhibited on plate xxxvi; figs. 1, 2, and 3. Of these, fig. 1, which has been enamelled with studs, and silvered, is of the most unusual pattern.

Ixworth. In this town and its neighbourhood Roman,

Saxon, and medieval remains are frequently found. Mr. Warren has procured some interesting specimens of all these classes. Fig. 5, pl. xxxvi, represents a Roman fibula, enamelled in red, blue, and yellow; found in Ixworth church-yard, in digging a grave. Figs. 6 and 7, in bronze, are also in Mr. Warren's collection. They are very unusual types, and of medieval date. With these, Mr. Warren has forwarded a small gold ring, set with a ruby on a projecting point, and inscribed, IE SVI DVNDAS, *je sui Dundas*. This was found near Bury St. Edmund's.

Fig. 4. of pl. xxxvi, is a bronze fibula with a white enamel in the two extremities; it is in the possession of Mr. Jesse King, of Appleford; and was found in the High street of Abingdon, Berks.

LONDON.

While archæology is assuming a fashionable complexion and becoming popular; and while societies are springing up on all sides and holding meetings, the genii of vandalism and destruction are silently, and with a stealthy step, (more or less rapid, but uniformly sure,) removing the ancient land marks of our country. With the growth of antiquarian societies, the destruction of antiquities has kept equal pace; but this theoretically contradictory, and apparently anomalous condition of things, can easily be understood and explained by all who have carefully watched the progress of events, and have taken pains to trace consequences and seek the truth, often unpalatable and humiliating, but never unwholesome.

In London, the destruction of ancient monuments has been effected on a scale of magnitude, quite beyond the conception of those who have not taken the pains to make themselves acquainted with what has existed, in comparison with what is yet extant; and who, if they think at all, think only of the present. None of these persons, and they are the great multitude, in passing through and about

the City, ever try to imagine the condition and appearance of the streets and buildings in the Norman, Saxon, and Roman times. Even the better educated, not seeing any remains beyond the reign of Charles II, begin to doubt of the asserted splendour of London, in its earlier days. This paucity of ostensible remains has even been seized upon by those who make it their business to try to screen the people of London from the charge of having been regardless of the monuments of their ancestors, and of the city. But "murder will out"; and the broken shaft, the shattered cornice, and the lettered stone, proclaim aloud, ever and anon, the wealth, taste, and luxury of the place under its Roman masters. Tessellated pavements, some of which are of great beauty, may be added to the architectural remains; and, what is still more striking, the fragments of bronze statues of colossal size, give also their testimony to the importance of the Roman City. The apologists of the destructionists, who have the assurance to deny the existence of objects, because they in their limited sphere of action have seen no evidence of them, might as well deny that there was ever such a place as Nonsuch Palace, because it is now impossible to find a vestige of it. But it is not so with Roman London; despite the vandals and destroyers of many centuries, its remains bespeak its extent and its consequence.*

A few years ago the Corporation of the City of London assigned over to the Church Building Society, the fine and almost only visible fragment of the great City-wall on Tower Hill. The alleged object of its destruction, was the erection of a church upon its site; the real object, it is

* A recent attempt (sanctioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London), to pull down a large number of Churches, has been, for the present, defeated by the good sense and feeling of a majority in Parliament, composed of all sects and classes. Members of the Government (and among them some who countenanced the destruction of the Saxon barrows in Greenwich Park), supported this daring outrage concerted by Mammon and Vandalism.

believed, was to gain possession of more valuable ground, the property of the Church, near St. Paul's, as a return for the land at Tower Hill. The wall was just on the eve of being pulled down, when Sir R. H. Inglis, the Chairman of the Society, having been made acquainted with the value of the ruin, as a historical record, induced the Society to decline the gift; and thus the entire destruction of the fragment was, for the time, frustrated; and, as considerable publicity was given to the circumstance, it was supposed the old wall would be permitted to stand, as the last visible remnant of the City boundary-wall; the wall, in fact, of Roman London. It did stand, and was visible up to the winter of 1852, or the spring of 1853. At that time it was enclosed, and made a side wall to warehouses and stables; and it is now completely hidden, and shrouded in a dense mass of buildings.

During the progress of these constructions, excavations were made, which brought to light a considerable portion of the original facing of the Roman wall; enough, indeed, was cleared from the accumulated earth and rubbish, to enable me to ascertain the construction of the wall, down to the base of the foundations. Careful drawings have been made of the details; and I secured the assistance of Mr. Fairholt for a general view of the wall, shewing the Roman and the mediæval work, as they appeared immediately prior to their enclosure.

The excavations alluded to, also contributed some remarkable architectural fragments, most of which, I fear, it would, at the present day, be difficult to find. But some fine sepulchral stones have, fortunately, found a safe resting-place in the British Museum. One of them, two and a-half feet in length, by a foot in width, contains the name of Balbinus Classicianus, in letters which seem of a comparatively early date. The entire inscription must have occupied several such stones; and the monument must have been of considerable dimensions. A sepulchral slab, com-

plete in itself, and in form resembling modern head-stones to graves, measures six feet eight inches, by two feet six inches. It is decorated with foliated ornaments, and bears an inscription not entirely legible. Another of the stones, five feet in length, by about three feet, is sculptured on one side with semi-circular foliated work, bound in the centre with a fillet and cords. It formed the upper extremity of a sepulchral monument of a form not uncommon in Italy. The other stones had been used in cornices, and bases of columns, or pilasters of a building, or buildings. They were much of the same character as those found some years since, worked in the foundations of the Roman wall which skirted the Thames.

A discovery equally important, but which has hitherto received but little attention, may here be mentioned. It is that of a large stone, bearing portions of the words *Provincia Britannia*, apparently part of an inscription commemorating some important event, and occupying a conspicuous position in some public building. It was brought up from a great depth, by the men employed in cutting a sewer in St. Michael's Lane. I in vain attempted to induce the contractor of the works, to make a slight digression from the line of the sewer, with a view to extract the other stones, which probably were not far off; and even proposed to pay any expence that might be incurred.

In the spring of the present year, a tessellated pavement was discovered, accidentally, at the back of the Excise Office, in Broad Street, during excavations for buildings. If not of the first class, it may be considered among the fine works of the kind met with in this country. Unfortunately it had been considerably damaged at some remote period; but enough remained to admit of a complete restoration in a drawing. Mr. Fairholt, who was admitted under an order given to myself and friends by Mr. Clifton, the architect, has made a most satisfactory sketch, shewing it *in situ*, which I hope to have engraved for a projected work, illustrative of Roman London; in which will appear

the architectural remains, referred to above, and many other unpublished local antiquities. This pavement probably belonged to an apartment in the same house, as that of which I communicated a notice to the Society of Antiquaries, and is engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix, pl. xvii; and which I succeeded in inducing the owner, (Mr. Volkman of Bishopsgate Street,) to preserve *in situ*. It can only be a few yards from the pavement recently found. It is among the many things to be regretted, as regards the destruction of the antiquities of London, that the numerous tessellated pavements, found from time to time, had not been preserved like those found beneath the French Protestant Church, in Threadneedle Street. These should never be mentioned without an expression of respect for the memory of the late Mr. Moxhay, who liberally placed the excavations entirely under my controul, paid all the expenses, and, at my request, had the pavements carefully removed to the British Museum.

SOMERSET.

A pig of lead, found near the Mendip Hills, has been deposited in the British Museum. It is inscribed, along the top, **BRITANNIC · AVG · FIL.**; and on the side, **V. ETP.** With the exception of one recorded by Camden, as stamped with the name of Claudius, and found in the same district, this specimen seems to be the earliest ever found in this country. Apart from the great value attached to this class of monuments, in relation to the industrial arts and the commerce of Britain under the Romans, the inscription is particularly interesting in giving the name of the ill-fated son of Claudius, called Britannicus, from the province of Britain, of which his father completed the subjugation; and destined by birth-right, but not by the fates, to inherit the titles and power of his imperial parent. Mr. Wright informs me of the discovery of another pig of lead, but which he has not yet had an opportunity to inspect.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF

L O N D O N .

The public measures which have recently been instituted by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, clearly prove that it is conscious the Society is not in that prosperous condition which its antecedents seemed to have ensured for it. Public opinion had for some years spoken very unequivocally on the comparatively inert condition of the society; it had loudly referred to its large receipts of money, and to its incommensurate support of antiquarianism; to its "appliances and means," and their trifling benefit to science. The more active and zealous of the Fellows themselves ceased to be satisfied; they sought in other societies, what they failed to find in the parent institution—appreciation and encouragement. "There are men amongst us," said a leading member* of the council, alluding to these Fellows, in a letter addressed to the President; "there are men amongst us—ay, and men too who have position and influence amongst us—who, I fear, forget that we are the depository of a public trust. To hear these worthy gentlemen talk, and see them act, one would think that your Lordship, your Vice-Presidents, your (the ?) Treasurer, your (the ?) Director, your (the ?) Council, your (the ?) Auditors—all who give time, attention, pains, thought, and labour, to the conduct of the affairs of this Society—were mere parts of a pensionary establishment; cogs and wheels of a piece of costly machinery,

* Letter addressed to the Lord Viscount Mahon, M.P., President of the Society of Antiquaries, by John Bruce, Esq., Treas., S.A. London, J. B. Nichols and Son, 1852.

constructed for three ends ; first and foremost, for collecting an income for our paid officers, most respectable gentlemen, for whom we all entertain proper personal esteem and regard ; second, for amusing and delighting forty or fifty gentlemen, for three quarters of an hour, per week, during a certain session, with the reading of papers upon whose general brilliancy and value, it would not become me to enlarge ; and, third, for putting forth a volume of annual lucubrations, containing evidence that the society has passed so much time."

This, then, was the opinion of Fellows of "position and influence" in the Society. But, the Treasurer continued, "the object of our incorporation and of our public privileges—is neither private nor personal ; it is to promote the study of ancient learning ; to confer distinction upon men eminent in that study ; to put the stamp of authority upon their talents ; and, by the award of certain honourable insignia, to give the men themselves a *testamur* and a pass-port to the world."

This letter, which when printed in its totality, occupied forty-seven pages, was put forth by the Council's sanction, preparatory to a measure proposing to place the society in a state of efficiency, by reducing the annual subscription from four to two guineas. No special committee had been appointed, to receive and collect evidence on a matter of such importance ; the Council was its own Committee ; it had received and adopted the Treasurer's opinion as to the cause of the Society's decadence and his opinion as to the best mode of restoring its waning character. No other evidence, in fact, was ever taken, with the exception of two or three speeches, and a few printed expostulations against the precipitancy with which the measure was proposed and carried, (by a small majority), and against the soundness of the arguments upon which it was founded. Its character is financial throughout, and there are in it numerous obvious truths and correct statements, of increase

and decrease of members and of funds; the Society had, it appears, more members and money when the subscription was two guineas; and the Treasurer thinks that the cause of the present unpromising condition of things was raising the subscription, in 1807, to four guineas. The intention was unquestionably good, and the Treasurer followed up his scheme with candour, zeal, and sincerity. Saying thus much, I think, we can say no more. The entire argument is based on finance and numbers; the two most delusive and unsound proofs of the healthy condition of literary societies. The zeal, strength, and health of a society, are shewn in its published proceedings. When the Antiquaries sent Mr. Charles Stothard to Bayeux, to copy that valuable monument of the invasion of England by William of Normandy, commonly called the Bayeux Tapestry; and when they engraved and published the drawings he made, they acted meritoriously, and claimed at least, to be considered as doing their duty. And so, when, exclusive of the *Archæologia*, they published the splendid *Vetusta Monumenta*, the Saxon manuscripts, the Norman Rolls, and such works, they must have been in a flourishing state. Of what account was it whether, at such a time, the Society numbered three hundred, or six hundred members; or, whether it had six thousand pounds in the three per cent, consols; or not a penny "invested," as it is called? It had then, certainly, able men in the Council, whose liberal notions not unfrequently, produced in aid of the publications munificent contributions; and I question if those years were not in every respect, the brightest of the Society's existence.

The Treasurer and Council considered that the high amount of subscription had injured the Society. A large body of the Fellows did not agree with them; but, as before observed, their opinions were not expressed or sought for. Mr. Pettigrew, however, succeeded in re-

cording his, and it is only fair, in considering this question, that it should be referred to. It would have been useful, if the opinions of others had been publicly stated and printed.

Mr. Pettigrew, after combatting many of the financial statements of the Treasurer, and contrasting the course taken by the Council in this emergency, with that adopted by other societies under similar circumstances, proceeded to charge the Society with general bad management. He considered, among other things, that the President had not been sufficiently acquainted with the working of the Society; and had been singularly unfortunate in the formation of the Councils; that the persons selected were, in general, not qualified; that favoritism prevailed; and that the real antiquaries were passed over and disregarded. He believed the permanency of the Vice-Presidents to be prejudicial to the Society, and he pointed out very forcibly, many other causes of the present discouragement and discontent.

The Treasurer replied to Mr. Pettigrew in a printed letter* of forty-eight pages; in this letter financial matter, and alleged inaccuracies, are gravely discussed; but the more serious objections made by Mr. Pettigrew, are unanswered, as it seems to me. As for the *personal attack*, as it is called, on the President, Mr. Pettigrew's remarks hardly merited such a term; the assertions were put strongly; but he considered the occasion demanded they should be made. More mischief is done by taciturn acquiescence in a presumed course of error, than by a manly and honest declaration, with which the lover of truth and consistency is never offended; and every man of sense, must always suspect his claim to uniform

* Letter to the Lord Viscount Mahon, M.P., President of the Society of Antiquaries, on the present state and condition of that Society. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A.—London, J. Russell Smith, 1852.

adulation and subserviency, such as we see tendered to Lord Mahon.

Sir Fortunatus Dwaris,* speaks of "the meagre and poorly illustrated *Archæologia*; the *Monumenta*, now, indeed, *Vetusta*; the incomplete, neglected library; the prevailing dissatisfaction with the conduct and management of the Society; the treatment of its independent Fellows; and the doleful dullness of our meetings, when not enlivened by disputes among ourselves. So, again, its exploded rules, antiquated customs, and unsuitable statutes, etc."—and he looks forward with hope to a salvation, by means of a subscription of *three* guineas a year, and a motion made by Mr. Hawkins for a revision of the statutes.

The Council's measure was carried; the statutes have been revised; and the President and Treasurer announce that the Society is now in a most promising state. Up to the close of the last session, (1853-4), however, the improvement is not very obvious. The proceedings which alone reflect the true state of the Society, are not marked with any perceptible alteration, from those of the last six or seven years. Many of the papers and communications seem without object; while others are positively of very trifling value. The Treasurer glories in the fancied success of the financial and numerical questions. He writes: "The Society, has greatly increased, and is still rapidly increasing in numbers. The elections far out-number the deaths; retirements have almost ceased; and the new Fellows comprise men in every way competent to aid in the Society's proceedings, and to add to its honour and its usefulness. The invested fund, also, has considerably increased. I found it £5,100, with a cash balance of £1,400. I shall leave it £8,000, with a cash balance of £700. And, what

* A letter to the Fellows of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, on the present condition and future prospects of the Society. By Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, Knight, B.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. Privately printed, 1852.

is of still more importance, improvement in the finances has engendered a spirit of proper liberality in the Society's payments, which will make its effects manifest in our publications, and in all our operations. With such unmistakeable indications of prosperity, obvious to every one, I have no scruple in requesting to be permitted to resign an office, which it has become inconvenient to me to hold."

It is observable that no mention is made in this letter, nor in any other printed report, put forth by the President and Council, of any important work undertaken by the Society, or of any researches instituted by it. Only half a volume, as heretofore, of the *Archæologia*, is printed annually; and, it is understood, the *Vetusta Monumenta* is given up. Only very few communications, and those of no striking merit (save Dr. Lukis's), have been made by the numerous recently-elected members.

Some of the transactions are perfectly unfitted, from their extraneous nature, for any Antiquarian Society. I will instance a long paper, just printed in full, by order of a newly established Executive Committee, working under the present Council, (which is, as regards the real directing power, the Council of the last five or six years), entitled, "An account of the Caribs or Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles." The printing of this paper by the Society of Antiquaries of London, explains more fully the condition of the Society, its hopes and prospects, its management, and the true cause of its degradation, than anything that has been said or written about it. It is printed at a time, when to defend the line of conduct taken by the Council, it was requisite at least, to keep up the appearance of giving a more wholesome and legitimate character to its proceedings; the eyes of the public had been drawn upon its doings; and the assertions and professions made by the conductors and supporters of the new scheme of regeneration, demanded at this particular moment, some show of consistency. "Upon its adoption," said the Treasurer,

“the station and prosperity of the Society turn. If the Society is to retain—perhaps I should even say if it is to regain—its high position among the literary societies of Europe, I am convinced that it can only do so by the means I am about to indicate;”—namely, the reduction of the annual subscription.

The measure has been adopted; and the proceedings above described are some of the fruits which are to maintain “the high position” of the Society! I am not questioning the merit of this paper abstractedly; I view it solely as part of the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and that, at the present moment, when the labours of so many antiquaries, for want of funds, are buried in obscurity and unprinted, this Society with “an invested fund of £8,000, and a cash balance of £700,” can find no materials more worthy of its money and patronage, than those contained in an “Account of the Caribs.” Surveying these facts, can we wonder that Fellows “of influence and position,” as the Treasurer states, should consider the Society rather made for the Council, than the Council for the Society?

To Mr. Akerman, the Secretary, and to Mr. Wylie, the last part of the *Archæologia* is chiefly indebted for its novelty in records of antiquarian researches. Yet we find neither of these gentlemen in the Council! That a Secretary should not be permitted to hold a place in a governing body, is something novel in the history of societies; it has, it seems, arisen from the revision of the statutes, which, particularly in this instance, do not in any respect appear to be improved. The library remains in the defective state complained of by Sir Fortunatus Dwaris and others; the same loose mode of electing the Council prevails; the same characterless meetings are held; the same want of energy and vitality are visible; and in spite of Councils and Committees, and numbers and wealth, the spirit of antiquarianism is still excluded from Somerset-House.

THE NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES.

(Appendix to p. 192.)

A Return to an order of the House of Commons, on the subject of the Faussett collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, in consequence of a motion made by Mr. Ewart, has been printed. It contains copies of Reports, Memorials, and other communications, made to and from the Trustees of the British Museum, commencing on the 7th of October, 1853, and concluding, on the 11th of February, 1854. This document fully confirms the statement made in a preceding part of this volume, that the Trustees are totally incompetent to judge and decide on the importance of our National Antiquities. It shews also, on their part, a most unaccountable determination to resist the advice given them by those who, from education and long experience, are qualified to estimate correctly. Twice the offer was made under the strongest recommendations; and twice it was refused; the Trustees alleging as a reason, that the funds at their disposal were not sufficient to enable them to make the purchase! It then appears that an effort was made, on the 10th of February, to provide money for this purpose by the sub-committee of Finance, who ordered,—“That the sum of £4,000, required by Mr. Hawkins for the purchase of coins and antiquities, be brought before the General Meeting of to-morrow for consideration, with the view of purchasing the Faussett Collection; but that if that collection be not included among the purchases, the sum of £3,500 only be entered for the purchase of coins and antiquities in the estimates.”

The Trustees met on the following day, and persisted in their determination not to admit the collection into the British Museum, by rejecting the opportunity of having

the funds they had previously declared were wanting ; and they resolved,—“That £3,500 should be the sum inserted.”

In this Return there is, as it appears, a studied evasion of what we may suppose to have been the chief object of Mr. Ewart in moving for it, viz.—*the names of the Trustees, who, on these several occasions, met and passed these resolutions.* With the insertion of the names, the Report would have been complete ; as it is, it is defective. The names of the forty-seven are known ; but the names of the five or six, or three or four, on whom this important question has devolved, are not made public. As those of Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Wylie, Mr. Way, Lord Strangford, Lord Mahon, Mr. Neville, Mr. Westmacott, and many others who urged the purchase at any price, are printed, it is but fair the public should know also who are the persons opposed to them in their estimation of the value of Saxon antiquities. In examining the list of the forty-seven Trustees it is impossible from any knowledge of their reputation in this particular branch of antiquities, to suppose whom they may be.

The energetic remonstrances of Mr. J. Ball and Mr. Ewart, in the House of Commons, on the 3rd of July, have however, driven the Trustees to attempt a justification of the course they so pertinaciously pursued, and we gain some notion of what are their opinions on our National Antiquities. Lord Seymour, (one of the Trustees), is reported to have spoken as follows :*—

“Lord Seymour said, the question of purchasing the Faussett collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities had been very fully discussed by the Trustees on several occasions. Several meetings—very fully attended—had been held on the subject, and it was not decided without ample consideration. The House must remember how very varied and numerous antiquities were ; there were mediæval antiquities, Lycian, Greek, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon antiquities, and antiquities from America ; in fact, there was no part of the world which did not produce them. One society had a particular regard for mediæval antiquities

* The Times, July 4th, 1854.

another was anxious for the purchase of Greek and Roman coins, as being exceedingly valuable to illustrate history ; in short, each description of antiquities had its special class of admirers, and the only question for the Trustees to consider was, how, with the limited sum of money at their disposal, they could best secure those antiquities which, if they did not purchase, the country would not possess. This was the case with regard to classical antiquities ; if they were not purchased by the Museum they were not likely to be secured for the country, whereas antiquities found in the country, if not purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, would be very likely to find a place in some provincial museum, and would, therefore, not be lost to the country. This, he believed was what had happened with regard to the Faussett collection, and he did not think, therefore, that the decision of the Trustees had been a very injudicious one. The House must remember, too, the limited sum at the disposal of the Trustees, the numerous and sometimes very large offers which were constantly being made to them—for instance, not very long ago they had a collection of shells from the Pacific offered to them for £8,000—an opportunity which they were told, if once let slip, would never occur again—and also the great difficulty of deciding with regard to antiquities. They must confide in the Trustees to make full and fair inquiry in every case and to act upon well considered judgments. In this case their decision had only been arrived at after very full discussion, and he could not think it was an unwise one."

This declaration on the part of the Trustees, is the strongest proof that could possibly be given of the defective state of the Board. It would appear from Lord Seymour's speech, which must be received as conveying the sentiments of the entire body, that the Trustees act as if they were collecting a museum of curiosities, in the same spirit in which such matters were got together a century ago, and mixed up with objects of natural history to amuse, but not to instruct. They seem to think they do their duty if they feed and gratify the public taste, by descending to its level, without attempting to elevate and improve it. They do not believe that National Antiquities have a more pressing claim on a great National Institution, than the ancient remains of remote countries : they avow indeed that they consider they have but little, if any claim to be regarded at all, because *they would be very likely to find*

a place in some provincial museum ! And they deliberately compare the offer of the Kentish Saxon Antiquities and another collection formed in Gloucestershire, for £650, with a tender of shells from the Pacific for £8,000; as if the one grew like the other, and was re-produced yearly ! The speech of Lord Seymour is so pitifully void of a shadow of reason and so opposed to everything consistent and judicious, that it is only here quoted to prove that, by their own shewing, the Trustees of the British Museum have verified all that has been said of their thorough incapacity for an office so important and responsible as that which they fill so unworthily, and so much to the detriment of the character of the country. One great good however has been effected by the perseverance of Mr. Ewart and of Mr. J. Ball. The country now knows, from the declaration of the Trustees themselves, that the British Museum is not, in their opinion, intended for British Antiquities. Let the Corporation of the City of Liverpool at once come forward and occupy the place repudiated by the managers of the Anti-British Museum, and establish an Institution strictly devoted to NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES. A superb nucleus is already formed ; and the people of Liverpool would be supported by the intelligence and patriotism of the country, and the approval of the civilized world. The ground is unoccupied. Even the one room of the British Museum, from which a few enthusiastic antiquaries expected so much, will probably be devoted by Lord Seymour and his forty-six colleagues, to the antiquities "which no part of the world does not produce;" or to "shells from the Pacific." It is evident that in this quarter the ancient remains of England, will never find a resting-place worthy their paramount claims. But the City of Liverpool has wealth, intelligence, and liberality. Let her rulers step forward at once and take up a position, which would at once place her second to none, and constitute her, in mental strength and in patriotic devotion, the Metropolis of Great Britain.

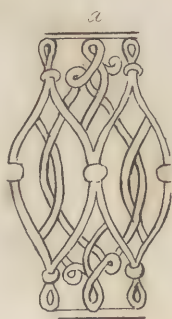
THE BRASS TRUMPET

FOUND AT

ROMNEY.

Since the notice of this curious and rare instrument was printed, (see page 63 and plate xv,) a tube has been discovered which appears to have formed part of the trumpet; it must, therefore, have been originally nearly six feet in length. The tube was found at the same spot; and Mr. Mackeson, who is now the owner, immediately ascertained that it fits so very accurately the aperture of the other portion, as to leave no doubt of its original destination. Mr. Waller has placed the newly-discovered piece in the same plate, the interest of which will be much increased by this unlooked-for addition.

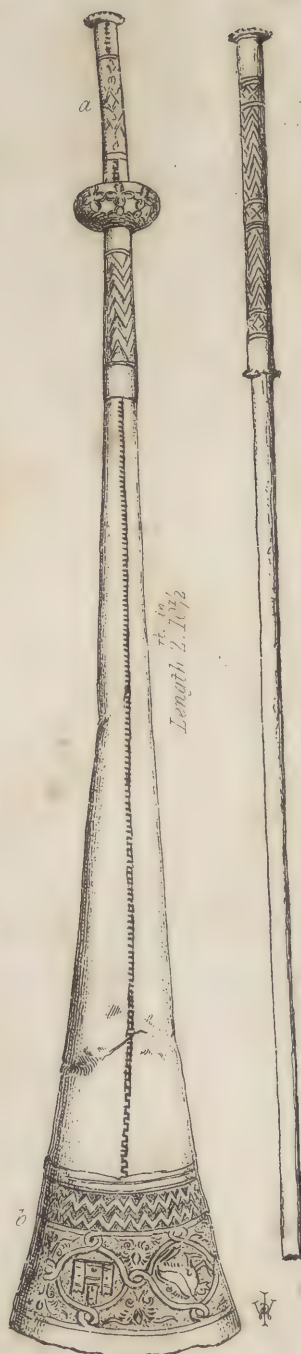
Mr. Mackeson, in a note I have received from him, observes:—"I learn from the fisherman who found the trumpet, (on the shore between high and low water mark), that he had previously collected there some metallic utensils which he had sold as old metal. He also states, that from portions of timber found on the spot, he entertains no doubt that a vessel was once wrecked there. The additional portion of the trumpet, now figured by Mr. Waller, was found at the above identical spot, after an interval of some months. There cannot be the slightest doubt as to its having formed part of the original trumpet. So entirely uninjured are the two portions which fit each other, that the trumpet, thus elongated by the additional length, can be sounded with as much effect as on the day when it was finished. The ornamentation, the entire workmanship, and the material of the two parts are conclusive evidence of their common parentage. The length of the part last found, (2 ft. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.), exceeds that of the trumpet by about



BRASS TRUMPET

found at

ROMNEY, KENT.





half an inch ; and when the two are united, it measures 5 ft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. It must however have had a rest, such as the rigging of the vessel would afford, or its weight would have broken it."

WINCHESTER.

Wall Paintings. Mr. Francis Joseph Baigent has succeeded in preserving careful drawings and tracings of several wall paintings, found during the last few years in the churches of Winchester and its neighbourhood. The discovery of most of them was due to Mr. Baigent's intelligence and perseverance. He assiduously watched the churches which were being repaired or renovated, and, by examining the lower layers of plaister, not unfrequently discovered that they were decorated with paintings. To remove the upper coatings of whitewash required great care and delicate manipulation, as well as much time, for the process was necessary tedious and slow. The most recent of Mr. Baigent's discoveries is a series of paintings in St. John's church, some of which are of a very superior description and highly interesting. Of these, perhaps, the most remarkable is a representation of the murder of Becket, which is portrayed in a very elaborate manner, and with considerable attention to historical fidelity, and to the costume of the knights, the archbishop, and his attendant. Paintings of a later date in the same church, included the Acts of Mercy, St. Walburge, and St. Christopher. An example of the last subject, a very common one, was discovered some few years since, in the church of St. Lawrence, in Winchester. It is to be hoped that Mr. Baigent may be induced to publish his entire collection of church paintings. Such a work could not fail to meet encouragement ; and the people of Winchester, and the public in general, would then have it in their power to make some acknowledgment to Mr. Baigent, for what he has with so much pains and labour, effected.

Roman Altar. Mr. Baigent has just communicated to me the discovery of a Roman inscribed altar, recently dug up in this city. From the rough sketch forwarded, it appears to be a restored dedication to the *Deæ Matres* of Germany, Gaul, and Britain, by a Consular Beneficiary, named Antonius Cretianus. Mr. Baigent has kindly offered to procure me a careful drawing of this interesting monument, which will receive a more complete description and an engraving in the next volume of the *Collectanea*.

While the last pages of this volume were passing through the press, and after the preface was printed, our worst apprehensions with respect to the health of Mr. Crofton Croker have been painfully realized. The disease, which it was hoped his strong constitution and buoyant spirits would have conquered, rapidly assumed a mortal character, and he expired on Tuesday, the 8th of the present month, retaining his mental faculties unimpaired to the close of life. As one of the last productions of his facile and entertaining pen, if not actually the very last, the paper printed in this volume bears an additional though melancholy interest. By me, individually, it will be esteemed, independently of its intrinsic merit, as a flattering SOUVENIR of an uninterrupted friendship of many years' standing.

City, August 14, 1854.

C. R. S.

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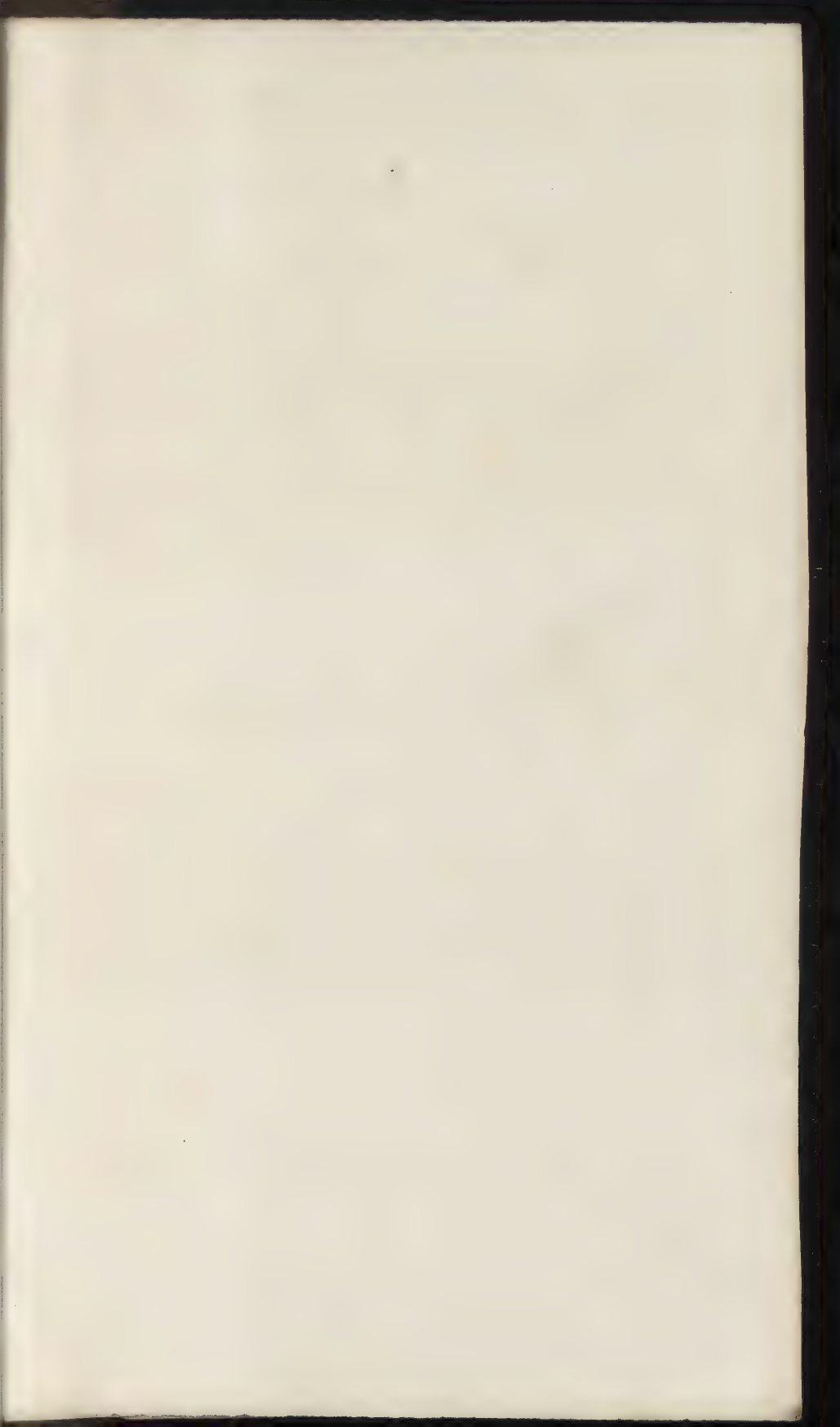
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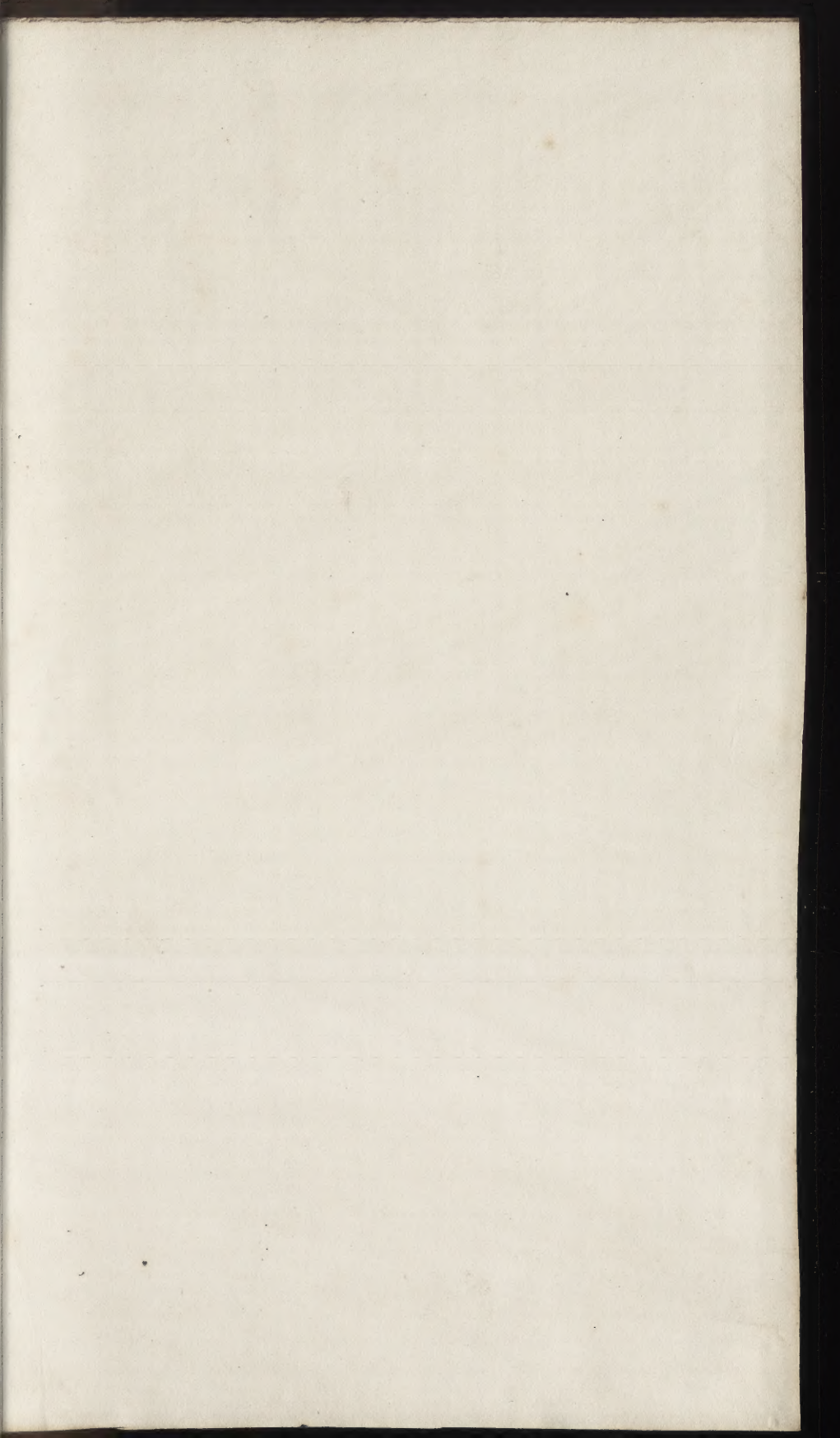
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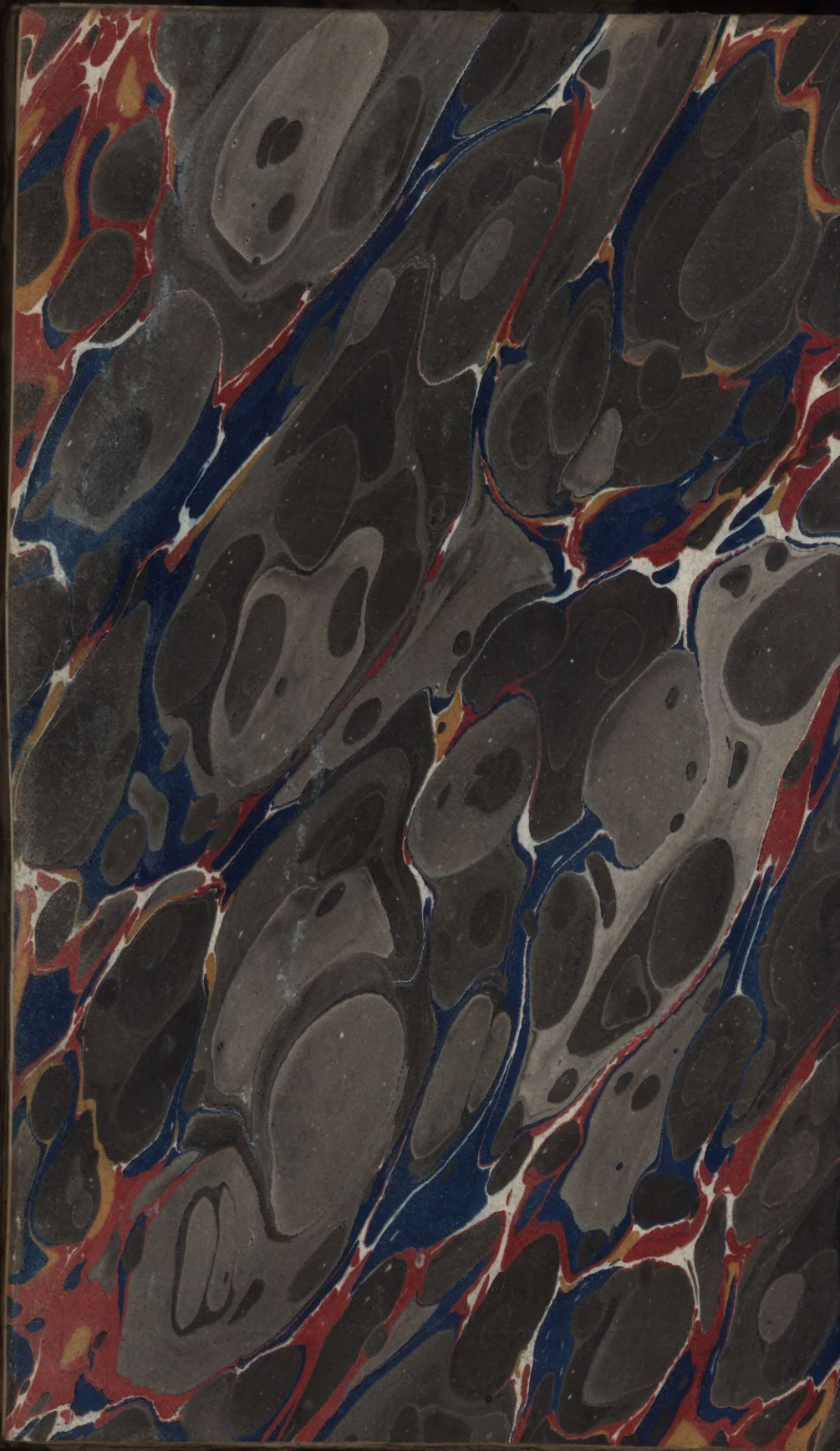
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